



A MAP
of
NORTH AMERICA
from the latest
DISCOVERIES
1798.

140 130 120 Longitude West 110 from London 100 90 80 70 60

AN
ABRIDGMENT
OF THE
AMERICAN GAZETTEER.

EXHIBITING, IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER,

A

Compendious Account of the

STATES,	TOWNS,	HARBOURS,	MOUNTAINS,
PROVINCES,	VILLAGES,	GULFS,	FORTS,
COUNTIES,	RIVERS,	SOUNDS,	INDIAN TRIBES, &
CITIES,	BAYS,	CAPIES,	NEW DISCOVERIES,

ON THE

American Continent,
AND ITS APPENDANT ISLANDS;
Particularly the WEST-INDIES.

Describing

The EXTENT, BOUNDARIES, POPULATION, GOVERNMENT, PRODUCTIONS, COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES, CURIOSITIES, &c. of the several COUNTRIES, and of their important CIVIL DIVISIONS—and the LONGITUDE and LATITUDE, the BEARINGS and DISTANCES, from noted Places, of the CITIES, TOWNS, and VILLAGES.

TO WHICH IS ANNEXED

An Accurate TABLE of all the Post-Offices in the UNITED STATES.

By JEDIDIAH MORSE, D.D.

Author of the American Universal Geography—Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences—and Member of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

ILLUSTRATED WITH A MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.

ABRIDGED BY THE AUTHOR.

Published according to Act of Congress.

PRINTED AT BOSTON,

By THOMAS AND ANDREWS.

Sold by them, by E. LARKIN, and other Bookfellers, in Boston; by L. THOMAS, New-York; by THOMAS, ANDREWS & PENNIMAN, Albany; and by THOMAS, ANDREWS & BUTLER, Baltimore.——JUNE, 1798.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS Abridgment of the AMERICAN GAZETTEER has been made and published with a view to accommodate that class of citizens who may not incline to go to the expence of the larger work. It is designed also for a convenient pocket volume for travellers. The author has taken great care to retain those parts of the original work which are the most interesting and important to the citizens of the United States.—He has introduced such improvements and corrections as have come to his knowledge since the publication of the AMERICAN GAZETTEER, particularly a *new* and correct Table of the Post-Offices in the United States, with their distances from the General Post-Office at Philadelphia, which add no inconsiderable value to this Abridgment. With these observations he commits it to the candor and patronage of the public.

CHARLESTOWN, *May*, 1798.

THE

AMERICAN GAZETTEER.

A B I

AARONSBURGH, lies at the head of Penn's Creek, Northumberland co. Pennsylvania, about 30 miles westerly from Lewisburgh, and 40 W. by N. from Sunbury.

ABACCO, or *Providence*, one of the Bahama islands. See *Providence*.

ABBEVILLE Co. in Ninety-Six district, S. Carolina, is 35 miles in length and 21 in breadth, and contains 9197 inhabitants, including 1665 slaves.

ABERGORN, a small town on Savannah river, in Georgia, about 5 miles from Ebenezer, and 13 N. W. of Savannah.

ABINEAU Port, on the N. side of Lake Erie, is about 13 miles W. S. W. from Fort Erie.

ABINGDON, a town at the head of the tide waters of Bush river, Harford co. Maryland; 12 miles S. W. from Havre-de-Grace, and 20 N. E. from Baltimore.—Cokebury College, instituted by the Methodists in 1785, is in this town. It was burnt several years since, and has not been rebuilt.

ABINGDON, the chief town of Washington co. Virginia, contained but about 20 houses in 1788, but in 1796, upwards of 150. It is about 145 miles from Campbell's station, near Holston;

A C A

260 from Richmond in Virginia, in a direct line, and 310 as the road runs, bearing a little to the S. of W. Lat. 36 30 N.

ABINGTON, a township in Plymouth co. Massachusetts; 22 miles southeasterly from Boston, and contains 1453 inhabitants.

ABINGTON, a parish in the town of Pomfret, in Connecticut.

ABINGTON, a pleasant village in Pennsylvania, 12 miles N. of Philadelphia.

ABITIBBI, a small lake in Upper Canada.

ABRAM'S Creek, falls into Hudson's river, near the city of Hudson.

ABROJOS, or *Baxos de Babuca*, a bank, with several small rocks and isles, E. of Turk's island, in N. lat. 21 5, W. long. 69 40.

ACADIA, the name by which Nova-Scotia was called, when it belonged to the French.

ACAPALA, or *Acapula*, a town in the province of Chiapa, New Spain, on Tobasco river, near the city of Chiapa.

ACAPULCO, a city in N. Spain, on a bay of the Pacific Ocean, 220 miles S. E. of Mexico; the chief port in this sea, and the principal mart on the whole coast. Its harbour is so spacious that several hundred ships may ride

in it without inconvenience. The town, surrounded by very high mountains, is so unhealthy, so destitute of good water, and so disagreeable, that except when the Manilla galeon is there, and while the consequent fair continues, it is almost deserted by the inhabitants. The cargo of the galeon, consisting of spices, all sorts of Chinese silks and manufactures, silk stockings, Indian stuffs, calicoes, chintz, together with other small articles, as goldsmiths work, &c. is delivered with all expedition; when the town of Acapulco, from almost solitude, is thronged with merchants from all parts of Mexico and Peru. The cargo being landed, the silver and the goods intended for Manilla are taken on board, and the ship prepares to put to sea with the utmost expedition. The galeon takes in here, in return for the goods which she brings, at least ten millions of dollars, a part of which pays the Spanish garrisons in the Philippine islands. From the end of November to the end of May, they have no rain here, and it is so hot in January, when the fair generally begins, that merchants are obliged to do their business chiefly in the morning. When the fair is over, almost every body leaves the place but a few blacks and mulattoes. The town is governed by a chief justice, who has 20,000 pieces of eight *per annum*; and the curate, though allowed but 180 pieces of eight, makes his place worth 14,000 by the burial fees of strangers who die here, or on board the ships in the harbor. There is an hospital maintained here, by deductions from the pay of the soldiers, and the alms of the merchants. Lat. 17 22 N. long. 102 20 W.

ACASATHULA, a sea-port, situated on a point of land, in the province of Guatemala Proper, in Mexico, on a bay of the South Sea, about four leagues from Trinidad. It receives the greatest part of the treasures from Peru and Mexico. In its neighbourhood are three volcanoes.

ACOMA a town in N. Mexico, N. America, situated on a high mountain, with a strong castle, and is the capital of a province. N. lat. 35, W. long. 104 15.

ACCOMACK Co. in Virginia, is situated on a peninsula, bounded N. by Maryland, E. by the ocean, and on the W. by Chesapeake bay, and contains 13,959 inhabitants, including 4262 slaves.

ACQUACKNACK, or *Acquakinnuk*, a town on the W. side of Passaic river, in Essex co. N. Jersey, 10 miles N. of Newark, and 15 N.-W. from N. York.

ACTON, a township in Middlesex co. Massachusetts, containing 853 inhabitants; 24 miles N. W. of Boston.

ACWORTH, a township in Cheshire co. N. Hampshire, incorporated in 1766, and contains 704 inhabitants; 8 miles E. by N. from Charlestown, and 73 N. W. by W. from Portsmouth.

ADAMS, a township in Berkshire co. Massachusetts, containing 2040 inhabitants, is about 140 miles N. W. of Boston.

ADAMSTOWN, a town in Lancaster co. Pennsylvania, containing about 40 houses; 20 miles N. E. of Lancaster.

ADDISON Co. in Vermont, is on the east side of Lake Champlain, and is divided nearly into equal parts by Otter Creek, and contains 6449 inhabitants, dispersed in 21 townships. It is about 30 miles by 27: a range of the green mountains passes

through it. Chief town, Middlebury.

ADDISON, a town of the above co. containing 401 inhabitants. It lies on Lake Champlain, and is separated from N. Haven, on the E. by Otter Creek. Snake Mountains on the S. E. lie partly in this township.

ADDISON, a township in Maine, Washington co. 10 miles S. W. of Machias, on the seaboard, between Englishman's bay and pleasant river; incorporated in 1797.

ADEQUATANGIE Creek, in N. York State, is the eastern head water of Susquehannah river.

ADSON'S Town, lies near the N. E. line of N. Jersey, and S. E. of the Drowned Lands; 27 miles N. of Morristown, and 24 N. W. of Patterferon.

AFFUERA, one of the islands of Juan Fernandes, on the South Sea coast, in the kingdom of Chili. This coast swarms with sea lions and wolves.

AGAMENTICUS, a mountain of considerable elevation in Maine, distant about six miles from Bald Head, and eight from York harbor. Lat. 43 16 N. and 70 39 W. long. from Greenwich. It is a noted landmark for seamen, and is a good directory for the entry of Pascataqua harbour, as it lies very nearly in the same meridian with it, and with Pigeon Hill, on Cape Ann.

AGAMENTICUS, a river in York co. Maine. It is indebted to the ocean for its waters, having no considerable aid from streams of fresh water.

ALABAMA, a considerable river of Georgia, which pursues a southerly course to the Gulf of Mexico, 100 miles W. of the head of St. Mary's river. Its banks are low, and a trifling rain

swells it to more than a mile in width. In a freshet the current is rapid, and those who pass are in danger of being entangled in vines and briars, and drowned; they are also in real danger from great numbers of hungry alligators. The country for nearly 100 miles on each side of this river, that is to say, from the head of St. Mary's to Flint river, which is 90 miles west of the Alabama, is a continued soft, miry, pine barren, affording neither water nor food for men or beasts; and is so poor indeed as that the common game of the woods are not found here. The country on the west of Alabama is rather preferable to that on the east.

ALABAMA, an Indian village, delightfully situated on the banks of the Mississippi, on several swelling green hills, gradually ascending from the verge of the river. These Indians are the remains of the ancient Alabama nation, who inhabited the east arm of the *Great Mobile river*, which still bears their name, now possessed by the Creeks, or Muscogulges, who conquered the former.

ALABAMA River, is formed by the junction of the *Coosa* and *Tallapoosie* rivers, at Little Tallassee, and runs in a S. W. direction, until it meets *Tombigbee* river from the N. W. at the great island which it there forms, 90 miles from the mouth of *Mobile* bay, in the gulf of Mexico. This beautiful river has a gentle current, pure waters, and excellent fish. It runs about 2 miles an hour, is 70 or 80 rods wide at its head, and from 15 to 18 feet deep, in the driest season. The banks are about 50 feet high, and seldom, if ever, overflowed. Travellers have gone down in

large boats, in the month of May, in 9 days from Little Tal-lacee to Mobile bay, which is about 350 miles by water. Its banks abound with valuable productions in the vegetable and mineral kingdoms.

ALABAMOUS, an old French fort, in the western part of Georgia; situated between Coosa and Tallapoosée rivers, and not far from their confluence.

ALABASTER, or *Eleuthera*, one of the Bahama or Lucayo islands, on which is a small fort and gar-rison. The climate is very healthy. N. lat. 25 to 26, W. long. 75 to 76 5.

ALACHUA Savannah, is a level green plain, in the country of the Indians of that name, in E. Florida, situated about 75 miles west from St. Augustine. It is above 15 miles over, and 50 in circumference; and scarcely a tree or bush of any kind to be seen on it. It is encircled with high sloping hills, covered with waving forests, and fragrant orange groves, rising from an exuberantly fertile soil. the ancient *Alachua* town stood on the borders of this Savannah; but the Indians removed to *Cuscowilla*, 2 miles distant, on account of the unhealthiness of the former site.

ALASKA, a long peninsula on the N. W. coast of America.

ALATAMAHA, a navigable river of Georgia. It rises in the Cherokee mountains, near the head of a western branch of Savannah river, called Tugulo. In its descent through the mountains it receives several auxiliary streams; thence it winds, with considerable rapidity, through the hilly country 250 miles, from whence it throws itself into the open, flat country, by the name

of *Oakmulgee*. Thence, after meandering for 150 miles, it is joined by the *Oconee*, which likewise has its source in the mountains. After this junction, it assumes the name of *Alatamaha*, when it becomes a large majestic river; and flowing with a gentle current through forests and plains 100 miles, discharges itself into the Atlantic by several mouths. At its confluence with the Atlantic, it is 500 yards wide.

ALBAN'S, *St.* a township in Franklin co. Vermont, on Lake Champlain, opposite N. Hero island, 256 inhabitants.

ALBANY Co. on Hudson's river, in the State of N. York, lies between Ulster and Saratoga; its extent 46 miles by 28. By the State census, Jan. 20, 1796, the number of electors in this county were 6087, and the number of towns 11.

ALBANY, the chief town of the above co. is situated on the west bank of Hudson's river, 160 miles N. of the city of N. York, to which it is next in rank, and 340 S. of Quebec. N. lat. 42 39, W. long. 73 30. This city and suburbs, by enumeration in 1797, contained 1263 buildings, of which 863 were dwelling-houses, and 6021 inhabitants. Many of them are in the Gothic style, with the gable end to the street, which custom the first settlers brought from Holland; the new houses are built in modern style. Its inhabitants are collected from various parts of the world, and speak a great variety of languages, but the English predominates; and the use of every other is gradually lessening. Albany is unrivalled for situation, being nearly at the head of sloop navigation, on one of the noblest riv-

ers in the world. It enjoys a fabulous air, and is the natural emporium of the increasing trade of a large extent of country W. and N.—a country of an excellent soil, abounding in every article for the W. India market; plentifully watered with navigable lakes, creeks and rivers, settling with almost unexampled rapidity, and capable of affording subsistence to millions of inhabitants: and when the contemplated locks and canals are completed, and convenient roads opened into every part of the country, all which will, it is expected, be accomplished in the course of a few years, Albany will probably increase and flourish beyond almost any other city or town in the United States. The public buildings are a Low Dutch church, of ancient and very curious construction, 1 for Episcopalians, two for Presbyterians, one for Germans, or High Dutch, and one for Methodists; an hospital, city hall, and a handsome brick jail. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, six aldermen, and as many assistants. In the year 1609, Henry Hudson, whose name the river bears, ascended, in his boat to *Aurania*, the spot on which Albany now stands. The improvements in this city, within 5 or 6 years past, have been very great in almost all respects. Wharves have been built on the river, the streets have been paved, a bank instituted, a new and handsome style of building introduced, and now excellent water (an article in which this city has hitherto been extremely deficient, having been obliged to use the dirty water of the river) is about to be conducted into the various parts of the

B 2

city, from a fine spring 5 miles W. of the city. For these improvements the inhabitants are indebted to the patriotic exertions of a very few gentlemen. One mile north of this city, in its suburbs, near the manor house of lieutenant governor Van Rensselaer, are very ingeniously constructed, extensive and useful works, for the manufacture of Scotch and rappee snuff, roll and cut tobacco of different kinds, chocolate, mustard, starch, hair-powder, split peas, and hulled barley. These valuable works are the property of Mr. James Caldwell, who unfortunately lost a complete set of similar works, by fire, in July, 1794, with the stock, valued at 37,500 dollars. It is a circumstance worthy of remark, and is evincive of the industry and enterprize of the proprietor, that the whole of the present buildings and machinery were begun and completed in the short space of eleven months. These works are decidedly superior to any of the kind in America. All the articles above enumerated, even to the spinning of tobacco, are manufactured by the aid of water machinery. For the invention of this machinery the proprietor has obtained a patent. These works give employment and subsistence to 40 poor boys, and a number of workmen. Men who make such efforts to advance American manufactures, deserve well of their country.

ALBANY, a British fortress in New S. Wales, in N. America, situated on the river of the same name. N. lat. 52 14 40, W. long. 81 59 58.

ALBANY River, falls into James's bay, from the N. E. in N. lat. 51 30, W. long. 84 30.

ALBEMARLE Co. in Virginia, lies between the Blue ridge and the tide waters, and contains 12,585 inhabitants, including 5579 slaves. Its extent about 35 miles square.

ALBEMARLE Sound, on the coast of N. Carolina, is a kind of inland sea, 60 miles in length, and from 8 to 12 in breadth. It lies north of Pamlico Sound, and communicates with it; as it likewise does with Currituck Inlet. It receives Roanoake and Meherrin rivers; and the passage into it from the sea is called Roanoake Inlet.

ALBION, *New*, the name given by Sir Francis Drake to California, and part of the N. W. coast of America, when he took possession of it. A large tract of the N. W. coast is thus called. Capt. Cook landed on a part of this coast on the 7th of March, 1778, in N. lat. 74 33, E. long. 235 10, which he thus describes: "The land is full of mountains, the tops of which are covered with snow, while the vallies between them, and the grounds on the sea-coast, high as well as low, are covered with trees, which form a beautiful prospect, as of one vast forest. At first the natives seemed to prefer iron to every other article of commerce; at last they preferred brass. They were more tenacious of their property than any of the savage nations that had hitherto been met with; so that they would not part with wood, water, grass, nor the most trifling article without a compensation, and were sometimes very unreasonable in their demands."

ALEXANDRIA, a township in Grafton co. N. Hampshire, containing 298 inhabitants.

ALEXANDRIA, a township in Hunterdon co. N. Jersey, containing 1503 inhabitants.

ALEXANDRIA, a small town in Huntingdon co. Pennsylvania, on the Frankstown branch of Juniatta river; 192 miles N. W. of Philadelphia.

ALEXANDRIA, formerly called *Belhaven*, a city in Virginia, situated on the southern bank of the Patowmac river, in Fairfax co. about 5 miles S. W. from the Federal City, 60 S. W. from Baltimore, 60 N. from Fredericksburgh, 168 N. of Williamsburgh, and 290 from the sea; 38 45 N. lat. and 77 10 W. long. Its situation is elevated and pleasant. The soil is clayey. The original settlers, anticipating its future growth and importance, laid out the streets on the plan of Philadelphia. It contains about 400 houses, many of which are handsomely built, and 2748 inhabitants. This city, upon opening the navigation of Patowmac river, and in consequence of its vicinity to the future seat of the federal government, bids fair to be one of the most thriving commercial places on the continent.

ALFORD, a township in Berkshire co. Massachusetts, containing 577 inhabitants; 145 miles westward from Boston.

ALFORDSTOWN, a small town in Moor co. N. Carolina.

ALGONQUINS, an Indian nation in Upper Canada, on the N. side of Lake Huron.

ALLBURG, a township in Franklin co. Vermont, containing 446 inhabitants; situated on *Missisque Bay*.

ALLEGHANY Mountains, between the Atlantic ocean, the Mississippi river, and the lakes, are a long and broad range of

mountains, made up of a great number of ridges, extending N. easterly and S. westerly, nearly parallel to the sea-coast, about 900 miles in length, and from 60 to 150 and 200 miles in breadth. The different ridges which compose this immense range of mountains, have different names in the different States, viz. the *Blue Ridge*, the *North Mountain*, or *North Ridge*, or *Devil's Back-bone*, *Laurel Ridge*, *Jackson's Mountains*, and *Kittatinny Mountains*; which see under these names. All these ridges, except the *Alleghany*, are broken through by rivers, which appear to have forced their way through solid rocks. This principal ridge is more immediately called *Alleghany*, and is descriptively named the *Back-bone of the United States*. From these several ridges proceed innumerable branches, or spurs. These mountains are not confusedly scattered, rising here and there into high peaks, overtopping each other; but run along in uniform ridges, scarcely half a mile high. They spread as you proceed south, and some of them terminate in high perpendicular bluffs: others gradually subside into a level country, giving rise to the rivers which run southerly into the Gulf of Mexico.

ALLEGHANY River, in Pennsylvania, rises on the western side of the Alleghany Mountain, and after running about 200 miles in a S. W. direction, meets the Monongahela at Pittsburg, and both united, form the Ohio. The lands on each side of this river, for 150 miles above Pittsburg, consist of white oak and chestnut ridges, and, in many places, of poor pitch pines, interspersed with tracts of good land, and low meadows. This river, and the

Ohio likewise, from its head waters until it enters the Mississippi, are known and called by the name of Alleghany river, by the Seneca, and other tribes of the Six Nations, who once inhabited it.

ALLEGHANY Co. in Pennsylvania, extends from the junction of the river of that name with the Ohio, where its chief town, Pittsburg, is situated, to the N. York line. It contains 10,309 inhabitants.

ALLEGHANY is the most western co. in Maryland, and has Pennsylvania on the N. The windings of the Patowmac river separate it from Virginia on the south, and Sideling-hill Creek divides it from Washington co. on the E. It contains 4809 inhabitants, including 258 slaves. Cumberland is its chief town.

ALLEMAENGEL, a small Moravian settlement on Swetara river, in Pennsylvania.

ALLEMAND, a river which falls into the Mississippi from the S. E. about 43 miles S. of the Natches.

ALLENSTOWN, a town in N. Jersey, in Monmouth co. 15 miles N. E. from Burlington, and 13 S. by E. from Princeton.

ALLENSTOWN, a township in Rockingham co. N. Hampshire, containing 254 inhabitants; situated on the E. side of Merrimack river, 25 miles N. W. of Exeter, and 40 from Portsmouth.

ALLEN-TOWN, in Pennsylvania, Northampton co. on the point of land formed by Jordan's creek, and the Little Lehigh. It contains about 90 houses, and an academy.

ALLOWAY Creek, in Salem co. N. Jersey, empties into the Delaware. It is navigable 16 miles, interrupted, however, by several draw-bridges.

ALL-SAINTS, islands near Guadeloupe island, in the W. Indies.

ALL-SAINTS, a parish in Georgetown district, S. Carolina, containing 2225 inhabitants, of whom 1795 are slaves.

ALL-SAINTS Bay, a captainship in the middle division of Brazil. It is reckoned one of the richest and most fertile captainships in all Brazil, producing great quantities of cotton and sugar. The bay itself is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues over, interspersed with a number of small, but pleasant islands, and is of prodigious advantage to the whole country. It has several cities and towns, particularly St. Salvador, which is its capital. All-Saints Bay lies in lat. $12\ 3$ S. long. $40\ 10$ W. See *Salvador*.

ALMSBURY. See *Amesbury*.

ALSTEAD, a township in Cheshire co. N. Hampshire, containing 1111 inhabitants; 8 miles S. from Charlestown.

ALVARADO, a river in N. Spain, which rises in the mountains of the Zapotecas, and empties into the gulf of Mexico, 30 miles from Vera Cruz.

AMANIBO, a town on the coast of Guiana, between Paramaribo and Cayenne.

AMAPALLA, a sea-port town in the province of Guatemala, in N. America, on a gulf of the same name, 220 miles S. E. of the town of Guatemala. N. lat. $12\ 30$, W. long. $86\ 40$.

AMARISCOGGIN River. See *Androscoggin*.

AMATIQUES, a sea-port town at the mouth of Guanacos river, which empties into the Gulf of Honduras, in the province of Vera Pas, Mexico. The inhabitants are chiefly logwood-cutters, and on the S. of the gulf is a tract of land called *Amatique-land*. Lat. $15\ 23$, long. 89 .

AMAZONIA, a large country and river in S. America. The country is 1400 miles in length, and 900 in breadth; situated between the equator and 20 S. lat. and bounded N. by Terra Firma and Guiana; E. by Brazil; S. by Paraguay, and W. by Peru; but has never yet been thoroughly explored. The river Amazon, called also *Maragnon*, the largest in the known world, gives name to this country. A great number of rivers which rush down with amazing impetuosity from the eastern declivity of the Andes, unite in a spacious plain, and form this immense river. In its progress, it runs 3,300 miles from W. to E. across S. America. The Amazon is interspersed with a great number of islands, which are too often overflowed to admit of culture. It falls into the Atlantic ocean under the equator, and is there 150 miles broad. It received its present name from Francis d'Orillana who said he saw armed women on its banks. He was deputed, in 1516, to penetrate into the courses of this river, which he did with an armed ship, and fought several nations of Indians, till he came to that place where he saw the armed women, who, with bows and arrows, opposed his passage. The air is cooler in this country than could be expected, considering it is situated in the middle of the torrid zone. The soil is extremely fertile, producing a great variety of the tropical fruits; likewise a variety of timber, as cedar, red-wood, pak, ebony, logwood, and many other sorts of dying wood; together with tobacco, sugar-canes, cotton, potatoes, baliam, honey, &c. The woods abound with tigers, wild.

bears, buffaloes, deer, and game of various kinds. The rivers and lakes abound with fish. Here are also sea-cows, and turtles; but the alligators and water serpents, render fishing a dangerous employment. The natives of this country are of a good stature, have handsome features, long black hair, and are of a copper colour. They are said to have a taste for the imitative arts, especially painting and sculpture, and turn out good mechanics. They spin and weave cotton cloth. Their houses are built with wood and clay, and thatched with reeds. Their arms, in general, are darts and javelins, bows and arrows, with targets of cane or fish skins. The several nations are governed by chiefs or caciques; it being observable that the monarchical form of government has prevailed almost universally, both among ancient and modern nations, in a rude state of society. The regalia which distinguish the chiefs, are a crown of parrot's feathers, a chain of tiger's teeth or claws, which hang round the waist, and a wooden sword.

AMBOY, or *Perth Amboy*, a city of N. Jersey, pleasantly situated in Middlesex co. at the head of Rariton Bay, and stands on a neck of land included between Rariton river and Arthur Kull Sound. Its site is high and healthy. It lies open to Sandy-Hook, and has one of the best harbours on the continent. Vessels from sea may enter it in one tide, in almost any weather. It is a port of entry and post-town; but although it is admirably situated for trade, and the legislature has given every encouragement to induce merchants to settle

here, it is far from being in a flourishing state. It contains about 60 houses, and carries on a small trade to the W. Indies. Its exports for a year, ending 30th Sept. 1794, were to the value of 58,159 dolls. It is 35 miles S. W. of N. York, and 74 N. E. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 40 35, W. long. 74 50.

AMBROSE, St. an island in the S. Pacific ocean, on the coast of Chili, 4 or 5 leagues due W. from St. Felix island. At first view, it appears like two small islands, but after a nearer approach, it is found they are joined by a reef. It lies in 26 13 S. lat. and 80 55 W. long. from Greenwich. On this island Capt. Roberts and his men, in 1792, killed and cured 13,000 seal skins of the best quality, in seven weeks. The island has little else to recommend it. The best season for sealing is from the 1st of April to the 1st of August. The island has the appearance of having had volcanic eruptions.

AMELIA, a co. in Virginia, situated between the Blue-ridge and the tide waters. Including Not-taway, a new co. It contains 18,097 inhabitants.

AMELIA Isle, on the coast of E. Florida, lies about 7 leagues N. of St. Augustine, and very near Talbot island, on the S. at the mouth of St. John's river. It is 13 miles long and 2 broad, is very fertile, and has an excellent harbour.

AMOENIA, a thriving township in Dutchess co. N. York, 6 miles W. of Sharon, in Connecticut. It contains 3078 inhabitants.

AMERICA, is one of the four quarters of the world, probably the largest of the whole, and is, from its late discovery, frequent-

ly denominated the *New World* or *New Hemisphere*. This vast country extends from the 56th degree of S. lat. to the N. pole, and from the 55th to the 165th degree of W. long. from Greenwich. It is nearly 10,000 miles in length. Its average breadth may be about 1800 or 2000 miles. It enjoys almost all the variety of climates which the earth affords. It is washed by two great oceans. To the eastward it has the Atlantic, which divides it from Europe and Africa. To the W. it has the Pacific, or Great South Sea, by which it is separated from Asia. By these it carries on a direct commerce with the other three parts of the world. America is divided into two great continents, called *North* and *South America*, by an isthmus about 500 miles long; and which, at Darien, about lat. 9 N. is only 60 miles over; other writers say 34 miles. This isthmus, with the northern and southern continents, forms the Gulf of Mexico, in and near which lie a great number of islands, called the *West-Indies*, in contradistinction to the eastern parts of Asia, which are called the *East-Indies*. In America nature seems to have carried on her operations upon a larger scale, and with a bolder hand, and to have distinguished the features of this country by a peculiar magnificence. The mountains of America are much superior in height to those in the other divisions of the globe. Chimborazo, the most elevated point of the Andes, is 20,280 feet high, which is at least 7,102 feet above the peak of Teneriffe. From the lofty and extensive mountains of America, descend rivers, with which the streams of Europe, of

Asia, or of Africa, are not to be compared, either for length of course, or for the vast body of water which they convey to the ocean. The Danube, the Indus, the Ganges, or the Nile, in the eastern hemisphere, are not of equal magnitude even with the St. Lawrence, the Missouri, or the Mississippi, in N. America; and fall far short of the Amazon, and the La Plata, in S. America. The lakes of the New World are no less conspicuous for grandeur than its mountains and rivers. There is nothing in other parts of the globe which resembles the prodigious chain of lakes in N. America, viz. Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario. They may be properly termed inland seas of fresh water. And even those of the second or third class, are of greater circuit (the Caspian sea excepted) than the greatest lake of the ancient continent. *North America* contains the four British provinces, viz. 1. *Upper Canada*; 2. *Lower Canada*, to which are annexed *New-Britain*, and the island of *Cape Breton*; 3. *New-Brunswick*; 4. *Nova-Scotia*, to which is annexed *St. John's Island*. Besides these are the island of *Newfoundland*, and the sixteen UNITED STATES. It contains also the Spanish territories of *East and West Florida*, *Louisiana*, *New Mexico*, *California*, and *Mexico*. Beside these, there are immense unexplored regions to the W. and N. W. *South America* contains the Spanish provinces of *Terra Firma*, *Guiana*, *Peru*, *Paraguay* and *Chili*; together with that of *Brazil*, belonging to the Portuguese, and the country of *Surinam*, belonging to the Dutch. Vast tracts, however, in the inland parts, are

unknown, being comprehended under the general name of Amazonia. A large district also lies between the straits of Magellan and the province of Paraguay, called *Patagonia*, little known. America, so far as known, is chiefly claimed and divided into colonies, by three European nations, the Spaniards, British, and Portuguese. The number of inhabitants on the American continent may be reckoned in round numbers at about 50 millions. The present Americans may be divided into two general classes. First, the proper Americans, commonly called Indians, sometimes Aborigines, or those who are descended from the first inhabitants of the new world, and who have not mixed their blood with the inhabitants of the old continent. Secondly, those who have migrated, or have been transported to America, since its discovery by Columbus, and their descendants. The former may be subdivided into three classes. First, the S. American Indians, who probably came over from the northern and western parts of Africa, and the southern parts of Asia and Europe. Secondly, the Mexicans, and all the Indians S. of the lakes and W. of the Mississippi. Thirdly, the inhabitants of Esquimaux, Labrador, and the countries around them. The latter may also be distinguished into three classes. First, Europeans of many different nations, who have migrated to America, and their descendants, of unmixed blood. In this class we include the Spaniards, English, Scotch, Irish, French, Portuguese, Germans, Dutch, Swedes, &c. both in N. and S. America. Secondly, Africans, who have been transported

ed to America and its islands, and their descendants. Thirdly, the mixed breeds called by the Spaniards, *Castas*, by the English, Mulattoes, that is, those who are descended from an European and an American, or from an European and African, or from an African and American.

AMESBURY, is a flourishing town in Essex co. Massachusetts, on the N. W. bank of Merrimack river about 4 miles N. W. of Newbury-Port, containing 1801 inhabitants. Powaws river divides the township from Salisbury, over which a handsome bridge has lately been erected. A number of mills lie on this river round the lower falls. See *Powaws River*.

AMEWELL, is the most populous town in Hunterdon co. N. Jersey. It stands on the N. E. side of Delaware river, about half way between Trenton and Easton, and contains 5201 inhabitants.

AMHERST, a township in Cumberland co. Nova-Scotia, situated on Chignecto Basin, on the S. side of La Planch river, and on the rivers Napan and Macon. The navigation of the two last is difficult on account of shoals. The town was settled by North Irish, Yorkshire, and New-England people.

AMHERST, the shire town of Hillsborough co. N. Hampshire, is a town of some note, formerly *Soubegan West*, and was originally granted from *Massachusetts*. It has 2369 inhabitants, and was incorporated in 1762. The American Academy was founded here in 1790. A few years ago, the township being much infested with wolves, the people, on a day appointed, surrounded a large

swamp which they frequented, and kept up an incessant firing of guns and beating of drums the whole day; which much forced the wolves to decamp the following night, with dismal howlings; and they have never done any mischief in the town since. Amherst lies on a northern branch of Souhegan river, which falls into Merrimack river, and is 56 miles W. of Portsmouth, and 53 N. W. of Boston. N. lat. 42 54, W. long. 71 33.

AMHERST, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, containing 1233 inhabitants; 91 miles westerly from Boston, and about 8 N. easterly from Northampton.

AMHERST Co. in Virginia, lies between the Blue Ridge and the tide waters, and contains 13,703 inhabitants, including 5296 slaves. It lies on the N. of James river.

AMONOOSUCK, an Indian name given to two rivers in N. Hampshire: the one is called *Upper Amonoosuck*, passing through a tract of excellent meadow. It rises near the N. end of the White Hills, runs northerly about 15 miles, where is a carrying place of about 3 miles to Amari-coggin river. From thence the river runs S.W. and W. nearly 18 miles, and empties into the Connecticut at Northumberland, near the Upper Coos. The other is called *Great or Lower Amonoosuck*, which rises on the W. side of the White Mountains. It falls into the Connecticut just above the town of Haverhill, in Lower Coos, by a mouth 100 yards wide. About two miles from its mouth it receives *Wild Amonoosuck*, 40 yards wide, from Franconia and Lincoln mountains. Two or three hours rain

raises the water in this last mentioned river several feet, and occasions a current so furious as to put in motion stones of a foot in diameter, but its violence soon subsides.

AMOTAPE, a town lying near the shore of the S. Sea, in the empire of Peru, on a river of fine water. The adjacent country is highly improved. Lat. 4 15 43 S.

AMPALLA, by some authors called *Ampalia*, a city and sea-port in Guatemala gulf, in that of Mexico, 350 miles S. E. of the city of Guatemala, and carries on a brisk trade in cochineal, cocoa, hides, indigo, &c.

AMPARES, a jurisdiction under the archbishop of Plata, eastward of that city, in the empire of Peru. It abounds in grain and cattle.

AMSTERDAM, *New*, was the name originally given by the Dutch to the city of N. York. Also, an island in the S. Sea, S. S. W. of the Friendly Islands, and not far distant from them.

AMSTERDAM, a new township in Montgomery co. N. York. It contains 235 inhabitants, who are electors.

AMUSKEAG *Falls*, in N. Hampshire, are on Merrimack river, 16 miles below Concord, and 7 below Hookset Falls. It consists of three pitches, one below the other, so that the water falls about 80 feet in the course of half a mile. The second pitch, which maybe seen from the road, on the W. side, is truly majestic. In the middle of the upper part of the fall is a high rocky island, on the top of which are a number of pits, made exactly round, like barrels or hogheads, some of which are capable of holding several tons; formed by the circular

motion of small stones, impelled by the force of the descending water. There is a bridge a little below the falls 556 feet in length, and 20 in breadth, consisting of 2000 tons of timber, and made passable for travellers 57 days after it was begun. N. lat. 42 59.

ANAHUAC, the ancient Indian name of N. Spain, or Mexico.

ANASTATIA, St. a small island close to the coast of E. Florida, S. of St. Augustine's bar. Here is a quarry of fine stone for building.

ANCOCUS Creek, in N. Jersey, a water of the Delaware, 6 miles S. W. from Burlington. It is navigable 16 miles; and considerable quantities of lumber are exported from it.

ANDAGUAYLAS, a jurisdiction in S. America, in the empire of Peru, subject to the archbishop of Lima; abounding in sugar plantations, grain of most sorts, and fruits.

ANDALUSIA, *New*, a province of Terra Firma, on the coast of the Atlantic, opposite the Leeward Islands.

ANDES. The principal mountains on this western continent are the *Cordillera de los Andes*, or Great Chain of Andes, in S. America. They stretch along the Pacific Ocean from the straits of Magellan to the isthmus of Darien or Panama, upwards of 4000 miles; thence they run through the extensive kingdom of N. Spain, till they lose themselves in the unexplored countries of the north. In N. Spain, the most considerable part of this chain is called *Sierra Madre*, particularly in Cinaloa and Tarahumery, provinces 1200 miles distant from the capital. Further N. they have been called, from their bright appearance, the

Shining Mountains. The height of Chimborazo, the most elevated point of this vast chain, is 20,280 feet above the level of the sea; which is 7102 feet higher than any other mountain in the known world. The Andes commonly form 2 ridges as they run, the one higher and barren, and covered with snow, although in the torrid zone; the other fruitful in woods, groves, &c. The latter abounds with wild hogs; and sheep called guanacos, resembling a camel in shape, but of a smaller size, whose hair for softness, fineness, and colour, is preferred to silk. The Andes have 16 volcanoes, which break out in various places, and by melting the snow, occasion such torrents of water, that numbers of men and cattle have perished. They are only passable in summer, and require 3 or 4 days to reach the top of any one of the highest.

ANDOVER, a large, fertile and thriving town in Essex co. Massachusetts. It contains 2863 inhabitants, in two parishes. In the S. parish are a paper mill and powder mill, from the latter of which the army received large supplies of gun-powder in the late war. There is an excellent academy in this town, called "Phillips Academy," which owes its existence to the liberal benefactions of the family whose name it bears. Andover is under excellent cultivation, particularly that part which is watered by Shawheen river. It lies about 20 miles W. from Newbury-Port, and about 22 N. from Boston.

ANDOVER, in Hillsborough co. N. Hampshire, contains 645 inhabitants.

ANDOVER is the S. westernmost township in Windsor co. Ver

ment, 32 miles N. E. of Bennington, and contains 175 inhabitants.

ANDOVER, in Suffex co. N. Jersey, 5 miles S. E. from New-Town, and 16 in the same direction from Walpack.

ANDREW'S, *St.* a small town in the contested country between New Brunswick and the United States; situated in the rear of an island of the same name, on the E. side of the arm of the inner bay of Passamaquoddy, called Scodick. The town is regularly laid out in the form of an oblong square. The few inhabitants are chiefly employed in the lumber trade. The common tides rise here about 18 feet.

ANDREW'S, *SA.* a township in Caledonia co. Vermont, 100 miles N. E. from Bennington.

ANDREW'S, *SA.* a parish in Charleston district, S. Carolina, containing 2947 inhabitants.

ANDREW'S *Sound, St.* lies S. of Jekyl's island, on the coast of Georgia.

ANDROS, islands on the S. W. of Providence, in the Bahama Islands, called by the Spaniards, *Islas del Espiritu Santo.* They take up a space of 30 leagues long and 4 or 5 broad, intersected by a number of very narrow passages.

ANDROSCOGGIN, or *Amarisco-gin River*, in Maine, may be called the principal western branch of the Kennebeck. Its course, from its source in Lake Umbagog, is southerly till it approaches near to the White Mountains, from which it receives Moose and Peabody rivers. It then turns to the E. and then to the S. E. in which course it passes within 2 miles of the sea-coast, and then turning N. runs over Pejepskaeg falls into Merry-Meeting-Bay, where it forms a junction with the Kenne-

beck, 20 miles from the sea. Formerly, from this bay to the sea, the confluent stream was called Sagadahock. The lands on this river are very good.

ANGARAZZ, a province in S. America, in the empire of Peru, subject to the archbishop of Lima, 20 leagues N. W. by W. of the city of Guamanga. It abounds in all kinds of grain and fruits, besides vast droves of cattle for labour and sustenance.

ANGELOS, or *Tlascala*, a province of Mexico, extending both to the N. and S. Seas, having the gulf of Mexico on the E. the province of Guaxaca on the S. E. the Pacific ocean on the S. the province of Mexico Proper on the W. and that of Penuco on the N. From one sea to the other it is 100 leagues, about 80 along the gulf of Mexico, and 20 upon the S. Sea coast. Its soil, climate, and produce, are much the same with Mexico Proper. On the W. side is a chain of mountains of 18 leagues, well cultivated; and another great ridge of mountains on the N. W. the neighbourhood of which subjects it to shocking tempests, horrid hurricanes, and frequent inundations; yet this is allowed to be the most populous country of N. Spain, which is partly ascribed to its having been an ally to Cortez, in the conquest of Mexico, who obtained a grant of the emperor Charles V. then also king of Spain, by which it is to this day exempt from all service or duty whatsoever to that crown; and only pays the king of Spain an handful of maize per head, as an acknowledgment, which inconsiderable parcels, almost 60 years ago, amounted to near 13,000 bushels; for it produces so much of that

Indian corn, that from thence it had the name of Tlafcala, i. e. the land of bread, which name it gives to its principal town. By this means the towns and villages swarm with Indians. They speak the Spanish tongue, and scarcely any other; are perfectly reconciled to the Spanish customs, and grateful for the countenance and defence shewed to them above their fellow provinces. It was anciently governed by kings, till civil wars arising in it, the people formed themselves into an aristocracy of many princes, to get rid of one. They divided the towns into different districts, each of which named one of their chiefs to reside in the court of Tlafcala, where they formed a senate, whose resolutions were a law to the whole. Under this form of government, they maintained themselves against the rulers of Mexico; and continued their aristocracy till their reception of the Spaniards under Cortez, whom they assisted with their numerous forces, and accomplished the ruin of that empire in 1521.

ANGOL, a town in the province of Chili, S. America, 125 miles N. of Baldivia.

ANGRA De Los Reyes, a town in the captainship of Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, S. America, subject to the Portuguese, about 36 miles from Rio de Janeiro.

ANGUILLA, or *Snake Island*, so called from its windings and irregular form, being 10 leagues in length, and 3 in breadth; 25 leagues N. W. of Barbuda, and 15 from St. Christopher's. It is the most northerly of all the Caribbee islands possessed by the British. It was settled in 1650. The inhabitants subsist mostly by farming, planting Indian corn, and

other kinds of husbandry. The climate is very healthy, and the inhabitants strong and vigorous. The exports in 1770 amounted, in sugar, rum, and cotton, to near 6000l. Long. 62 10 W. lat. 18 4 N.

ANGUILLA, a bank and island E. of the Great Bahama Bank, and N. of the island of Cuba.

ANNAPOLIS River, in Nova-Scotia, passes into the bay of Fundy through the basin of its own name, on the S. side of which, at the mouth of the river, stand the town and fort of Annapolis Royal. It is navigable for ships of any burden 10 miles, for those of 100 tons 15 miles; and is passable for boats within 20 miles of Horton. The tide flows up 30 miles.

ANNAPOLIS, a co. on the above river, having 5 townships, viz. Wilmot, Granville, Annapolis, and the chief towns, Clare and Monckton. It is chiefly inhabited by Acadians, Irish, and emigrants from New-England.

ANNAPOLIS Royal, called *Port Royal*, by the French, is the chief town in the county of this name, and stands on the S. side of the river and bay of Annapolis. Nature has scarcely omitted one thing to render this the finest harbour in the world. It is two leagues in length, and one in breadth, having a small island, called Goat Island, almost in the middle of the basin, which is said to be large enough to contain several hundred ships. Its depth of water is no where less than 4 or 5 fathoms; it being 6 or 7 on one side of the island, and on the other 16 or 18. The bottom is every where very good, and ships may be secure in it from all winds. The town is not large,

but has some very handsome buildings. It is fortified; nor can it be easily attacked, but by 2 bombardment. The fort is capable of containing about 100 men in its present state. N. lat. 45 10, W. long. 64 5.

ANNAPOLIS, is the chief town of Ann Arundel co. and the capital of the State of Maryland. It stands at the mouth of Severn river, 30 miles S. of Baltimore; 32 E. by N. from the Federal city; 72 S. W. from Wilmington, in Delaware State, and 132 S. W. from Philadelphia. It was formerly called Severn, and in 1694 it was made a port town. It is situated on a peninsula formed by the river and two small creeks; and affords a beautiful prospect of Chesapeake Bay and the E. shore beyond it. This city is of little note in the commercial world; but is the wealthiest town of its size in the United States. The houses, about 300 in number, are spacious and elegant, indicative of great wealth. The state-house is the noblest building of the kind in the union. It stands in the centre of the city, from which point the streets diverge in every direction, like radii. N. lat. 38 56 15, long. 75 8 W.

ANN ARUNDEL Co. in Maryland, lies between Patapsco and Patuxet rivers, and has Chesapeake Bay S. E. Annapolis is the chief town. This county contains 22,598 inhabitants.

ANN, CAPE, is the point of land in the town of that name, or Gloucester, which forms the N. side of Massachusetts Bay, as Cape Cod does the S. side.

ANN, FORT, in the State of New-York, lies at the head of batteaux navigation, on Wood

Creek, which falls into South Bay, Lake Champlain, near Skeneborough. It lies $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles S. W. by S. from Skeneborough Fort; 10 E. S. E. from Fort George, and 12 N. E. by N. from Fort Edward, on Hudson river. Such was the savage state of this part of the country, and the layers of trees laid lengthwise and across, and so broken with creeks and marshes, that General Burgoyne's army, in July, 1777, could scarcely advance above a mile in a day, on the road to Fort Edward. They had no fewer than 40 bridges to construct, one of which was of log work 2 miles in length; circumstances, which in after ages will appear hardly credible.

ANN'S, St. is a small town on the river St. John's, province of N. Brunswick, about 80 miles from St. John's. It is at present the seat of government.

ANSON, an interior county of N. Carolina, in Fayette district, containing 5133 inhabitants.

ANTHONY'S Falls, St. in the river Mississippi, are in about lat. 44 50 N. and were so named by father Louis Hennipin, who travelled into these parts about the year 1680, and was the first European ever seen by the natives there. The whole river, 250 yards wide, falls perpendicularly above 30 feet, and forms a most pleasing cataract. The rapids below, in the space of 300 yards, render the descent considerably greater. These falls are peculiarly situated, as they are approachable without the least obstruction from any intervening hill or precipice; which cannot be said, perhaps, of any other considerable fall in the world. The scene around is ex-

ceedingly beautiful. At a little distance below the falls is a small island, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre, on which grow a great number of oak trees, all the branches of which, able to bear the weight, are, in the proper season of the year, loaded with eagles' nests. Their instinctive wisdom has taught them to choose this place, as it is secure, on account of the rapids above, from the attacks of either man or beast.

ANTHONY'S *Nose*, a point of land in the Highlands, on Hudson river, in the State of N. York, from which to Fort Montgomery, on the opposite side, a large boom and chain was extended in the late war, which cost not less than 70,000 sterling. It was partly destroyed and partly carried away by General Sir Henry Clinton, in October, 1777. Also, the name given to the point of a mountain on the N. bank of Mohawk river, about 30 miles above Schenectady. Around this point runs the stage road.

ANTICOSTI, a barren, uninhabited island, in the mouth of St. Lawrence river.

ANTIETAM *Creek*, in Maryland, empties into Potowmack river, 3 miles S. S. E. from Sharpsburg. Elizabeth and Funk's towns stand on this creek.

ANTIGUA, or *Antego*, one of the Caribbee Islands in the W. Indies, belonging to Great Britain, is situated 60 miles to the eastward of Nevis and St. Christopher's. It is almost circular; being about 15 miles long, and 10 broad, containing 59,838 acres of land, of which about 34,000 are appropriated to the growth of sugar, and pasturage annexed: Its other staples are cotton and tobacco. The soil is

naturally rich, and when not checked by excessive droughts, to which Antigua is particularly subject, is very productive. It has not a single spring or rivulet of fresh water in it. The inhabitants make use of rain water, which, when preserved in cisterns, is light, pure and wholesome. From drought and other circumstances, it is difficult to furnish an average return of the crops, which vary to such a degree, that the quantity of sugar exported in some years, is five times greater than in others; thus, in 1779, were shipped 3382 hhd. and 579 tierces; in 1782, the crop was 15,382 hhd. and 1603 tierces; and in the years 1770, 1773, and 1778, there were no crops at all; the canes being destroyed by a long drought, and the whole body of negroes must have perished, for want of food, if American vessels had not supplied them with corn and flour. On an average, 17,000 hhd. of sugar, of 16 cwt. each, are reckoned a good saving crop. Antigua exported in one year, ending the 5th of January, 1778, to the value of £592,596:15:8 sterling, in 233 vessels. The value exported to the United States, included in the above, was £11,031:15:4. The island abounds in black cattle, hogs, fowls, and most of the animals in common with the other islands. The number of inhabitants, both white and black, seem to have decreased progressively. In 1774, the white inhabitants amounted to 2590, and the slaves to 37,808. The island is divided into 6 parishes and 11 districts. It has 6 towns and villages. St. John's, (the capital) Parham, Falmouth, Willoughby-Bay, Old-Bay, Old Road, and

James Fort; the two first of which are legal ports of entry. No island in this part of the W. Indies can boast of so many excellent harbours; of these the principal are English Harbour, and St. John's, both well fortified; and at the former are a royal navy yard, and arsenal, with conveniences for careening ships of war. The church of the United Brethren has been very successful in converting to Christianity many of the negro slaves of this and the other islands. The climate here is hotter than at Barbadoes, and like that island subject to hurricanes. In October, 1736, was the plot of Court, Tombay and Hercules, three Indians who had conveyed gunpowder under the ball room, where the governor was to give a ball; but it was happily discovered, and they were all executed. Antigua lies between $17\ 7\frac{1}{2}$ and $17\ 17\ 45$ N. lat. and between $61\ 22\ 15$ and $61\ 36\ 12$ W. long.

ANTILLES, a cluster of islands in the W. Indies, distinguished into Great and Small. They lie in from 18 to 24 degrees of N. lat. are distinguished into Windward and Leeward Islands, and lie in the form of a bow, stretching from the coast of Florida N. to that of Brazil S. The most remarkable of them are Cuba, Jamaica, Hispaniola or Domingo, and Porto Rico.

ANTONIO, *St.* the capital of the province of Apachiera, in N. Mexico.

ANTONIO, a town in the province of Navarre, in N. America, on a river which runs S. W. into the Gulph of California.

ANTONIO *De Cabo, St.* a town in Brazil, in S. America, near Cape St. Augustine, subject to

the Portuguese, where they make a considerable quantity of sugar.

ANTERIM, a township in Hillsborough co. N. Hampshire, having 528 inhabitants, 75 miles W. of Portsmouth, and about the same distance N. W. of Boston.

ANVILLE, or *Miller's-Town*, in Dauphine co. Pennsylvania, at the head of Tulpehocken Creek. When the canal between the Susquehannah and Schuylkill, along these creeks, is completed, this town will probably rise to some consequence. It is 18 miles N. E. by E. from Harrisburg, and 65 N. W. from Philadelphia.

ANZERMA, is a town and province of Popayan, in S. America, having mines of gold. It is seated on the river Coca. N. lat. 4. 58.

APACHIERA, an audience and province of N. Mexico, whose capital is St. Fe, in N. lat. 36 30, W. long. 104.

APALACHES, or *St. Mark's R.* rises in the country of the Seminole Indians, in E. Florida, in N. lat. 31 30, near the N. W. source of Great Satilla river; runs S. W. through the Apalachy country, into the bay of Apalachy, in the Gulph of Mexico, about 15 miles below the town of St. Mark's.

APALACHICOLA, a river between E. and W. Florida, having its source in the Apalachian Mountains, in the Cherokee country, within ten miles of Tusculoo, the upper branch of Savannah river. From its source to the mouth of Flint river, a distance of 300 miles, it is called Chata-Uche, or Chatahoche river. Flint river falls into it from the N. E. below the Lower Creek Towns, in N. lat. 31.

From thence it runs near 80 miles, and falls into the Bay of Apalachy, or Apalachicola in the Gulf of Mexico.

APALACHICOLA, is likewise the name of the mother-town or capital of the Creek or Muscogulge confederacy, called Apalachicola by Bertram. It is, says he, sacred to peace; no captives are put to death or human blood spilt here; and when a general peace is proposed, deputies from all the towns in the confederacy meet here to deliberate. On the other hand, the great Coweta Town, 12 miles higher up the Chata-Uche river, is called the *Bloody Town*, where the Micos chiefs and warriors assemble when a general war is proposed; and there captives and state malefactors are put to death. Apalachicola is situated a mile and an half above the ancient town of that name, which was situated on a peninsula formed by the doubling of the river, but deserted on account of inundations. The town is about 3 days journey from Tallassee, a town on the Tallapoosie river, a branch of the Mobile river.

APALACHIAN Mountains, a part of the range called sometimes by this name, but generally *Alleghany Mountains*.

APALACHY Country, extends across Flint and St. Mark's rivers, in East Florida, having the Seminole country on the N. E.

APOQUENEMY Creek, falls into Delaware Bay from Middletown, in Newcastle county, Delaware, a mile and an half below Reedy Island. A canal is proposed to extend from the southern branch of this creek, at about 4 miles from Middletown, to the head of Bohemia river, nearly 8 miles

distant; which will form a water communication between Delaware Bay and that of Chesapeake, through Elk river.

APPLE Island, a small uninhabited island in St. Lawrence river, in Canada, on the S. side of the river, between Basque and Green Islands. It is surrounded by rocks, which renders the navigation dangerous.

APPLE Town. See *Plymouth*, N. York.

APPOMATOX River, a southern branch of James river, in Virginia. It may be navigated as far as Broadways, 8 or 10 miles from Bermuda Hundred, by any vessel which has crossed Harrison's Bar, in James river. It has 8 or 9 feet water a mile or two farther up to Fishier's Bar, and 4 feet on that and upwards to Petersburg, where all navigation ceases.

APOLO-BAMA, a jurisdiction consisting of missions belonging to the Franciscans, subject to the bishop of Cusco, 60 leagues from that city, in the empire of Peru. These consist of 7 towns of converted Indians.

AQUAFORT, a settlement on the E. side of the south-eastern extremity of Newfoundland Island.

ARARAT, Mount, or the *Stone Head*, a short range of mountains on the N. frontier of North-Carolina, in a N. E. direction from Ararat river, a N. W. branch of Yadkin river.

ARATHAPESCOW, an Indian tribe inhabiting the shores of the lake and river of that name, in the N. W. part of North-America, between the latitudes of 62 and 63 N. This Lake was discovered by Mr. Hearne in 1772. In Arrowsmith's map, about 3

degrees south of this, a lake and river are laid down by the name of *Athapescow* Lake and River. The Lake is made to communicate N. with Slave Lake by Slave river, and S. with Buffalo Lake by *Athapescow* river.

ARAZIBO, one of the principal places in Porto Rico Island, in the West-Indies. It has few inhabitants, and little trade but smuggling.

ARCHIPELAGO of the *Great Cyclades*, a cluster of islands in the Pacific Ocean, lying between 14 and 20 deg. S. lat. and between 164 and 168 deg. E. long. from Paris, discovered by Bouganville, 22d of May, 1768. This is the same cluster of islands discovered by Quiros in 1606, and by him called *Tierra Austral del Espiritu Santo*, which see.—Captain Cook passed these islands in 1774, and called them *New Hebrides*.

ARDOIS, a mountain in Nova-Scotia, between Windsor and Halifax; 13 miles N. W. from the latter. It is deemed the highest land in Nova-Scotia.

AREQUIPA, is one of the largest cities in Peru, South-America, and was founded by Don Francisco Pizarro, in 1539. It stands in the valley of Quilca, about 20 leagues from the sea, in a fertile country. Near it is a dreadful volcano. It lies 290 miles S. by E. from Lima.

ARGYLE, a township in Washington co. New-York, on the E. bank of Hudson river, containing 2341 inhabitants.

ARGYLE, a township in Shelburne county, Nova-Scotia.

ARICA, a jurisdiction in the bishoprick of Arequipa, in Peru, extending along the coast of the S. Sea. It produces little else ex-

cept Guinea pepper and olives. The produce of pepper amounts annually to no less than 60,000 dollars value.

ARICA, a town and port in the province of Los Charcos, in Peru; being the port-town to most of the mines in that country. It is a place of vast trade, and very populous; seldom without a great deal of shipping. No rain ever falls here; the houses are therefore without roofs. The valley of Arica is famous for little else than the culture of Guinea pepper, which the Spaniards planted, and of this they raise annually to the value of 80,000 crowns. It is 550 miles S. E. of Lima. S. lat. 18 27, W. long. 71 6.

ARICHA, a town in Cape Breton island.

ARKANSAS a N. W. branch of Mississippi river. Its mouth is in N. lat. 33 35.

ARLINGTON, a township in Bennington co. Vermont, 12 miles N. from Bennington. It has 991 inhabitants.

ARRACIFFE, a port-town of Brazil, in the captainship of Pernambuco; esteemed the strongest in all Brazil. The port consists of a suburb, in which are some large houses, and repositories for stores; and is built upon a narrow passage, with a castle to defend the entrance. Notwithstanding which, James Lancaster entered the harbour in 1595, with 7 English vessels, and made himself master of the town and castle, where he continued a month and carried off immense plunder; but since that time, the Portuguese have rendered it almost inaccessible to enemies. Lat. 8 20 S. long. 36 10 W.

ARROWSIKE, an island in

Maine, within the limits of George-Town, and contains nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ of its inhabitants, and has a church. It contains about 20,000 acres of land, including a large quantity of salt marsh.

ARSACIDES, *the Islands of the*, the name given by M. de Surville, in 1769, to Solomon's Islands, on account of the barbarous character of their inhabitants, particularly at Port Praslin. These islands were visited by Mr. Shortland in 1788, and by him called New-Georgia.

ARTHUR KULL, or *Newark Bay*, on the coast of New-Jersey, is formed by the union of Passaic and Hackinack rivers.

ARUBA, one of the Little Antille Islands, in the W. Indies, is subject to the Dutch. It is uninhabited, lies 14 leagues W. of Curacao, and produces little else besides corn and wood.

ARUNDEL, a township in York co. Maine, containing 1458 inhabitants. It lies between Cape Porpoise, and Biddeford on the N. E. on Saco river, 21 miles N. E. from York, and 96 N. E. from Boston.

ASANGARO, a jurisdiction under the bishop of Cusco, in Peru, South America, 50 leagues from that city: numbers of cattle are bred here.

ASCENSION Bay, lies on the E. side of the peninsula of Yucatan, in the Bay of Honduras. This is also the name of a bay in the N. part of the Gulf of Mexico, situated near the mouth of the Mississippi.

ASHBURNHAM, a township in Worcester co. Massachusetts, 30 miles N. of Worcester, and 55 from Boston, was incorporated in 1765, and contains 951 inhabitants. It stands upon the height

of land E. of Connecticut river, and W. of Merrimack, on the banks of Little Naukeag. In this township is a white sand, equal in fineness to that at Cape Ann, and which, it is judged, would make fine glass.

ASHBY, a township in Middlesex co. Massachusetts, 50 miles N. W. from Boston, containing 751 inhabitants.

ASHCUTNEY, or *Afacutney*, a mountain in Vermont, being partly in the townships of Windsor and Wethersfield. It is 2031 feet above the sea, and 1732 above high water in Connecticut river, which glides by its E. side.

ASHFIELD, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, about 15 miles N. W. of Northampton, and 117 W. from Boston, containing 1459 inhabitants.

ASHFORD, a township in Windham co. Connecticut, 38 miles north-easterly from Hartford, and 76 south-westerly from Boston.

ASHFORD, *Nova*, a township in Berkshire co. Massachusetts, 155 miles W. from Boston, containing 460 inhabitants.

ASHVELOT, a small river, in N. Hampshire, which empties into Connecticut river, at Hinsdale.

ASPOTAGOEN Mountain, on the coast of Nova-Scotia. It is seen at a great distance from the offing, and is the land generally made by the ships bound from Europe and the West-Indies to Halifax. The summit is about 500 feet above the level of the sea.

ASSUMPTION, an Episcopal city, in the province of Paraguay, in the E. division of Paraguay or La Plata in S. America. It stands on the eastern bank of a river of its name, and is nearer the Southern, than the Pacific ocean; but

not far from the middle of that part of the continent. It was built by the Spaniards in 1538, and is remarkable for its healthy situation, as well as for the number of its inhabitants, and the rich and fruitful territory in which it stands; which produces a great variety of native and exotic fruits, in the highest perfection. Here are several hundred Spanish families, descendants of the flower of the gentry, who settled in this place; while the dregs of their countrymen removed to other parts. There are likewise a number of Mestizos and Mulattoes. The city lies about 50 leagues above the confluence of the Paraguay and Parana, where the former begins to be called the River de la Plata. Near the city is a lake, noted for having in the middle of it a rock, which shoots up to a prodigious height like an obelisk. Lat. 26 S. long. 57 40 W.

ASSUMPTION River, in N. York, falls in from the E. into Lake Ontario.

ATACAMA, or *Attacama*, a town, harbour, province, and jurisdiction in Peru in S. America, 120 leagues from La Plata; fertile, and remarkable for the fish called Tolo, with which it carries on a great trade with the inland provinces. This province divides the kingdom of Peru from that of Chili. There is a great desert of the same name, and a chain of mountains which separate Peru on the N. from the province of Quito. On these mountains the cold is so violent, that passengers are sometimes frozen to death. Lat. 22 S. long. 80 20 W.

ATHENS, a township in Windham co. Vermont, 32 miles N. E. from Bennington, and about 6

W. from Connecticut R. having 450 inhabitants.

ATHOL, a township in Worcester co. Massachusetts, containing 848 inhabitants; is 35 miles N. W. from Worcester, and 72 from Boston. A medicinal spring famed for its virtues, issues out of a high bank on Miller's river, 20 feet above the surface of the river.

ATKINSON, a township in Rockingham co. N. Hampshire, 30 miles from Portsmouth, and has an academy which was founded in 1789, by the Hon. N. Peabody, who endowed it with 1000 acres of land. In this township is a large meadow wherein is an island of 6 or 7 acres, which was formerly loaded with valuable pine timber and other forest wood. When the meadow is overflowed by means of an artificial dam, this island rises with the water, which is sometimes 6 feet.

ATOYAQUE, a deep and large river in Mexico, or N. Spain. On it is the famous natural bridge, called *Ponti di Dio*, 100 miles S. E. of Mexico, over which coaches and carriages conveniently pass.

ATRATO, a considerable river which runs into the Gulf of Mexico, near Carthagena.

ATTLEBOROUGH, a township in Bristol co. Massachusetts, 32 miles southerly from Boston, and 9 N. of Providence.

AUGUSTA Co. in Virginia, has Albemarle co. on the E. Part of it lies E. and part W. of the N. mountain, a ridge of the Alleghany. The soil is fertile, and the county contains 10,886 inhabitants, including 1567 slaves. Here is a remarkable cascade, called the *Falling Spring*; which see.

AUGUSTA, in the Upper Dis-

trict of Georgia, was till lately the feat of government. It is situated on a fine plain in Richmond co. and regularly laid out on a generous scale on the S. W. bank of Savannah R. where it is near 500 yards broad, at a bend of the river, 127 miles N. W. from Savannah; from Washington S. E. by E. and from Louifville S. westerly, 40 miles; and 934 miles S. W. from Philadelphia. At the first settlement of the colony, Gen. Oglethorpe erected a fort here, for protecting the Indian trade, and holding treaties with the natives. In 1739, about 600 people separated themselves from the maritime settlements, and removed to its neighbourhood to carry on a peltry trade with the Indians. There were, however, but 3 or 4 houses in the town of Augusta in 1780, and in 1787 it contained 200. The country round it has an excellent soil, which with its central situation, between the upper and lower countries, will bring it fast into importance. N. lat. 33 19, W. long. 80 46.

AUGUSTA, a town in Upper Canada.

AUGUSTA, a thriving town in Lincoln co. Maine, at the head of the tide waters on the Kennebeck river, three miles N. of Hallowell, of which till its incorporation in 1797, it was a part, and known by the name of *Fort Western*. Vessels of 100 tons ascend the river to this town. The judicial courts for the county are held alternately in this town and at Pownalborough. There is here a court-house, and gaol. A bridge is about to be erected upon the Kennebeck, opposite old Fort Western. Several merchants and traders are settled

here, and carry on a brisk commerce with the back country. The township contains 36,000 acres of land, and about 1,000 inhabitants. N. lat. 44 25. This town was incorporated in Feb. 7, 1797, by the name of *Harrington*, and in June following the name was altered to *Augusta*.

AUGUSTINES, *St.* a port and river on the coast of Labrador, near the straits of Bellisle and opposite St. John's Bay, Newfoundland.

AUGUSTINE, *St.* the capital of E. Florida, is situated on the sea-coast, about 80 leagues from the mouth of the gulf of Florida, 180 miles E. from St. Mark's, and 316 S. W. from Charleston in S. Carolina. It is of an oblong figure, and intersected by 4 streets, which cut each other at right angles. The town is well fortified, has been under different masters, and now belongs to the Spanish king. It has a church and monastery of the order of its name. The breakers at the entrance of the harbour have formed two channels whose bars have 8 feet of water each. N. lat. 30, W. long. 81 30.

AURELIUS, a military township in N. York, in Onondaga co. on Owasco L. having the Cayuga Reservation Lands W. and Marcellus E. and 9 miles E. of the ferry on Cayuga lake. By the State census of 1796, 213 of the inhabitants are electors.

AURORA, an island belonging to the Archipelago of the Great Cyclades, 15 8 S. lat. and 165 58 E. long. from Paris, discovered by Bouganville, May 22d, 1768. It is about 20 leagues long, and 2 broad. Its eastern shore is steep, and covered with wood.

AVALON, a peninsula at the S.

E. corner of the island of Newfoundland. It contains several excellent harbours and bays.

AVERIL, a township in Essex co. Vermont. It joins Hamilton on the N. W. Canaan on the N. E. and its N. corner is the Canada line.

AVES, or *Bird's Island*, in the W. Indies, situated in N. lat. 15 30, W. long. 63 15, named so from the great number of birds that breed there, yet is without a tree, which obliges them to lay their eggs in the sand. There is another island of this name, among the Little Antilles, between the coast of St. Jago de Leon, in Terra Firma, and the island of Bonaire.

AVINO *La Panea*, a town in the western part of the kingdom of Leon, in North-America.

AVON, a river of Nova-Scotia, which empties into the Atlantic Ocean a little eastward of Halifax. It is navigable as far as Fort Edward for vessels of 400 tons, and for vessels of 60 tons 2 miles higher.

AXAS, a town in the interior part of New Albion, in N. lat. 39 5, W. long. 114 30.

AYERSTOWN, in Burlington co. N. Jersey, lies on the middle branch of Ancocus Creek, 16 miles from the mouth of the creek in the Delaware, and 13 S. easterly from Burlington.

AYMARAES, a jurisdiction in the empire of Peru; subject to the bishop of Cusco, 40 leagues S. W. of that city. It abounds in sugars, cattle, corn, and mines of gold and silver.

AZUCA, or *Azua*, a little town in the island of St. Domingo, in the W. Indies, on the southern side, at the bottom of a deep bay. Before the French revolution it belonged to the Spaniards.

B

B**AAL's River and Bay**, in W. Greenland, lie opposite the mouth of Hudson's Strait.

BABAHOYO, a village and custom-house on Guayaquil-river, in Peru, being the landing place from the city of Guayaquil. Here the merchandize from Peru and Terra Firma, and their respective provinces, are landed.

BABOPAS, a town in the interior parts of New Albion.

BACK River. See *Baltimore Co.*

BAEZA, the chief town of the district of Quixos, in the province of Quito, in Peru, and the residence of the governor.

BAFFIN's Bay, is the largest and most northern gulf or bay that has yet been discovered in N. America; and lies between the 70th and 80th degrees of N. lat. It opens into the Atlantic ocean through Baffin's and Davis's straits. It was discovered by the navigator whose name it bears, in the year 1662.

BAGADUCE Point, a head land within Penobscot Bay, in the District of Maine.

BAHAMA Islands, in the W. Indies, called by the Spaniards Lucayos, comprehend under this denomination all the islands, in general, which are to the N. of Cuba and St. Domingo. The first discovery of the New World, by Columbus, began October 11, 1492, at Guanahani, or Cats Island, one of the Bahamas. They were then full of people; who were simple, mild, and lived happy in the midst of plenty. These unfortunate people were transported to the mines of St. Domingo, after the cruel Span-

wards had exterminated the numerous inhabitants of that large island; 14 years after the discovery of these islands, not one person remained in any of the Bahamas. At this time Charles II. granted the Bahamas to the proprietors of Carolina. They sent several governors, and built the town of Nassau, which is now the seat of government in the I. of Providence. The island of Providence afterwards became an harbour for pirates, who, for a long time, infested the American navigation. In 1718, Capt. Woods Rogers was sent out to dislodge the pirates, and form a settlement. This the captain effected; and the islands have been improving since by a slow progress. In time of war, the people gain considerably by the prizes condemned there; and in the course of the present war between Great-Britain and France, numbers of American vessels, carrying provisions and stores to French ports, have been carried in and condemned; and at all times they profit by the wrecks which are frequent in this labyrinth of rocks and shoals. The Spaniards and Americans captured these islands during the last war; but they were retaken April 7, 1783. The Bahamas are said to be 500 in number; some of them only rocks, others very low and narrow, or little spots of land on a level with the water's edge; but 12 of them are large and fertile, some indeed rocky and barren. Five of them only are inhabited, viz. *Providence, Harbor, Eleuthera, Cat, and Exuma*; *Turk's* islands have about 500 men in the salt season, but at other times half of them return to Bermuda. The climate of

D

these islands is temperate and the air healthy. On the coasts is found ambergrise; and the inhabitants catch great quantities of green turtle. The only article cultivated for exportation is cotton; of which the medium export is 1,500 bags of 2cwt. each. In 1787, there were 4,500 acres in cotton. In 1785, 1786, and 1787, which were favourable years, each acre produced about 112lbs. It is very liable to be destroyed by the worms; between Sept. and March, 1788, no less than 280 tons were destroyed. These islands also produce a great quantity of dying woods, and some lignumvitæ and mahogany; and lie between 22 and 27 N. lat. and 73 and 81 W. long. In 1773, there were 2052 white, and 2241 black, inhabitants; but of late years there has been a considerable emigration from N. America, so that the precise number cannot be given.

BAHAMA, the chief of the Bahama islands, is about 20 leagues from the coast of Florida, and about 10 W. from the island of Lucayo. It is about 28 leagues long and 3 broad, is very fruitful, has a serene air, and is watered with multitudes of springs and brooks. The *Strait of Bahama*, or *Gulf of Florida*, lies between the coast of Florida and this island. The Spanish ships from the Havannah homeward, are obliged to wait an opportunity to pass this strait; and the strait is 16 leagues broad, and 45 long.

BAKERSFIELD, a newly settled township in Franklin co. Vermont. In 1790 it had only 13 inhabitants.

BAKERSTOWN, in Cumberland co. Maine, contains 1276 inhab-

itants; 162 miles N. E. from Boston.

BALCLUTHA, a settlement in the easternmost part of Kentucky, on the W. side of Big Sandy river.

BALD Eagle or *Warrior Mountains*, lie about 200 miles W. of Philadelphia, in Bedford co. Pennsylvania, and forms the western boundary of Bald Eagle Valley.

BALD Eagle Valley, or, as it is commonly called, *Sinking Spring Valley*, lies upon the frontiers of Bedford co. in Pennsylvania, about 200 miles W. from Philadelphia. This is a pleasant vale, of lime-stone bottom, five miles in extent where widest; and in the vicinity are great quantities of lead ore. It contained, in 1779, about 60 or 70 families, living in log-houses, who formed, in the space of 7 or 8 years, several valuable and pleasantly situated plantations. During the late war with Great-Britain, lead was much wanted, and very difficult to be procured, which induced a company, under the promises of the State, to settle here, and establish a regular set of works. A fort of logs was erected for the protection of the miners; and a considerable quantity of ore was produced, from which lead enough was made, to give a competent idea of the real value of the mines in general. The danger of the situation, however, while an Indian war continued, occasioned the failure of the undertaking. Among other curiosities of this place, is that called *the Swallows*, which absorb several of the largest streams of the valley, and after conveying them several miles under ground, in a subter-

aneous course, return them again upon the surface. These subterraneous passages have given rise to the name *Sinking Spring Valley*. Of these the most remarkable is called the *Arch Springs*, and run close upon the road from the town to the fort. It is a deep hollow, formed in the lime-stone rock, about 30 feet wide, with a rude natural stone arch hanging over it, forming a passage for the water, which it throws out with some degree of violence, and in such plenty as to form a fine stream, which at length buries itself again in the bowels of the earth. Some of these pits are near 300 feet deep; the water at the bottom seems in rapid motion, and is apparently as black as ink, though it is as pure as the finest springs can produce. Such as visit these parts must cross the Juniata river 3 or 4 times, from Standing Stone, or Huntington, to the fort; from which it is computed to be about 22 miles distant.

BALD Head, at the mouth of Cape Fear river, N. Carolina, is at the S. W. end of Smith's Island, and with Oak Island forms the main entrance into the river. The light-house, which was erected here in Dec. 1794, bears 4 miles N. N. W. from the point of Cape Fear, and 24 miles N. W. by N. from the extremity of the Frying Pan shoal.

BALD Head makes the S. W. part of what is called Wells Bay, in Maine.

BALDIVIA, or *Valdivia*, a seaport town in the province of Chili Proper, in the kingdom of Chili, S. America. It was built by the Spanish general Baldivia about the year 1551, and stands

between the rivers Callacalles and Portero, where they fall into the S. Sea. In the year 1559, the Chilese chased the Spaniards from this settlement, burned the town, and put the inhabitants to the sword; pouring melted gold down the governor's throat when alive, and afterwards used his skull for a cup to drink in. There are many gold mines here, and the Spaniards have fortified the place strongly, as it is supposed to be the key of the S. Seas. The whites of Peru and Chili, banished for their crimes, are sent hither to support the fortifications. The viceroy sends 30,000 crowns a year, to support the garrison. There are great rains here during three months of the year. S. lat. 32 38, W. long. 73 20.

Baldivia is also the name of a river in Chili.

BALIZE, a fort at the mouth of Mississippi river.

BALLEZE, *Ballize*, or *Wallis*, a river in the peninsula of Yucatan, New-Spain, which runs N. easterly above 200 miles, and empties into the bay of Honduras, opposite the N. end of Turneff Island. By the treaty of peace in 1783 it is agreed that British subjects shall have the right of cutting and carrying away logwood in the district lying between this river and that of Rio Honda, on the N. which falls into Hanover Bay. The course of the rivers are to be the unalterable boundaries.

BALLTOWN, a township in Saratoga co. N. York, and contained in 1790, 7333 inhabitants. It lies 36 miles N. of Albany, has a Presbyterian meeting-house, and is in a thriving state. The medicinal waters call-

ed *Balltown Springs*, from their being found within the limits of this town, are of great celebrity, both on account of their healing virtue, and the superior accommodation found near them for val-etudinarians. They are situated about 12 miles W. of Still Water; 14 from that part of the banks of the Hudson famous for the victory of Gen. Gates over Gen. Burgoyne; 36 N. of Albany; 30 S. of Lake George, and 196 above the city of New-York. The springs are found in the bottom of a valley, or excavation, forming a kind of basin, of about fifty acres in extent. In this hollow grow lofty pines, which are overtopped by others, and rise at a greater or less distance above the brim of this basin. The woods are pretty well cleared near the springs. There is a large house for entertainment, with neat bathing houses, and shower baths for the convenience of invalids. These, as also the greatest part of the valley, belong to an eminent merchant of N. York; the largest spring, however, belongs to the public. Sir William Johnson made this observation, when he sold this tract of land to private individuals: "In tracing the history of these medicinal springs, I could only learn that an Indian chief discovered them to a sick French officer in the early part of their wars with the English. But whether they were these very springs in this basin, or those at 10 miles distance, properly called the Saratoga Springs, I know not." The soil for half a dozen miles round this place, is poor and sandy, producing little else than pine trees, shrub-oaks, fern, and mullen. In the hills in the vicinity, ores have

been accidentally found, especially iron and copper, or rather what the mineralogists call *fer-ruginous* and *capreous pyrites*. The valley of Balltown and its environs may be made an enchanting spot, equal, nay, superior in some respects, to any of the watering places in Europe. The Kayaderafforas river, which is about 10 yards wide, gives several hints to the man of taste, to turn its waters to the use and beauty of the future town, which these medicinal springs will one day raise in this place. The medicinal waters which have made this spot so famous of late, are remarkably limpid, considering they contain iron, a mineral alkali, common salt, and lime. They are brisk and sparkling like champagne. In drinking they affect the nose and palate like bottled beer, and slightly affect the head of some people, by their inebriating quality. They derive this exhilarating quality from what Dr. Priestly calls *fixed air*, and is that animating *something* which gives activity to yeast, and life to malt liquors. It is used in the neighbourhood of the springs instead of yeast in making bread; and makes it rise more speedily and effectually than any other ferment in ordinary use. Horses drink these waters with avidity. The ignorant country people see, with astonishment, that a candle will not burn near the surface of these waters. Fish and frogs are killed in a few minutes, and geese and ducks can only swim in them a few minutes, before they expire. These waters are apt to burst bottles, when corked in very warm weather, especially during a thunder storm; but with care may be

transported in bottles to any distance. They boil with a very moderate degree of heat; they are, nevertheless, remarkably cold; for when the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer stood at 86 in the open air, and 79 in the brook running near the spring, it stood in one of these mineral springs at 49 and in the other at 51. The first was constantly secluded from the rays of the sun; the last always exposed without a covering. Physicians seldom direct their patients to drink more than three quarts of these waters in twelve hours; but some drink the enormous quantity of three gallons, and even more, in a day. Cold as they are, they may be drunken with safety in the hottest weather. They increase every natural evacuation; nay, they are cathartic, diuretic and sudorific, at the same time. On the first trial they are apt to disagree with many people, they create uneasiness in the stomach and bowels, and cause a heat in the glands of the throat, until they begin to pass off freely by the kidneys. They then become pleasant and operate agreeably. They blacken the teeth and also the alvine fæces. They are deemed a specific in loss of appetite and indigestion. They are highly serviceable in hypochondriac cases, in obstructions, and in the stone and gravel, and cutaneous disorders. Their credit is not so well established in the gout or rheumatism. They are hurtful in inflammatory disorders and consumptions. Their use occasions heat in the glands of the throat, and stiffness of the neck, and in such as are subject to the tooth-ache, an aggravation of the pain. They are a power-

ful and precious remedy in the hands of the judicious, but ought never to be used without the advice of a skilful physician.

BALLSTOWN, or *Balltown*, a township in Lincoln co. Maine, containing 1,072 inhabitants; 195 miles N. E. from Boston.

BALTIMORE Co. in Maryland, lies between Patapsco and Gunpowder rivers. It has Pennsylvania on the N. and Chesapeake Bay on the S. E. There are numerous iron works in this county; and it contains 25,434 inhabitants, including 5,877 slaves. Its chief town is Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, the chief town in the above co. is the largest in the State of Maryland. In size it is the fourth, and in commerce the fifth in rank in the United States. It is situated on the N. side of Patapsco river, at a small distance from its junction with the Chesapeake. The entrance of the harbour is defended by Whetstone Fort; hardly a pistol shot across, and of course may be easily defended against naval force. From the head of Elk river at the head of the bay to Baltimore, is about 60 miles. The town is built around what is called the basin, reckoned one of the finest harbors in America. The water rises 5 or 6 feet at common tides. It is divided into what is called the town and Fell's Point, by a creek, over which are two bridges; but the houses extend, in an irregular manner, from the one to the other. At Fell's Point the water is deep enough for ships of burden, but small vessels only go up to the town. The situation is low, and was formerly thought unhealthy, but, by its rapid increase, improvements have taken place which have correct-

ed the dampness of the air, and it is now judged to be tolerably healthy. In 1787, it contained 1955 dwelling houses; of which 1200 were in the town, and the rest at Fell's Point. It then contained 152 stores. The number of the inhabitants of the town and precincts, in 1791, were 13,503, including 1,255 slaves. The number of houses and inhabitants have been greatly increased since. Here are 9 places of public worship, which belong to Roman Catholics, German Calvinists and Lutherans, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, Quakers, and Nicolites, or New Quakers, who all live together in peace. It is inhabited by people from most parts of Europe. The principal street is Market street, which runs nearly E. and W. a mile in length, parallel with the water. This is crossed by a number of other streets, which run from the water; a number of which, particularly Calvert and Gay streets, are well built. N. and E. of the town, the land rises, and presents a noble view of the town and bay. In 1790, this city owned 27 ships, 1 snow, 31 brigantines, 34 schooners, and 9 sloops—Total 102; tonnage 13,564. The exports in the same year amounted to 2,027,770, and the imports to 1,945,899 dollars. The exports in July, August, and Sept. in 1790, amounted only to 343,584 dollars; but in these months, in 1795, they amounted to 1,675,748 dollars. It is 53 miles S. W. from Elktown, 176 N. E. from Richmond in Virginia; 50 N. E. from the city of Washington, and 103 S. W. from Philadelphia. N. lat. 39 21, W. long. 77 48.

BANGOR, a township in Han-

cock co. Maine, on the western side of Penobscot river, 25 miles from its mouth at Belfast Bay; 65 N. W. by W. from Machias; 63 N. E. from Hallowell, and 280 N. E. from Boston.

BANN, a township in York co. Pennsylvania.

BARACOA, a seaport town in the N. E. part of the island of Cuba, in the W. Indies; 50 miles N. E. of St. Jago de Cuba.

BARAQUICIMITO, a town in Terra Firma, S. America, in the province of Caracas, and on the head waters of Oroonoco river, about 80 miles S. from Valencia, and 175 N. W. from Calabeza.

BARBADOES, one of the Caribbee islands, belonging to Britain, and next to Jamaica for importance in the W. Indies. It is about 21 miles in length, and 14 in breadth, and contains 106,470 acres of land, most of which is under cultivation. It lies 20 leagues E. from St. Vincent, which may be seen in a clear day; 25 from St. Lucia; 28 S. E. from Martinico; 60 N. E. from Trinidad, and 100 S. E. from St. Christopher's. It is divided into 5 districts, and 11 parishes; and contains 4 towns, viz. Bridgetown, the capital; Osuns, or Charlestown; St. James, formerly called the Hole; and Speights Town. Its soil is highly fertile, as it contained, in 1670, 50,000 whites, and 100,000 blacks; whose labors employed 60,000 tons of shipping. This, however, is thought to be exaggerated; but it is certain that its population has decreased rapidly. In 1786 the numbers were 16,167 whites; 838 free people of color, and 62,115 negroes. The exports, on an average, of 1784, 1785, and 1786, had fallen to 9,554 hhd.

of sugar; 5,448 puncheons of rum; 6,320 bags of ginger; 8,331 bags of cotton, exclusive of small articles, as aloes, sweetmeats, &c. In the year, ending the 5th of Jan. 1788, 243 vessels cleared outwards; and the London market price of their cargoes in sterling money, amounted to £539,605 14 10; of which the value exported to the United States was £23,217 13 4. That the dreadful succession of hurricanes, with which this and the other W. India islands have been visited, for many years past, has contributed to this great defalcation, cannot be doubted. Bridgetown was scarcely risen from the ashes to which two dreadful fires had reduced it, when it was torn from its foundations, and the whole country made a scene of desolation, by the storm of the 10th of Oct. 1780, in which no less than 4326 of the inhabitants, blacks and whites, miserably perished; and the damage done to property was computed at £1,320,564 15 sterl. The force of the wind was at one place so great as to lift some pieces of cannon, with their carriages, several paces from the ramparts. The trade of this, and some others of the islands suffers considerably by a duty of 4½ per cent. on exported produce; out of which, however, the governor's salary, £2000 a year, is paid. The crown acquired this revenue in the reign of Charles II. which the planters agreed to, in order to secure possessions to which they had uncertain titles. Barbadoes was probably discovered first by the Portuguese. It is usually ranked among the Windward division of the Caribbees, being a day or

two's sail from Surinam. From its being the first discovered of any of these islands, it is called *Mother of the Sugar Colonies*. The first of the English who are known to have landed here, were the crew of the *Olive Blossom*, fitted out by Sir Olive Leigh, in 1605. It was found absolutely desolate; nor had it the appearance of having been peopled even by the most barbarous Indians. The island is fortified by nature, all along the windward shore, by rocks and shoals, so as to be almost inaccessible; on the leeward side it has good harbours; but the whole coast is protected by a good line, of several miles in length, and several forts to defend it, at the most material places. The military, civil, and religious establishments are well provided for. Here is a college, founded by Col. Codrington; the only institution of the kind in the W. Indies; but it has not answered the intention of the founder. The houses of the planters are very thickly sown all along the country, which, with the luxuriant productions of the soil, and the gently swelling hills, form a delightful scene. The earliest planters of Barbadoes were sometimes reproached with the guilt of forcing or decoying into slavery, the Indians of the neighboring continent. The history of *Inkle and Yarrico*, which the Spectator has recorded for the detestation of mankind, took its rise in this island; but happily this species of slavery was soon abolished. The Barbadoes tar is a particular production of this island. It rises out of the earth, and swims on the surface of the water. It is of great use in the dry belly-ache, and in diseases of the breast. The capital,

Bridgetown, lies in N. lat. 13 10, W. long. 59.

BARBARA, *St.* an island on the coast of Brazil. Also the chief town of New-Biscay, audience of Galicia, New-Spain, N. America.

BARBE, *St.* a town of Mexico, in New Biscay, 500 miles N. W. of the city of Mexico.

BARBUDA, or *Barbouthes*, one of the Caribbee islands, 35 miles N. of Antigua, and 53 N. E. of St. Christopher's, and is 20 miles long and 12 broad. The natives apply themselves chiefly to the breeding of cattle, and furnishing the neighbouring islands with provisions. It is fertile, abounding in the natural productions of the other W. India islands; and has a good road for shipping, but no direct trade to Britain. It belongs to the Codrington family, to whom it produces above £5,000 a year. The inhabitants amount to about 1500. N. lat. 18 30, W. long. 61 50.

BARBUE *River* empties into Lake Michigan, from E. S. E. by a mouth 60 yards wide, 72 miles N. by W. from fort St. Joseph.

BARKADARES, the name of a part of the Logwood Country, on the E. side of the peninsula of Yucatan, through which the river Blaize runs into the Sea of Honduras. Lat. 17 45 N. long. 89 W.

BARKHAMSTEAD, a township in the northern part of Connecticut, Litchfield co. about 25 miles W. of Hartford.

BARNARD, a township in Windsor co. Vermont, containing 673 inhabitants; and is 65 miles N. E. of Bennington.

BARNAVELDT, an island of S. America, to the S. of Terra del Fuego, discovered in 1616. S. lat. 55 49, W. long. 66 58.

BARNEGAT Inlet, on the S. eastern coast of N. Jersey, 68 miles N. E. from Cape May.

BARNEGAT, the name of a small village of 8 or 10 houses, on the E. bank of Hudson river, 5 miles S. of Poughkeepsie, and 75 N. of New-York. Much lime is burnt here, from lime-stone, and marketed in New-York.

BARNET, a township in Caledonia co. Vermont, containing 477 inhabitants, and 112 miles N. E. from Bennington.

BARNSTABLE Co. lies upon the peninsula, the point of which is Cape Cod, the S. eastward point of Massachusetts Bay, opposite Cape Ann. It is 65 miles long, and its breadth for 30 miles not more than 3, and above half the remainder from 6 to 9 miles. It contains 11 townships and the plantation of Marshpee; having 2343 houses, and 17,354 inhabitants.

BARNSTABLE is a port of entry and post-town, and the shire town of Barnstable co. It extends across the peninsula, and is washed by the sea on the N. and S. and is about 5 miles broad, and 9 long; 67 miles S. easterly from Boston. The harbor is about a mile wide, and 4 long; in which the tide rises from 8 to 14 feet. There are 20 or 30 ponds in Barnstable. The land here produces about 25 bushels of Indian corn to an acre, and rye and other grain in proportion. Wheat and flax are cultivated; the latter with success. From 12 to 18,000 bushels of onions are raised for the supply of the neighbouring towns. Upwards of 100 men are employed in the fishery, which is yearly increasing. No quarrels with the ancient natives of the coun-

try are recorded in the accounts of this town, where the English settlers of N. England first landed, Nov. 11, 1620. The people, 2610 in number, are generally healthy. Numbers of the farmers are occasionally seamen; and this town was furnished many masters of vessels and mariners who sail from other ports. N. lat. 41 43.

BARNSTEAD, a township in Strafford co. N. Hampshire, containing 807 inhabitants; 32 miles N. W. of Portsmouth.

BARRE', a township in Worcester co. Massachusetts, containing 1613 inhabitants; 24 miles N. W. of Worcester, and 66 W. of Boston.

BARRE', a township in Huntingdon co. Pennsylvania.

BARRELL'S Sound, on the N. W. Coast of America, called by the natives *Conget-boi-toi*, is situated about 6 leagues from the southern extremity of Washington, or Charlotte Islands, in a N. W. direction, about N. lat. 52, W. long. 131 from Greenwich. The shores are of a craggy black rock: the banks lined with trees of various kinds, as pines, spruce, hemlock, alder, &c. Mr. Hoskins, in the summer of 1791, measured one of these trees, which was *ten fathoms* in circumference. On one side of it a hole had been cut, large enough to admit a man; within was a spacious and convenient room, which had apparently been dug and burnt out with much labor. Mr. Hoskins concluded that it must have been occasionally inhabited by the natives; as he found in it a box, fireworks, dried wood, and several domestic utensils. This found was named after Joseph Barrrell, Esq. of

Charlestown, (*Mass.*) and was first visited by Capt. Gray, in the Washington, in 1789.

BARRETSTOWN, a plantation in Hancock co. Maine, having 173 inhabitants.

BARRINGTON, a township in Queens co. Nova-Scotia, on the S. side of the bay of Fundy; settled by Quakers from Nantucket I.

BARRINGTON, a township in Strafford co. N. Hampshire, 22 miles N. W. from Portsmouth, incorporated in 1722, containing 2470 inhabitants. Allum is found here. Its situation is very healthy; e. g. 14 of the first settlers in 1732, were alive in 1785, who were between 80 and 90 years old.

BARRINGTON, a township in Bristol co. R. Island about 3 miles N. W. of Warren, and about 7 S. E. of Providence. It contains 683 inhabitants.

BARRINGTON, Great, is the second township in rank in Berkshire co. Massachusetts. It contains 1373 inhabitants, and lies 140 miles W. from Boston, and south of Stockbridge, adjoining.

BART, a township in Lancaster co. Pennsylvania.

BARTHOLOMEW, St. a parish in Charleston district, S. Carolina, containing 2,138 white persons.

BARTHOLOMEW, Cape St. is the southernmost point of Staten Land, in Le Maire straits, at the S. end of S. America; and far surpasses Terra del Fuego in its horrible appearance.

BARTHOLOMEW, St. one of the cluster of islands called *New Hebrides*.

BARTHOLOMEW, St. one of the Caribbee islands, in the W. Indies; 25 miles N. of St. Christopher's and 30 N. E. of Saba. It is reckoned 5 leagues in circum-

ference, but has little ground fit for cultivation. It produces tobacco, cassava, and abounds with woods. The trees most in esteem are, 1. The soap tree, or aloes tree. 2. The caleback. 3. The canapia, whose gum is an excellent cathartic. 4. The parotane, whose boughs grow downward, take root again, and form a kind of bulwark and strong defence in time of attack. All along the shore are those trees called Sea Trees, whose boughs are curiously plaited together, and look as if they were glazed. Here is an infinite variety of birds, and a peculiar kind of lime-stone, which the inhabitants export to the adjacent islands. They have likewise plenty of lignumvitæ and iron wood. Its shores are dangerous, and the approaching them requires a good pilot; but it has an excellent harbor, in which ships of any size are sheltered from all winds. Half its inhabitants are Irish Roman Catholics, whose predecessors settled here in 1666; the others are French; to whom the island lately belonged. It was ceded by France to the crown of Sweden in 1785. They depend on the skies for water, which they keep in cisterns. It was a nest for privateers when in the hands of the French; and at one time had 50 British prizes in its harbor. N. lat. 17 56, W. long. 63 10.

BARTLET, a plantation in Hillsborough co. N. Hampshire, having 248 inhabitants.

BARTON, a township in Orleans co. Vermont, 6 miles S. W. by W. from Willoughby Lake, and 140 N. E. from Bennington.

Basin of Minas, is a body of water of considerable extent, and irregular form, in Nova-Scotia,

at the E. end of the Bay of Fundy; and connected with its N. E. branch by a short and narrow strait. The country on its banks is generally a rich soil, and is watered by many small rivers. The spring tides rise here 40 feet.

BASKINRIDGE, a town in Somerset co. N. Jersey, lies on the W. side of a N. W. branch of Passaic river nearly 6 miles N. E. from Pluckemin, and 7 S. S. W. from Morristown. It was here that Col. Harcourt, a British officer, surprised and made a prisoner of Gen. Lee, Dec. 13, 1776.

BASSE Terre, the chief town in the island of St. Christopher's, in the W. Indies, situated at the S. E. end of the island. It consists of a long street along the sea shore; is a place of considerable trade, the seat of government, and is defended by 3 batteries. N. lat. 17 24, W. long. 62 36 56.

This is also the name of a part of the island of Guadaloupe, in the W. Indies.

BASS Harbour, Maine, a harbor of Mt. Desert Island, 7 miles from Soil Cove.

BASTIMENTOS, small islands, near the Isthmus of Darien, and somewhat W. of the Sambaloes islands, at the mouth of the bay of Nombre de Dios, very near the shore. Here admiral Hozier lay with a British Squadron many years ago, when having lost many of his men, and his ships being almost rotten, in an inactive state, he died of a broken heart. Lat. 9 30, W. long. 79 45.

BATABANO, a town on the S. side of the island of Cuba, in the W. Indies; situated on the side of a large bay, opposite Pinos isles, and about 50 miles S. W. from the Havannah.

BATAVIA, a settlement in N.

York, at the head of Schoharrie Creek, about 39 miles from its mouth, and 38 S. W. from Albany, and as far N. W. of Esopus.

BATH, a township in Lincoln co. Maine, containing 949 inhabitants. It lies on the W. side of Kennebeck river, about 13 miles from Wiscasset, 60 N. E. from Portland, 32 from Hallowell, 13 from Pownalborough, and 16½ N. E. from Boston.

BATH, a county of Virginia, about 60 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is noted for its medicinal springs, called the *Hot* and *Warm* springs, near the foot of Jackson's Mountain; which see.

BATH, a thriving town in Berkley co. Virginia, situated at the foot of the Warm Spring Mountain. The springs in the neighborhood of this town, although less efficacious than the Warm Springs in Bath co. draw upwards of 1000 people here, during summer, from various parts of the United States. The water is little more than milk-warm, and weakly impregnated with minerals. The country in the environs is agreeably diversified with hills and vallies; the soil rich, and in good cultivation: 25 miles from Martinsburg, and 269 miles S. W. from Philadelphia.

BATH, a township in Grafton co. N. Hampshire, containing 493 inhabitants. It lies on the E. bank of Connecticut river, 35 miles N. from Dartmouth College.

BATH, or *Port Bath*, an ancient town in Hyde co. N. Carolina, on the N. side of Tar river, about 24 miles from Pamlico Sound, 61 S. by W. of Edenton, and is the port of entry on Tar river. It contains about 12 houses, and is rather declining.

BATH, a village in the eastern parish of St. Thomas, in the island of Jamaica, in the W. Indies. It has its rise and name from a famous hot spring in its vicinity, said to be highly efficacious in curing the dry belly-ache. The water is sulphureous, and flows out of a rocky mountain about a mile distant; and is too hot to admit a hand being held in it.

BATH, a village in the co. of Rensselaer, N. York, pleasantly situated on the east bank of Hudson river, nearly opposite the city of Albany, at the head of sloop navigation. A mineral spring has been discovered here, said to possess valuable qualities; and a commodious bathing-house has been erected, at a considerable expense, containing hot, cold, and shower baths.

BATH, a thriving post-town in New-York, Steuben co. of about 50 houses, situated on the N. bank of Conhocton Creek, a northern head-water of Tioga river; 42 miles S. E. from Williamsburg, on Genesee river; 18 N. W. from the Painted Post; 120 from Niagara; 59 westerly from Geneva, and 221 W. of Hudson city.

BATTEN Kill, a small river which rises in Vermont, and falls into Hudson, near Saratoga.

BAYAMO, a town in the eastern part of the island of Cuba. It lies on the E. side of Estero river, about 20 miles from the sea.

BAY of Fundy, washes the shores of the British provinces of New-Brunswick on the N. and Nova-Scotia on the E. and S. This bay is 12 leagues across, from the Gut of Annapolis to St. John's, the principal town of New-Brunswick. The tides are

very rapid in this bay, and rise at Annapolis Basin about 30 feet; at the Basin of Minas, which may be termed the N. arm of this bay, 40 feet; and at the head of Chignecto Channel, an arm of this bay, the spring tides rise 60 feet.

BAY of Islands, lies on the W. side of Newfoundland island, in the gulf of St. Lawrence.

BAY of St. Louis on the Labrador coast. The middle of the bay lies in N. lat. 52 23, W. long. 55 23.

BAYNET, a town and bay on the S. side of the island of St. Domingo, $4\frac{1}{2}$ leagues from Petit Goave, on the N. side of the island. It is about 8 leagues W. of Jackmel. N. lat. 18 17.

BEACH Fork, a branch of Salt river, Kentucky. A fine clay is found on this river, which might, it is thought, be manufactured into good porcelain.

BEALSBERG, a small town in Nelson co. Kentucky, on the E. bank of Rolling Fork, which contains 20 houses, as also a tobacco warehouse. It is 15 miles W. S. W. of Beardstown, 50 S. W. of Frankfort, and 890 from Philadelphia.

BEARDSTOWN, in Nelson co. Kentucky, is a flourishing town, of 216 inhabitants, situated on the head waters of Salt river, 50 miles S. E. from Louisville, and nearly the same distance S. W. from Danville.

BEAR Creek, a water of Tennessee river. See *Ocochappo*.

BEAR Grass Creek, a small creek on the eastern side of Ohio river, a few hundred yards N. of the town of Louisville, in Kentucky. This is the spot where the intended canal is proposed to be cut to the upper side of the *Rapids*. From the mouth of the

creek, to the upper side of the rapids, is not quite two miles. This would render the navigation of the Ohio safe and easy. The country on the sides of this creek, between Salt river and Kentucky river, is beautiful and rich.

BEAR Lakes. There are 4 lakes of this name in Upper Canada.

BEAR Town, in Caroline co. Maryland, lies about 7 miles N. from Greensburg, and about 15 S. E. from Chestertown.

BEAUFORT, a seaport town in Carteret co. on the N. E. side of Core Sound, and district of Newbern, N. Carolina. It contains about 20 houses, a court-house and gaol, and the county courts are held here. It is 55 miles S. by E. of Newbern, and about 27 from Cape Lookout. N. lat. 34 47.

BEAUFORT, the chief town of Beaufort district, S. Carolina, on the island of Port Royal. The courts which were formerly held here, are now removed to the town of Coofawhatchie, on the river of that name. Beaufort is a pleasant town, of about 60 houses, and 200 inhabitants; who are distinguished for their hospitality and politeness. It has a fine harbor, and bids fair to become a considerable town. It used to be a station for the British Squadron when in their possession. Beaufort is situated 26 miles from Purisburg, and 73 from Charleston, to the S. W. noted for its healthy situation. N. lat. 32 26, W. long. 80 55.

BEAUFORT District, in the lower country of S. Carolina, lies on the sea-coast, between Combahee and Savannah rivers. It is 69 miles in length, and 37 in breadth, and is divided into 4 parishes, viz. St. Helena, St. Luke, Prince William, and St. Peter, which

contain 18,753 inhabitants; of whom only 4346 are whites. The northern part of this district abounds with large forests of cy-press; the lands, however, are fit for raising rice, indigo, &c.

BEAUFORD, a village on the Georgia side of Savannah river, three miles above Augusta.

BEAVER Creek, runs into Lake Erie, at its E. end; about 7 miles S. E. from Fort Erie.

BEAVER Creek, Big, falls into the Alleghany river, about 28 miles N. W. from Pittsburg, after a course of about 74 miles.

BEAVER Dam Creek, a considerable stream in Georgia, which passes a little N. W. of Elberton into Savannah river, 10 miles above Petersburgh.

BEAVER Dam, a township in Pennsylvania, on the W. side of Susquehanna river.

BEAVER Kill, is a S. E. arm of the Popachton Branch of the Delaware.

BEAVER Lake, in New South Wales, lies in about 52 45 N. lat. and 101 30 W. long. A little N. E. from it is the source of Churchill river. S. E. from it is Cumberland House, on Grass river, which has communication by lakes with Nelson river. S. W. of it is Saskatchewan river, on which, towards its head, are a number of houses belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company.

BEAVERS Town, at *Tuskarawas*, lies between Margaret's Creek, an upper N. W. branch of Mufkingum river, and the N. branch of that river; at the head of which N. branch there is only a mile's portage to Cayahoga river. Beavers Town lies about 85 miles N. W. from Pittsburg. A little below this a fort was erected in 1764.

BECKET, a township in Berk-

shire co. Massachusetts, containing 751 inhabitants. It is 10 miles E. of Stockbridge, 17 from Lenox, and 130 W. from Boston.

BEDFORD, a township in Hillsborough co. N. Hampshire, of 808 inhabitants. It lies on the W. bank of Merrimack river, 56 miles W. of Portsmouth.

BEDFORD, a township in Middlesex co. Massachusetts, of 523 inhabitants; 13 miles northerly from Boston.

BEDFORD, *New*, is a flourishing town in Bristol co. in the same State, containing 3,313 inhabitants; 58 miles southward of Boston. It lies at the head of navigation on Accushnet river.

BEDFORD, a township in W. Chester co. N. York, containing 2,470 inhabitants. It lies 12 miles N. from Long Island Sound, and 35 N. of the city of New-York.

BEDFORD, a town on the W. end of Long Island, N. York, 4 miles N. W. from Jamaica Bay, and 6 E. from the city of New-York.

BEDFORD Co. in Pennsylvania, is on Juniatta river; has part of the State of Maryland on the S. and Huntingdon co. N. and N.E. It contains 13,124 inhabitants; and is divided into 9 townships.

BEDFORD, the chief town of the above co. lies on the S. side of the Raystown branch of the same river; 25 miles eastward of Berlin, and 210 W. of Philadelphia. It is regularly laid out; and had, in 1796, 41 log-houses and 9 of stone. Water is conveyed in wooden pipes to a reservoir in the middle of the town. They have a stone gaol; a market-house, court-house, and record office, of brick. Bedford was incorporated in 1795.

E

BEDFORD Co. in Virginia, is separated from that of Amherst on the N. by James river S. It contains 10,531 inhabitants. Its chief town is New-London.

BEDMINSTER, in Somerset co. N. Jersey, is a township containing 1,197 inhabitants.

BEEF *Island*, one of the smaller Virgin Islands in the W. Indies, about 5 miles long and 1 broad, in Sir Francis Drake's Bay.

BEEKMAN, a considerable township in Dutchess co. N. York, containing 3597 inhabitants.

BEARING'S *Straits*, separating Asia from America, are so called from the Russian navigator, Capt. Behring.

BEKIA, or *Becoyo*, or *Boquio*, a small British island among the Granadillas; 55 miles N. E. of Granada, and 65 leagues from Barbadoes. It was called Little Martinico by the French, and has a safe harbor from all winds; but no fresh water. It is only frequented by those who catch turtle. The soil produces wild cotton, and plenty of water-melons.

BELCHER, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, containing 1485 inhabitants. It lies 12 miles E. of Hadley, and 85 W. of Boston.

BELFAST, a township and bay in Hancock co. Maine, both situated in what is called the Waldo Patent, at the mouth of Penobscot river, and on its western side; 38 miles N. E. by E. of Hallowell, and 246 N. E. from Boston. The town contains 245 inhabitants. The bay, on the N. western part of which the town stands, runs up into the land by 3 short arms. Islesborough island lies in the middle of it, and forms two channels leading to the mouth of Penobscot river.

BELGRADE, a township in Lincoln co. Maine, incorporated in 1796. It lies W. of Sidney, and between Androscoggin and Kennebeck rivers.

BELHAVEN, the former name of Alexandria, Virginia.

BELLAIRE, a post-town near the centre of Harford co. Maryland, and the chief of the county. It has a court-house and gaol, and a few houses; distant from Harford 6 miles, N. W. 22 N. E. from Baltimore, and 86 W. S. W. from Philadelphia.

BELLE Isle, an island at the mouth of the straits of this name, between the country of the Esquimaux, or New Britain, and the N. end of Newfoundland island.

BELLS GROVE, in Bergen co. N. Jersey, on the road to Albany, 3 miles northerly from Brabant, and 24 N. by W. from New-York city.

BELLINGHAM, a township in Norfolk co. Massachusetts, containing 735 inhabitants, 20 miles northerly from Providence, and 34 southerly from Boston.

BELLS Mill, a settlement in N. Carolina, near the Moravian settlements, about 50 miles W. of Hillsborough.

BELPRE, a post-town and small settlement in the territory N. W. of the Ohio, on the N. W. bank of Ohio river, between the Hocking and Muskingum rivers, and opposite the mouth of the Little Kanhaway; about 14 miles below Marietta, and 480 S. W. by W. from Philadelphia.

BELVIDERE, a new township in Franklin co. Vermont.—Also a village in New-Jersey, in Sussex co. situated on Delaware river, at the mouth of Pequest river, and 11 miles above Easton, in Pennsylvania.

BENEDICT, a town in Charles co. Maryland, on Patuxent river, W. from Port Tobacco 16 miles, and 30 S. E. from Washington.

BENNINGTON Co. in the S. W. corner of Vermont. It contains 19 townships and 12,254 inhabitants. The mountains here furnish iron ore in abundance, and employ already, a furnace and two forges.

BENNINGTON, the shire town of the above co. is the largest town in Vermont, having about 160 compact houses, 24 miles easterly from the junction of Hudson and Mohawk rivers, about 52 from the S. end of Lake Champlain, 55 from Rutland; 202 N. easterly from New-York; and 300 from Philadelphia. N. lat. 42 42, W. long. 74 10. Bennington has several elegant buildings. Its public edifices are a congregational church, state-house and gaol. It is the oldest town in the State, having been first settled in 1764, and is in a flourishing condition, containing 2,400 inhabitants. Two famous battles were fought in or near this town in one day, Aug. 16. 1777, in which Col. Stark gained great fame. The British lost 4 brass field-pieces and other military stores; and besides those slain, 700 were taken prisoners. The killed and wounded of the Americans were about 100 men. This defeat contributed, in a great measure, to the subsequent surrender of Gen. Burgoyne's army.

BENSON, the N. westernmost township in Rutland co. Vermont, on the E. side of Lake Champlain; 57 miles N. N. W. of Bennington, and has 658 inhabitants.

BERBICE, a Dutch settlement on a river of the same name, in

Surinam. This settlement, with the other adjoining ones of Surinam and Essequibo, surrendered to the British in 1796. The river is a quarter of a mile broad and two fathoms deep at its mouth, in N. lat. 6 30. The land on both sides is low and woody, has plenty of logwood and cotton.

BERGEN Co. in N. Jersey, on Hudson river, lies opposite N. York, on the E. and was first planted by the Dutch, from N. York. It contains 6 townships, and 12,601 inhabitants. There is a copper mine here, which, when worked by the Schuylers (to whom it belonged) was considerably productive; but it has been neglected for many years.

BERGEN, the shire town of the above co. is separated from the city of N. York by Hudson's river, and the compact part of the town is 3 miles distant from the city. The township is 12 miles long and 4 broad, containing about 60 compact houses, and 50 or 60 other buildings, and a stone church for Dutch Calvinists. The inhabitants are mostly of Dutch descent.

BERKHEMSTEAD, a township in Litchfield co. Connecticut, 15 or 20 miles N. E. of Litchfield.

BERKLEY, a township in Bristol co. Massachusetts, containing 850 inhabitants; 50 miles southward of Boston.

BERKLEY, the name both of a county and town, in Charleston District, S. Carolina, lying near Cooper and Ashley rivers. In the census of 1791, it was called St. John's Parish, in Berkley co. and contained 752 free persons, and 5170 slaves.

BERKLEY Co. in Virginia, lies W. of the Blue Ridge, and is sep-

arated from the State of Maryland, on the N. and E. by Potowmac R. and has 16,781 free inhabitants, and 2932 slaves. Martinsburg is its chief town.

BERK'S Co. in Pennsylvania, has Northampton co. on the N. E. containing 1,030,400 acres of land, 30,179 inhabitants, and 29 townships, of which Reading is the chief.

BERKSHIRE Co. is the most western in Massachusetts, and contains twenty-six townships; the chief of which are Stockbridge, Lenox, Great-Barrington, Williamstown, and Pittsfield; and the number of inhabitants 30,291. White and clouded marble is found in several towns, in the rough and hilly parts of this county.

BERKSHIRE, a newly settled township, in Franklin co. Vermont.

BERLIN, a neat and flourishing town of York co. Pennsylvania, containing about 100 houses. It is regularly laid out, on the S. W. side of Conewago Creek, 13 miles westerly of Yorktown, and 101 W. of Philadelphia.

BERLIN, a township in Orange co. Vermont, on a branch of Onion R. containing 134 inhabitants. It is about 94 miles N. easterly from Bennington.

BERLIN, a township in Hartford co. Connecticut, 14 miles S. S. W. of Hartford, 8 W. N. W. of Middleton, and 26 N. N. E. of New-Haven.

BERLIN, a township in Worcester co. Massachusetts, containing 512 inhabitants; 34 miles West of Boston, and 15 N. E. of Worcester.

BERLIN, in Somerset co. Pennsylvania; 25 miles westward of Bedford, 23 N. W. of Fort Cum-

berland, in Virginia, and 200 W. of Philadelphia.

BERMUDA Hundred, or City Point, is a port of entry and post-town, in Chesterfield co. Virginia, situated on the point of the peninsula, formed by the confluence of the Appamattox with James river, 36 miles westerly from Williamsburg, 64 from Point Comfort, in Chesapeake Bay, and 315 S. W. by S. from Philadelphia. City Point, from which it is named, lies on the southern bank of James R. 4 miles S. S. W. from this town. The exports from this place, chiefly collected at Richmond, 20 miles above it, amounted, in 1794, to the value of 773,549 dollars; and from the 1st of October, to the 1st of December, 1795, were as follow: 15 kegs of butter, 578 bbls. S. fine flour, 101 half do. 789 fine do. 393 lbs. indigo, 10 tons pig-iron, 100 lbs. sassafras, 80,320 hhd. staves, 66,300 bbl. staves, 1,819 hhd. tobacco, and 3 kegs manufactured do. Total exports, 70,859 dollars, 45 cents. There are about 40 houses here, including some warehouses. It trades chiefly with the W. Indies, and the different States.

BERMUDA Islands. These received this name from the discoverer, John Bermudas, a Spaniard; and were called Sommer's Isles, from Sir George Sommers, who was shipwrecked on their rocks in 1609, in his passage to Virginia. The number of this cluster, lying in the form of a shepherd's crook, has been computed to be about 400, distant from the land's end in England, 1500 leagues, from the Madeiras 1200, from Hispaniola 400, and 200 from Cape Hatteras, which last is the nearest land to them.

The islands are walled with rocks; and by reason of these, together with shoals, are difficult to approach. The entrances into the harbors and channels are narrow as well as shoaly, and are more dangerous by reason of the strong current which sets to the N. E. from the gulf of Florida. They contain from 12 to 13,000 acres of poor land, of which 9 parts in 10 are either uncultivated, or reserved in woods, which consist chiefly of cedar, for building ships. There are about 200 acres laid out in cotton. The main island is about 16 miles long, and from one to two in breadth. The parish of St. George's, is an I. to the eastward of the main land, in which stands the town of St. George's, containing about 500 houses. Contiguous to that is St. David's I. which supplies the town with provisions. The air is healthy, and a continual spring prevails; and most of the productions of the W. Indies might be cultivated here. The houses are built of a soft stone, which is sawn like timber, but being washed with lime, it becomes hard; these stones are greatly in request throughout the W. Indies, for filtrating water. The houses are white as snow; which, beheld from an eminence, contrasted with the greenness of the cedars, and pasture ground, and the multitude of islands full in view, realize what the poets have feigned of the Elysian Fields.—Some accounts say that these islands contain from 15 to 20,000 inhabitants; but Mr. Edwards says, the number of white people is 5,462, of blacks 4,919. The Bermudians are chiefly seafaring men, and the negroes

are very expert mariners. In the late war, there were at one time between 15 and 20 privateers fitted out from hence, which were manned by negro slaves, who behaved irreproachably; and such is the state of slavery here, and so much are they attached to their masters, that such as were captured always returned when it was in their power; a singular instance of which occurred in the State of Massachusetts. The ship *Regulator*, a privateer, was carried into Boston, and had 70 slaves on board, 60 of them returned in a flag of truce, nine returned by way of New-York; one only was missing, who died. The government is conducted under a governor; named by the British crown, a council, and a general assembly. There are 9 churches, of which 3 clergymen have the charge; and there is one presbyterian church. In the present European war, the numerous cruisers from Bermudas, have unwarrantably captured numbers of American vessels, loaded with provisions or naval stores, bound for French and other ports, which have been iniquitously condemned.

BERNARD'S Bay, lies on the N. W. side of the gulf of Mexico.

BERNARDSTOWN, in Somerset co. N. Jersey, contains 2,377 inhabitants.—Also the name of a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, containing 691 inhabitants; distant 110 miles westward from Boston.

BERNE, a township in Albany co. N. York; of whose inhabitants, 447 were electors in 1796.

BERTIE, a maritime co. in N. Carolina, in Edenton district, with the Roanoke river S. and

Albemarle Sound on the E. It is situated the ancient Indian tower of Tufcarora. It contains 12,606 souls, of which number, 5,141 are slaves.

BERWICK, or *Abbotsford*, a neat town in York co. Pennsylvania, at the head of Conewago Creek, 13 miles westward of York, 26 S. S. W. of Harrisburg, and 103 W. by S. of Philadelphia. The town is regularly laid out, and contains about 100 houses, a German Lutheran, and a Calvinist church.

BERWICK, or *New-Berwick*, a small town of Northumberland co. Pennsylvania, on the N. western side of the E. branch of Susquehannah river, opposite Nescopeck Falls, 32 miles N. E. of Sunbury, and 160 N. W. of Philadelphia.

BERWICK, a township in York co. District of Maine, containing 3894 inhabitants. It has an incorporated academy, and lies on the E. side of Salmon Fall river. 7 miles N. W. of York, 10 or 12 N. E. of Portsmouth, and 86 E. of N. from Boston.

BETHBARARA, the first settlement of the Moravians in Wachovia, N. Carolina, begun in 1753; 6 miles N. of Salem, and 183 W. of Halifax, in N. lat. 36 9. It contains a church of the United Brethren, and about 50 dwelling-houses.

BETHANY, or *Bethania*, a Moravian settlement and post-town, begun in 1760; 9 miles N. W. of Salem 4 N. and W. of Bethabara. It contains about 60 houses, and a church.

BETHEL, a small Moravian settlement on Sweetara river, in Pennsylvania, 12 miles from Mount Joy. There is also a township of this name in Dau.

phin co. and another in Delaware co. in this State.

BETHEL, a township in Windfor co. Vermont, containing 473 inhabitants; about 67 miles N. N. easterly of Bennington.

BETHLEHEM, a fertile township in Albany co. N. York, famous for butter. By the State census of 1796, 388 of the inhabitants were electors.

BETHLEHEM, a township in Berkshire co. Massachusetts, having 261 inhabitants. It lies about 10 miles S. of E. from Stockbridge, 10 from Lenox, and 130 from Boston.

BETHLEHEM, a township in Hunterdon co. N. Jersey, situated at the head of the S. branch of Rariton river. It contains 1335 inhabitants. Turf for firing is found here.

BETHLEHEM, a township in Litchfield co. Connecticut, between Litchfield on the N. and Woodbury on the S.

BETHLEHEM, a post-town in Northampton co. Pennsylvania, is a celebrated settlement of the Moravians, or *United Brethren*, of the Protestant Episcopal church. It is situated on Lehigh river, a western branch of the Delaware, 53 miles northerly from Philadelphia. The situation of the town is healthful and pleasant, and in summer is frequented by gentry from different parts. In 1787, there were 60 dwelling-houses of stone, well built, and 600 inhabitants, both which have since been much increased. Besides the meeting-house, are 3 other public buildings large and spacious; one for the single brethren, one for the single sisters, and the other for the widows. The literary establishments, as well as the reli-

gious regulations here, deserve notice. In a house adjoining to the church is a school for females; and since 1787, a boarding-school for young ladies, who are sent here from different parts, and are instructed in reading and writing (in the English and German tongues) grammar, arithmetic, geography, needle work, music, &c. The minister of the place has the direction of this as well as of the boys' school, which is kept in a separate house, where they are initiated in the fundamental branches of literature. These schools, especially that for the young ladies, are deservedly in very high repute; and scholars, more than can be accommodated, are offered from all parts of the United States. There is at the lower part of the town a machine, of simple construction, which raises the water, from a spring, into a reservoir, to the height of 100 feet; whence it is conducted by pipes into the several streets of the town. There is a genteel tavern at the N. end of the town, the profits arising from which, belong to the society. There is also a store, with a general assortment of goods an apothecary's shop, a large tanyard, a currier's and a dyer's shop, a grist-mill, a fulling-mill, an oil-mill, and a saw-mill, and on the banks of the Lehigh, a brewery. N. lat. 40 37, W. long. 75 14.

BEVERLY, a township and post-town in Essex co. Massachusetts, containing 3290 inhabitants, is separated from Salem by a handsome bridge, and is about 20 miles E. of N. from Boston, and 22 S. W. of Newbury-Port. It has two parishes. In the parish next the harbor, are a number

of handsome houses. The enterprising and industrious inhabitants of this part of the town are chiefly engaged in the fishery and other branches of navigation. In the other part of the town, which is chiefly agricultural, is a cotton manufactory. The bridge mentioned before, is 1,500 feet in length, erected in 1788, and connects this town with Salem. It has a draw for vessels. N. lat. 42 36, W. long. 70 45.

BEVERLY'S *Manor*, or *Irisb Tract*, in Virginia, is a tract of land, in N. lat. 38 10, at the head of Massanutten's river, a western branch of the Shenandoah.

BIDDEFORD, a port of entry and post-town in York co. District of Maine, on the S. W. side of Saco river, on the sea coast, 14 miles S. W. from Portland, 24 N. E. from York, and 105 from Boston. It contains 1018 inhabitants; and here the county courts are held, as likewise at York. N. lat. 43 26.

BIEQUE *Island*, or *Boriques*, or *Crabs Isle*, one of the Virgin Isles, 2 leagues from Porto Rico, 6 leagues long and 2 broad. It has a rich soil, and a good road on its S. side. Lat. 18 2 N. Long. 64 30 W.

BIG *Bone Creek*, in Woodford co. Kentucky, falls into the Ohio from the E. in about N. lat. 39 17, W. long. 85 54. It is noticeable only for the large bones, and salt licks near it.

BIG *Bone Licks*, *The*, lie on each side of the above mentioned creek, a little below the junction of the two eastern branches, about 8 miles from the mouth of the creek. These, as also the other salt springs, in the western country, are called *Licks*, because the earth about them is furrowed up in a most curious manner, by the

buffaloes and deer that *lick* the earth, on account of the saline particles with which it is impregnated. The large bones found here, and in several other places near salt licks, and in low soft grounds, thought to belong to the mammoth, still puzzle the most learned naturalists to determine to what animal they have belonged. A thigh bone found here by General Parsons, measured *forty-nine* inches in length.

BIG *Salt Lick*, a garrison in the State of Tennessee, near the Salt Lick, on Cumberland river; 115 miles from Knoxville, and 68 from Nashville.

BIG *Sandy River*, or *Totterway*, separates Virginia from Kentucky, and empties into the Ohio, opposite the French Purchase of Gallipolis, in about N. lat. 38 30. Vancouver's and Harmar's forts stand on this river. On its banks are several salt licks and springs. *Little Sandy*, is a short, small river, which falls into the Ohio, about 20 miles W. of Big Sandy river, in Mason co. Kentucky.

BILLERICA, a township in Middlesex co. Massachusetts. It has 1200 inhabitants; nor has there been much variation in the number for half a century. It lies 20 miles northward of Boston.

BILLINGSPOBT, on Delaware river, lies 12 miles below Philadelphia, was fortified in the late war, for the defence of the channel. Opposite this fort, several large frames of timber, headed with iron spikes, called *chevaux de frizes*, were sunk to prevent the British ships from passing. Since the peace, a curious machine has been invented in Philadelphia, to raise them.

BIMINI *Isle*, one of the Bahama islands, near the channel of Ba-

hama, and E. of Cape Florida. It is about 8 miles in length, and as much in breadth; covered with trees, and inhabited by the aborigines of America.

BIOBIO, or *Biophia*, a river in Chili, the largest in that kingdom. It is the boundary between the Spaniards and several Indian nations, their enemies; which obliges them to keep strong garrisons upon it.

BIRD Fort, on Monongahela river, 40 miles S. of Fort Pitt.

BIRDS Keys, a rock or island among the Virgin Isles, in the W. Indies. It is round, and lies about 2 leagues S. of St. John's. It has its name from the quantities of birds which resort there. N. lat. 17 55, W. long. 63 20.

BIRU, a town 10 leagues from Truxilla, in the S. Sea, in the empire of Peru; inhabited by about 80 Indians, Spaniards, Mulattoes, and Mestees.

BISCAY, a province of Mexico, abounding in silver mines.

BLACK River, in N. York, interlocks with Canada Creek, and runs N. W. into Iroquois river; boatable 60 miles.—Also, a long river which rises in Virginia, and passes south-easterly into Nottaway river, in N. Carolina.

BLACK River, a British settlement at the mouth of Tinto river, 20 leagues to the E. of Cape Honduras, the only harbor on the coast of Terra Firma, from the island of Rattan to Cape Gracias-a-Dios, and was for more than 60 years the refuge of the logwood cutters, whom the Spaniards drove from the forests of East Yucatan.

BLACK River, in the island of Jamaica, is the deepest and largest in the island, and will admit flat-bottomed boats and canoes for about 30 miles.

BLACKSTONE, a small river of Massachusetts, which, after passing through Providence, empties into Narraganset Bay at Bristol.

BLADEN, a co. of N. Carolina, in Wilmington district. It has 5084 inhabitants, including 1,676 slaves.

BLADENSBURG, a post-town in Prince George co. Maryland, on the eastern bank of the eastern branch of Potowmack river; 9 miles from the Federal City; 38 S. W. from Baltimore, and 12 N. E. from Alexandria, in Virginia. It contains about 150 houses, and a ware-house for the inspection of tobacco.

BLAIZE, Cape, on the coast of W. Florida, in the gulf of Mexico, is a promontory which separates the bay of Apalache on the E. from that of St. Joseph.

BLANCA, a river in the province of Chiapa, in the audience of Mexico, in New-Spain, N. America. Its water is said to have a petrifying quality.

BLANDFORD, a township in Lunenburgh co. on Mahon Bay, Nova-Scotia, settled by a few families.

BLANDFORD, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, W. of Connecticut river; about 25 miles S. W. of Northampton, and 116 W. of Boston. It has 1416 inhabitants.

BLANDFORD, a town in Prince George co. Virginia, about 4 miles N. E. from Petersburg, and is within its jurisdiction. It contains 200 houses and 1200 inhabitants, and is pleasantly situated on a plain, on the eastern branch of Appamattox river. Here are many large stores, and 3 tobacco ware-houses, which receive annually 6 or 7,000 hhd. It is a thriving place; and the marshes in its vicinity being now

drained, the air of this town, and that of Peterburgh, is much meliorated.

BLAS, *St.* a cape on the coast of the N. Pacific Ocean, near which, to the S. E. stands the town of Compostella, in the province of Zalisca, in New-Spain.

BREDSOE Lick, in the State of Tennessee, lies 32 miles from Big Salt Lick garrison, and 36 from Nashville.

BLENHEIM, a new township in Schoharie co. N. York, incorporated in 1797.

Block Island, called by the Indians *Maniffes*, lies about 21 miles S. S. W. of Newport, and is in Newport co. State of Rhode-Island. It was erected into a township, named *New-Shoreham*, in 1672. This island is 46 miles in length, and its extreme breadth is 38 miles. It has 682 inhabitants. It is famous for cattle and sheep, butter and cheese; round the ledges of the island considerable quantities of cod-fish are caught. The southern part of it is in N. lat. 41 8.

BLOCKLEY, a township in Philadelphia co. Pennsylvania.

BLOOMFIELD, a township in Ontario co. N. York, containing about 1,000 inhabitants.

BLOUNT, a new county in the State of Tennessee; bounded S. by the Indian boundary, and on the other sides by the counties of Sevier and Knox. It is watered by the Holston and Little rivers, and some of the small branches of the Tennessee.

BLOUNT Fort is situated on the N. bank of Cumberland river, about 70 miles above Nashville. At this fort, the road through the wilderness, from Knoxville to Nashville, passes Cumberland river.

BLOUNTSVILLE, in N. Carolina, is on the post-road from Halifax to Plymouth, 49 miles from Plymouth, and 55 from Williamstown.

BLOUNTSVILLE, the chief town of Sullivan co. Tennessee.

BLUEFIELDS Bay, lies S. eastward of Savannah-Ja-Mar, in the island of Jamaica, having good anchorage for large vessels. N. lat. 18 10½, W. long. 78.

BLUEHILL, a township in Hancock co. Maine, on the W. side of Union river, 344 miles N. E. of Boston, and 13 E. of Penobscot; having 274 inhabitants.

BLUE HILL Bay, in Maine, is formed by Naskeag Point on the W. and Mount Desert island on the E.

BLUE Ridge. The first ridge of the *Alleghany Mountains*, in Pennsylvania and Virginia, is called the *Blue Ridge*; and is about 130 miles from the Atlantic. It is about 4,000 feet high, measuring from its base.

BLUE Licks, *Ths.* are on the main branch of Licking river in Kentucky.

BODWELL'S Falls, in Merrimack river, between Andover and Methuen, about 5 miles below Patucket Falls.

BOEUF, Le, a place in the N. western corner of Pennsylvania, at the head of the N. branch of French Creek, and 50 miles from Fort Franklin, where this Creek joins the Alleghany; measuring the distance by water. The French fort of *Le Boeuf*, from which the place has its name, was about 2 miles E. from Small Lake, which is on the N. branch of French Creek; and from *Le Boeuf*, there is a portage of 14 miles northerly, to Presque Isle,

in Lake Erie; where the French had another fort.

BOHEMIA, a broad, navigable river, 10 miles long, which runs W. N. W. into Elk river, in Maryland, 11 miles below Elkton.

BOLINBROKE, a town in Talbot co. eastern shore of Maryland, and 5 miles E. of Oxford, on Choptank river.

BOLTON, a township in Chittenden co. Vermont, on Onion river, about 104 miles N. N. E. from Bennington, having 88 inhabitants.

BOLTON, a township in Toland co. Connecticut, 14 miles E. from Hartford.

BOLTON, a township in Worcester co. Massachusetts; 18 miles N. E. from Worcester, and 34 W. from Boston. It contains 361 inhabitants. There is a fine bed of lime-stone in this town, from which considerable quantities of good lime are made yearly.

BOMBARDE, a fort and village on the N. peninsula of St. Domingo island, about 6 leagues S. E. of the Mole, and 22 from Port de Paix, as the road runs. N. lat. 19 42.

BOMBAY Hook, an island at the mouth of Delaware river, about 8 miles long and 2 broad, formed by the Delaware on the eastern side, and Duck Creek and Little Duck Creek on the Maryland side; these are united together by a natural canal. It is proposed to connect Delaware river with Chesapeake Bay, by a canal from Duck Creek to that bay, through Chester river. The N. W. end of Bombay Hook is about 47 miles from Capes Henlopen and May; from the Hook to Reedy Island, is 9 miles.

BOMBAZINE, a lake, 7 or 8

miles long, in the township of Castleton, Vermont.

BONAIRE, an island, almost uninhabited, on the coast of Terra Firma, about 20 leagues from the continent, and 14 E. of Curagoa, and belongs to the Dutch. N. lat. 12 16, W. long. 68 18.

BONAVENTURA, a bay, harbour, and fort of S. America, in Papayan, 90 miles E. of Cali. N. lat. 3 20, W. long. 75 18. It is the staple port of Cali, Papayan, and Santa Fe.

BONAVISTA, *Cape and Bay of*; lie on the E. side of Newfoundland Island.

BONUMTOWN, a small village in N. Jersey, of about a dozen compact houses, on the stage road from N. York to Philadelphia; 5 miles E. of Brunswick, and the same distance W. of Woodbridge.

BOONE Bay, is on the W. side of Newfoundland Island.

BOONETON, a small post-town in Suffex co. N. Jersey, on the post-road between Rockaway and Suffex court-house; 116 miles from Philadelphia.

BOON Island, on the coast of Maine, between the mouth of York river and Cape Neddock.

BOONSBOROUGH, in Madison co. Kentucky, on Kentucky river, at the mouth of Otter Creek, 30 miles S. E. of Lexington.

BOOTH Bay, a town and bay on the coast of Lincoln co. Maine, in N. lat. 43 42, about 2 miles W. of Pemaquid Point. The bay stretches within the land about 12 miles, and receives two small streams. On it is a town, having 997 inhabitants.

BOQUET River passes through the town of Willsborough, in Clinton co. N. York, and is navigable for boats about 2 miles;

and is there interrupted by falls, on which are mills. At this place are the remains of an intrenchment thrown up by General Burgoyne.

BORDENTOWN, a pleasant town in Burlington co. N. Jersey, is situated at the mouth of Croficks Creek, on the E. bank of a great bend of Delaware river; 7 miles below Trenton, 9 N. E. from Burlington, by water, and 11 by land; 29 miles N. E. from Philadelphia, and 70 S. westerly of N. York. Through this town, which contains about 100 houses, a line of stages passes from N. York to Philadelphia. The second division of Hessians was placed in this town, in December, 1776; and by the road leading to it, 600 men of that nation escaped, when Gen. Washington surprised, and made prisoners of 886 privates, and 23 Hessian officers, at Trenton.

BORGNE, Le, a town on the N. side of the northern peninsula of the island of St. Domingo, 3 leagues W. by N. of Port Margot, and 8 E. by S. of Port de Paix. N. lat. 19 49.

BORJA, a town in Brazil, on the S. eastern bank of Uruguay river.

BOSCAWEN; a township in Hillsborough co. N. Hampshire, on the western bank of Merrimack river, above Concord adjoining; having 1108 inhabitants.

BOSTON, the capital of the State of Massachusetts, the largest town in New-England, and the third in size and rank in the United States, lies in 42 23 15 N. lat. and 70 58 53 W. long. This town, with the towns of Hingham, Chelsea and Hull, constitute the county of Suffolk; 176

miles S. W. of Wiscasset, 61 S. by W. of Portsmouth, 164 N. E. of New-Haven, 252 N. E. of N. York, 347 N. E. of Philadelphia, and 500 N. E. of the city of Washington. Boston is built upon a peninsula of irregular form at the bottom of Massachusetts Bay, and is joined to the main land by an isthmus on the S. end of the town, leading to Roxbury. It is two miles long, but is of unequal breadth; the broadest part is 726 yards. The peninsula contains about 700 acres (other accounts say 1000) on which are 2376 dwelling-houses. The number of inhabitants in 1790 was 18,038, but the increase has been very considerable since. The town is intersected by 97 streets, 36 lanes, and 26 alleys, besides 18 courts, &c. most of these are irregular, and not very convenient. State-street, Common-street, and a few others, are exceptions to this general character; the former is very spacious, and being on a line with Long Wharf, where strangers usually land, exhibits a flattering idea of the town. Here are 19 edifices for public worship, of which 9 are for Congregationalists, 3 for Episcopalians, and 2 for Baptists; the Friends, Roman Catholics, Methodists, Sandemanians and Universalists have one each. Most of these are ornamented with beautiful spires, with clocks and bells. The other public buildings are the State-House, Court-House, 2 Theatres, Concert Hall, Faneuil Hall, Gaol, an Alms-House, a Work-House, a Bridewell and Powder Magazine. Franklin Place, adjoining Federal-street Theatre, is a great ornament to the town; it contains a monument of Dr. Franklin, from

whom it takes its name, and is encompassed on two sides with buildings, which, in point of elegance, are not exceeded, perhaps, in the United States. Here are kept in capacious rooms, given and fitted up for the purpose, the Boston Library, and the valuable Collections of the Historical Society. Most of the public buildings are handsome, and some of them are elegant. A magnificent State-House is now erecting in Boston, on the S. side of Beacon Hill, fronting the Mall, the cornerstone of which was laid by SAMUEL ADAMS, then Governor of the Commonwealth, with great formality and parade on the 4th of July, 1795; and which overtops the monument on Beacon Hill. The Market Place, in which Faneuil Hall is situated, is supplied with all kinds of provisions which the country affords. The fish market in particular, by the bounteous supplies of the ocean and rivers, not only furnishes the rich with the rarest productions, but often provides the poor with a cheap and grateful repast. Boston harbor is capacious enough for 500 vessels to ride at anchor in good depth of water; whilst the entrance is so narrow as scarcely to admit two ships abreast. It is variegated with about 40 islands, of which 15 only can be properly called so; the others being small rocks or banks of sand, slightly covered with verdure. These islands afford excellent pasturage, hay and grain, and furnish agreeable places of resort in summer to parties of pleasure. Castle Island is about 3 miles from the town; its fortifications, formerly called Castle William,

defend the entrance of the harbor. It is garrisoned by about 50 soldiers, who serve as a guard for the convicts, who are sent here to hard labour. The convicts are chiefly employed in making nails. The light-house stands on a small island on the N. entrance of the channel, (Point Alderton and Nantasket Heights being on the S.) and is about 65 feet high. To steer for it from Cape Cod, the course is W. N. W. when within one league of the Cape; from Cape Cod to the light-house is about 16 leagues; from Cape Ann the course is S. W. distant 10 leagues. A cannon is lodged and mounted at the light-house to answer signals. Only seven of the islands in the bay are within the jurisdiction of the town, and taxed with it, viz. Noddle's, Hog, Long, Deer, Spectacle, Governor's and Apple Islands. The wharves and quays in Boston are about 80 in number, and very convenient for vessels. Long Wharf, or Boston Pier, in particular, extends from the bottom of State-street 1743 feet into the harbor in a straight line. The breadth is 104 feet. At the end are 17 feet of water at ebb tide. Adjoining to this wharf on the N. is a convenient wharf called Minot's T, from the name of its former proprietor and its form. Vessels are supplied here with fresh water from a well surrounded by salt water, which has been dug at a great expense. Long Wharf is covered on the N. side with large and commodious stores, and in every respect exceeds any thing of the kind in the United States. In February, 1796, a company was incorporated to cut a canal between this harbor and Roxbury,

which is nearly completed. The view of the town, as it is approached from the sea, is truly beautiful and picturesque. It lies in a circular and pleasingly irregular form round the harbour, and is ornamented with spires, above which the monument of Beacon Hill rises pre-eminent; on its top is a gilt eagle bearing the arms of the Union, and on the base of the column are inscriptions, commemorating some of the most remarkable events of the late war. Beacon Hill is the highest ground on the peninsula, and affords a most delightful and extensive prospect. The Common below it, contains about 45 acres, always open to refreshing breezes; on its E. side is the Mall, a very pleasant walk above 500 yards in length, adorned with rows of trees, to which an addition of about 100 yards has been lately added. Charles river and West-Boston bridges are highly useful and ornamental to Boston; and both are on Charles river, which mingles its waters with those of Mystic river, in Boston harbour. Charles river bridge connects Boston with Charlestown in Middlesex county, and is 1,503 feet long, 42 feet broad, stands on 75 piers, and cost the subscribers 50,000 dollars. It was opened June 19, 1787.

	Feet long.
West-Boston bridge stands on 180 piers, is	3,483
Bridge over the gore, 14 piers,	275
Abutment Boston side,	87½
Causeway,	3,344
Distance from the end of the causeway to Cambridge meeting-house,	7,810
Width of the Bridge,	40
This beautiful bridge exceeds	

F

the other as much in elegance as in length, and cost the subscribers 76,700 dollars. Both bridges have draws for the admission of vessels, and lamps for the benefit of evening passengers. Seven free schools are supported here at the public expense, in which the children of every class of citizens may freely associate together. The number of scholars is computed at about 900, of which 160 are taught Latin, &c. There are, besides these, many private schools. The principal societies in the Commonwealth hold their meetings in this town, and are, the Marine Society, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Massachusetts Agricultural Society, Massachusetts Charitable Society, Boston Episcopal Charitable Society, Massachusetts Historical Society, Society for propagating the Gospel, Massachusetts Congregational Society, Medical Society, Humane Society, Boston Library Society, Boston Mechanic Association, Society for the Aid of Emigrants, Charitable Fire Society, and seven respectable Lodges of free and accepted Masons. The foreign and domestic trade of Boston is very considerable, to support which there are three Banks, viz. the Branch of the United States Bank, the Union, and the Massachusetts Bank; the latter consists of 800 shares of 500 dollars, equal to 400,000; the capital of the Union Bank is 1,200,000 dollars, 400,000 of which is the property of the State. In 1748, 500 vessels cleared out of this port for, and 430 were entered from, foreign parts. In 1784, the entries of foreign and coasting vessels were 372, and the clearances 450. In 1794, the entries

from foreign ports were 567. In 1795, these entries amounted to 725, of which the ships were 96, barques 3, snows 9, polacre 1, brigs 185, dogger 1, schooners 362, shallop 1, and sloops 65. The principal manufactures consist of rum, loaf-sugar, beer, sail-cloth, cordage, wool and cotton cards, playing cards, pot and pearl ashes, paper hangings, hats, plate, glass, tobacco, and chocolate. There are 30 distilleries, 2 breweries, 8 sugar-houses, and 11 rope-walks. Eight years ago, the intercourse with the country barely required 2 stages and 12 horses, on the great road between this and N. Haven, distant 164 miles; whereas there were, in 1796, 20 carriages and 100 horses employed. The number of the different stages that run, through the week from this town was then upwards of 20, 8 years ago there were only 3. They have increased since. Attempts have been made to change the government of the town from its present form to that of a city; but this measure, not according with the democratic spirit of the people, has as yet failed. At an annual meeting in March, 9 Selectmen are chosen for the government of the town; at the same time are chosen a Town Clerk, a Treasurer, 12 Overseers of the Poor, 24 Firewards, 12 Clerks of the Market, 12 Scavengers, 12 Constables, besides a number of other officers. If the inhabitants do not reap all the advantages they have a right to expect from their numerous officers, it is not for want of wholesome laws for the regulation of the weights, measures and quality of provisions, or other branches of police; but, *because the laws are*

not put in execution. Besides those called Trained Bands, there are 4 other military companies in Boston, viz. the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company, the Cadets, Fusiliers, and Artillery. The Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company was incorporated in 1638, and the election of a captain and other officers of it for the year is on the 1st Monday in June annually, which is observed here as a day of festivity. Several officers in the American army, who signalized themselves in the late war, received their first knowledge of tactics in this military school. Boston was settled as early as 1631, from Charlestown; it was called Shalmut by the Indians; Trimountain by the settlers in Charlestown, from the view of its three hills; and had its present name as a token of respect to the Rev. Mr. Cotton, a minister of Boston in England, and afterwards minister of the first church here. Boston was greatly damaged by an earthquake in Oct. 29, 1727, and since that time has suffered severely by numerous fires, the houses being mostly built of wood. The large fire, July 30, 1794, consumed 96 houses, rope-walks, &c. and the account of losses given in by the sufferers amounted to 209,861 dollars. A considerable fire happened at New-Boston, in 1796, which consumed several rope-walks and other buildings. It was in Boston that the Revolution originated which gave independence to America, and from thence flew like an electrical shock throughout the Union. It suffered much at the commencement of the war, by the loss of an extensive trade, and other calamities. Boston

feels a pride in having given birth to a number of patriots, who were among the most active and influential characters in effecting the revolution.

BOSTON, New, a township in Hillsborough co. N. Hampshire, containing 1202 inhabitants; 12 miles S. W. by W. from Amuskeag Falls; 60 miles W. of Portsmouth, and a like distance N. W. of Boston.

BOTETOURT, a co. in Virginia, on the Blue Ridge, about 42 miles from the Warm Springs. Its chief town is Fincaſtle.

BOTTLEHILL, a village in Somerset co. N. Jerſey, 2 miles N. W. from Chatham, and 15 N. W. of Elizabeth-Town.

BOUDOIR, Le, a ſmall iſland in the Pacific Ocean, S. lat. 17 52; diſcovered 1768, by Bouganville.

BOUNDBROOK, a village in Somerset co. N. Jerſey, on the N. bank of Rariton river.

BOURBON River, one of the largeſt rivers in N. America, riſing, according to Charlevoix, in lake *Aſſiniboil*. It runs W. through a fine country, and empties into the Pacific ocean.

BOURBON Co. in Kentucky, between Licking and Kentucky rivers, contains 7837 inhabitants.

BOURBON, a poſt-town, and capital of the above co. ſtands on a point of land, formed by two of the ſouthern branches of Licking river; 22 miles N. E. of Lexington. It contains about 60 houſes, a Baſtifiſ church, a court-houſe and gaol.

BOURBON, a county laid out and organized in the year 1785, by the State of Georgia, in the S. W. corner of the State, on the Miſſiſſippi, including the Natchez country. The laws of Georgia were never carried into effect in this co. and it has been under the

jurisdiction of the Spaniards ſince their conqueſt of this part of the country in 1780, till it was given up to the United States, by the treaty of 1795. The law of Georgia, eſta bliſhing the co. of Bourbon, is now in force. See *Louifiana*.

Bow, a township in Rockingham co: N. Hampshire, on the W. bank of Merrimack river, 53 miles W. of Portsmouth, and about 3 miles S. of Concord. It contains 568 inhabitants.

BOWDOLN, a township in Lincoln co. Maine, on the N. eaſtern bank of Androſcoggin river; diſtant from York. N. eaſterly, 36 miles, and from the mouth of Kennebeck river, 6 miles; and 166 N. E. of Boſton. It contains 983 inhabitants.

BOWDOINHAM, a township in Lincoln co. Maine, ſeparated from Pownalborough E. and Woolwich S. E. by Kennebeck river. It has 455 inhabitants, and lies 171 miles N. E. from Boſton.

BOWLING Green, a village in Virginia, on the poſt-road, 22 miles S. of Fredericksburg, 48 N. of Richmond, and 25 N. of Hanover court-houſe.

BOXBOROUGH, a township in Middleſex co. Maſſachuſetts, containing 412 inhabitants; 30 miles N. W. from Boſton.

BOXFORD, a ſmall township in Eſſex co. Maſſachuſetts, having 925 inhabitants. It lies on the S. E. ſide of Merrimack river, 7 miles weſterly of Newbury-Port. In the ſouthernmoſt of its two pariſhes is a bloomery.

BOYLSTON, a township in Worcester co. Maſſachuſetts, having 839 inhabitants; 10 miles N. E. of Worcester, and 45 N. W. of Boſton.

BOZRAH, a town in New-London co. Connecticut, formerly a parish in the town of Norwich, 36 miles E. S. E. of Hartford.

BRADDOCK'S Field, the place where Gen. Braddock, with the first division of his army, consisting of 1400 men, fell into an ambuscade of 400 men, chiefly Indians, by whom he was defeated and mortally wounded, July 9, 1755. The American militia, who were disdainfully turned in the rear, continued unbroken and served as a rear guard; and, under Col. Washington, the late President of the U. S. A. preserved the regulars from being entirely cut off. It is situated on Turtle Creek, on the N. E. bank of Monongahela river, 6 miles E. S. E. from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

BRADFORD, *East and West*, are townships in Chester co. Pennsylvania.

BRADFORD, a township in Essex co. Massachusetts, opposite Haverhill, and 10 miles W. of Newbury-Port. It has two parishes, and 1371 inhabitants.

BRADFORD, a township in Hillsborough co. N. Hampshire, containing 217 inhabitants, incorporated in 1760; 20 miles E. of Charlestown, and about the same distance W. of Concord.

BRADFORD, a township in Orange co. Vermont, on the W. bank of Connecticut river, about 20 miles above Dartmouth College, having 654 inhabitants.

BRAINTREE, a township in Orange co. Vermont, lies 75 miles N. eastward of Bennington. It joins Kingston westward, Randolph on the eastward, and contains 221 inhabitants.

BRAINTREE, one of the most ancient townships in Norfolk co.

in the State of Massachusetts, was settled in 1625, and then called *Mount Wollaston*. It lies on a bay, 8 miles E. of S. from Boston, and contained, before its division, 400 houses and 2771 inhabitants. Great quantities of granite stones are sent to Boston from this town for sale. This town is noted for having produced, in former and latter times, very respectable characters both in church and state; and, in distant ages, will derive no small degree of fame, for having given birth to JOHN ADAMS, the first Vice-President, and the second President of the *United States of America*; a man highly distinguished for his patriotism, as a citizen; his justice, integrity, and talents, as a lawyer; his profound and extensive erudition, as a writer; and his discernment, firmness, and success, as a foreign minister and statesman.

BRANDON, a township in Rutland co. Vermont, on Otter Creek, containing 637 inhabitants, and is about 60 miles northerly from Bennington.

BRANDYWINE Creek falls into Christiana Creek from the northward, at Wilmington, in Delaware State. This Creek is famous for a bloody battle, fought Sept. 11, 1777, between the British and Americans, which lasted nearly the whole day, and the latter were defeated with considerable loss; but it was far from being of that decisive kind which people had been led to expect, in the event of a meeting between the hostile armies, on nearly equal terms, both as to numbers, and the nature of the ground on which each army was situated. It was fought at Chadds Ford, and in the neighbourhood of, and on,

the strong grounds at Birmingham church.

BRANDYWINE, a township in Chester co. Pennsylvania.

BRANFORD, a township in N. Haven co. Connecticut, 10 miles E. of N. Haven.

BRASS *Town*, in the State of Tennessee, is situated on the head waters of Hiwassee river, about 100 miles southerly from Knoxville. Two miles S. from this town, is the *Enchanted Mountain*, much famed for the curiosities on its rocks. See *Enchanted Mountain*.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, a considerable township and post-town, in Windham co. Vermont, having 1589 inhabitants; on the W. bank of Connecticut river; about 28 miles E. of Bennington, 61 N. of Springfield, in Massachusetts, and 311 from Philadelphia.

BRAZIL, or *Brasil*, comprehends all the Portuguese settlements in America, and is situated between the equator and 35 S. lat. and between 35 and 60 W. long. and is in length 2,500 miles, and in breadth 700 miles. Bounded by the mouth of the river Amazon; and the Atlantic Ocean, on the N.; by the same ocean on the E.; by the mouth of the river Plata, S.; and by morasses, lakes, torrents, rivers, and mountains, which separate it from Amazonia and the Spanish possessions, on the W. It has three grand divisions.—1. The northern contains 8 provinces. 2. The middle division—5 captainships, 3. The southern division—3 captainships. The number of considerable cities are 16; of these St. Salvadore, in the Bay of All Saints, is the chief, and is the capital of Brazil; the second in rank is Rio de Janeiro.

E 2

The climate of Brazil is temperate and mild, owing chiefly to the refreshing wind, which blows continually from the sea. The air is not only cool, but chilly during the night, so that the natives kindle a fire every evening in their huts. The rivers in this country annually overflow their banks, and the soil, in consequence, is in many places amazingly rich. The vegetable productions are, Indian corn, sugar-canes, tobacco, indigo, balsam, ipecacuanha, brazil wood, yellow suttic, and a beautiful kind of speckled wood used in cabinet work. Here are five different sorts of palm trees, curious ebony, and a great variety of cotton trees. This country abounds in horned cattle, which are hunted for their hides only, 20,000 being sent annually to Europe. There is a numberless variety of fowl, wild and tame, in this country. The trade of Brazil is very great, and is said to increase every year. They import as many as 40,000 negroes annually. The exports of Brazil are diamonds, gold, sugar, tobacco, hides, drugs and medicines; and they receive in return, woollen goods of all kinds, linens, laces, silks, hats, lead, tin, pewter, copper, iron, beef, and cheese. They also receive from Madeira, a great quantity of wine, vinegar and brandy; and from the Azores, £25,000 worth of other liquors. The gold and diamond mines were first opened in 1681, and have since yielded above five millions sterling annually, of which a fifth part belongs to the crown. These, with the sugar plantations, occupy so many hands, that agriculture lies neglected, and Brazil depends

upon Europe for its daily bread; although before the discovery of these mines, the soil was found very sufficient for subsisting the inhabitants. The diamonds here are neither so hard, nor so clear as those of the E. Indies, neither do they sparkle so much, but they are whiter. The Brazilian diamonds are sold ten per cent. cheaper than the oriental ones, supposing the weights to be equal. The crown revenue arising from this colony, amounts annually to two millions sterling in gold, besides the duties and customs on merchandize imported from that quarter. The Portuguese here live in the most effeminate luxury. When people appear abroad they are carried in a kind of cotton hammocks, called serpentes, which are borne on negroes' shoulders: similar to palanquins in India. The portrait drawn of the manners, customs, and morals of that nation, in America, by judicious travellers, is very far from being favourable. The Portuguese discovered this country in 1500, but did not plant it till the year 1549, when they took possession of All Saints Bay, and built the city of St. Salvadore. The Dutch invaded Brazil in 1623, and subdued the northern provinces; but the Portuguese agreed in 1661, to pay the Dutch eight tons of gold, to relinquish their interest in this country, which was accepted.

BRECKNOCK, a township in Lancaster co. Pennsylvania.

BRENTWOOD, a township in Rockingham co. N. Hampshire, having 976 inhabitants; distant 7 miles W. from Exeter, and 19 from Portsmouth.

BRETON, Cape. The island, or

rather collection of islands, called by the French *Les Isles de Madame*, which lie so contiguous as that they are commonly called but one, and comprehended under the name of the Island of Cape Breton, lies between lat. 45 28 and 47 N. and between 59 44 and 61 29 W. long. and about 45 leagues to the eastward of Halifax. It is about 109 miles in length, and from 20 to 84 in breadth; and is separated from Nova-Scotia by a narrow strait, called the *Gut of Canso*, which is the communication between the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. This island was considered as annexed to Nova-Scotia in respect to matters of government till 1784, when it was erected into a separate government by the name of Sydney. There is a great proportion of arable land on this island; and it abounds in timber and hard wood, such as pine, beach, birch, maple, spruce, and fir. Here are about 1000 inhabitants, who have a lieutenant governor resident among them, appointed by the king. *Ile Madame*, which is an appendage to this government, is settled for the most part with French Acadians, about 50 families, whose chief employment is the fishery at Ashmot, the principal harbor in this little island. The principal towns are Sydney, the capital, and Louifburg, which has the best harbor in the island. The present seat of government is at Spanish river, on the north side of the island. This island may be considered as the key to Canada, and the very valuable fishery in its neighbourhood depends for its protection on the possession of this island; as no nation can carry it on with-

out some convenient harbor of strength to supply and protect it, and Louisburg is the principal one for these purposes. Great advantages are derived from the coal mines which are situated near the entrance of the harbor, the working of which, and the fishery, are the chief employment of the inhabitants. They lie in a horizontal direction; and being no more than 6 or 8 feet below the surface, may be worked without digging deep, or draining off the waters. In one of these mines, a fire has been kindled, which could never yet be extinguished. These mines yield a revenue of £12,000 yearly to the crown. The French, who took possession of this island in Aug. 1713, were properly the first settled inhabitants. They changed its name into that of *Isle Royale*, and fixed upon Fort Dauphin for their principal settlement. In 1720, the fortifications of Louisburg were begun. The island remained in the possession of the French till 1745, when it was captured by the New-England militia under the command of Col. William Pepperell, and a Squadron under Commodore Warren. It was afterwards restored to the French, and again taken in 1758, by Admiral Boscawen, and General Amherst, when the garrison, consisting of 5,600 men, were made prisoners; and 11 men of war in the harbor, were either taken, sunk or burnt; and it was ceded to Great-Britain by the peace of 1763.

BREWINGTON, Fort, lies in the township of Mexico, N. York, and at the W. end of Lake Oneida, about 24 miles S. E. from Fort Oswego.

BRIAR Creek, a water of Savannah river in Georgia. Its mouth is about 50 miles S. E. by S. from Augusta, and 55 N. westerly from Savannah.

BRIDGETOWN, in Cumberland co. Maine. It contains 329 inhabitants, and lies 34 miles N. by N. W. from Portland, and 156 N. E. from Boston. There is a curiosity to be seen in Long Pond, which lies mostly in Bridgetown, which may afford matter of speculation to the natural philosopher. On the easterly side of the pond is a cove which extends about 100 rods farther E. than the general course of the shore, the bottom is clay, and so shoal that a man may wade 50 rods into the pond. On the bottom of this cove are stones of various sizes, which, it is evident from many circumstances, have an annual motion towards the shore; the proof of this is the mark or track left behind them, and the bodies of clay driven up before them. Some of these stones are 2 or 3 tons weight, and have left a track of several rods behind them; having at least a common cart-load of clay before them. The shore of the cove is lined with these stones, which, it would seem, have crawled out of the water.

BRIDGETOWN, the chief town of Cumberland co. N. Jersey, and near the centre of it. It is 50 miles S. S. E. of Philadelphia; 80 S. by E. of Trenton, and 145 S. W. of New-York.

BRIDGETOWN, a post-town in Queen Ann's co. Maryland, on the western side of Tuckahoe Creek, 8 miles E. from Centerville, as far S. E. from Church-Hill, and 65 S. W. from Philadelphia. Also the name of a town

in Kent co. in the same State, on the N. bank of Chester river, 7 miles S. E. from Cross Roads; and 4 fouthery from Newmarket.

BRIDGETOWN, in the island of Antigua. See *Willoughby Bay*.

BRIDGETOWN, the metropolis of the island of Barbadoes, in the West-Indies, lying in the S. W. part of the island, and in the parish of St. Michael. It is situated in the innermost part of Carlisle bay, which is large enough to contain 500 ships, being $1\frac{1}{2}$ league long and one broad; but the bottom is foul and apt to cut the cables. The streets are broad, the houses high, and there is also a Cheapside, where the rents are as high as those in London. It has a college, founded, and liberally endowed by Col. Codrington, the only institution of the kind in the W. Indies; but it does not appear that its success has answered the designs of the founder. The town has commodious wharves for loading and unloading goods, and is well defended by a number of forts; but it is very subject to hurricanes. This town had scarcely risen from the ashes to which it had been reduced by a succession of dreadful fires, when it was torn from its foundations, and the whole country made a scene of desolation, by a storm on the 10th of October, 1780, in which above 4000 of the inhabitants miserably perished; the force of the wind was then so great, as not only to blow down the strongest walls, but even lifted some pieces of cannon off the ramparts and carried them some yards distance; and the damage to the country in general was estimated at £1,320,504-15 sterl. and it is scarcely yet restored to its former splendor,

BRIDGEWATER, a township in Grafton co. New-Hampshire, incorporated in 1769, and contains 281 inhabitants.

BRIDGEWATER, a township in Somerset co. New-Jersey, which contains 2,578 inhabitants, including 377 slaves.

BRIDGEWATER, a considerable township in Plymouth co. Massachusetts, containing 4975 inhabitants; 5 miles N. E. from Raynham; about 30 miles E. of S. from Boston, in which large quantities of hard ware, nails, &c. are manufactured. At the sitting mills in this place 445 tons of iron were cut, in the year 1795, of which 100 tons were rolled into hoop iron for casks, and for cutting of nails.

BRIDGEWATER, a township in Windsor co. Vermont, about 55 miles N. E. of Bennington, containing 293 inhabitants.

BRIDGEWATER, a new township in Herkemer co. N. York, taken from *Sangerfield*, and incorporated in 1797.

BRIDPORT, a township in Addison co. Vermont, on the E. shore of Lake Champlain; about 72 miles N. N. W. from Bennington. It has 449 inhabitants.

BRIMFIELD, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts; having 1211 inhabitants; 34 miles S. E. of Northampton, and 75 W. of Boston.

BRISTOL, a township in Lincoln co. Maine, having 1718 inhabitants; distant 204 miles N. E. from Boston, and 8 N. of Penaquid Point.

BRISTOL, a county in the southern part of Massachusetts, E. of a part of the State of Rhode-Island. It has 15 townships, of which Taunton is the chief; and 37,709 inhabitants. The great

fachem Philip resided here; and it was called by the Indians *Parukunnawkutt*; from which the nation derived the name; but were sometimes styled the *Wamponoags*.

BRISTOL Co. in Rhode-Island State, contains the townships of Bristol, Warren, and Barrington; having 3211 inhabitants.

BRISTOL, a sea-port town, and chief of the above county, lies on the E. side of Bristol bay. It is 13 miles northerly from Newport, 24 S. E. from Providence, and 63 from Boston. Bristol suffered greatly by the ravages of the late war; but is now in a very flourishing state, having 1406 inhabitants. It is beautiful for situation—a healthful climate—rich soil, and a commodious safe harbor.

BRISTOL, a township in Hartford co. Connecticut, 16 miles W. of the city of Hartford.

BRISTOL, a town in Bucks co. Pennsylvania, 11 miles S. S. E. from Newtown, and 20 N. E. from Philadelphia. It stands on Delaware river, opposite Burlington, in New-Jersey; and has about 50 or 60 houses. It is a great thoroughfare, 6 stages pass daily through the town, and it is noted for its mills of several kinds. The chalybeate baths in this town are represented, perhaps, a little extravagantly, as "equal to any in Europe"—as being serviceable in cases of "debility, and irritability of the nervous system, as hysterics, epilepsy, gout, diarrhæa, a want of appetite, dropsy, rheumatism, gravel, obstruction of the viscera, &c." The baths are about half a mile from the compact part of the town, and have been lately fitted up for the accommodation

of valetudinarians. There are 4 plunging baths, 2 shower baths, and 1 hot bath, all in separate rooms completely furnished, adjoining a large commodious airy room, which commands an extensive and beautiful prospect.

BRISTOL, a township in Philadelphia county.

BRISTOL, a small town in Charles co. Maryland.

BRISTOL, a township in Addison co. Vermont, E. of Vergennes, having 211 inhabitants.

BRISTOL, a new town of New-York, in Schoharie co. incorporated in 1797.

BRITAIN, *New*. The country lying round Hudson bay, or the country of the Esquimaux, comprehending Labrador, New N. and S. Wales, has obtained the general name of *New-Britain*, and is attached to the government of Lower Canada. A superintendent of trade, appointed by the governor general of the four British provinces, and responsible to him, resides at Labrador. The principal rivers which water this country, are the Wager, Monk, Seal, Pockereke-sko, Churchill, Nelson, Hayes, New-Severn, Albany and Moose rivers, all which empty into Hudson and James' bay, from the W. and S. The mouths of all the rivers are filled with shoals, except Churchill's, in which the largest ships may lie; but 10 miles higher the channel is obstructed by sand banks. All the rivers, as far as they have been explored, are full of rapids and cataracts, from 10 to 60 feet perpendicular. Down these rivers the Indian traders find a quick passage; but their return is a labour of many months. Copper Mine, and McKenzie's

rivers, fall into the North Sea. As far inland as the Hudson bay Company have settlements, which is 600 miles to the west of fort Churchill, at a place called Hudson House, lat. 53 long. 106 27 W. from London, is flat country. The vast countries which surround Hudson bay, abound with animals, whose fur and skins are excellent. In 1670, a charter was granted to the Hudson bay Company, which does not consist of above 9 or 10 persons, for the exclusive trade to this bay; and they have acted under it ever since, with great benefit to the individuals who compose the company, though comparatively with little advantage to Britain. The company employ 4 ships, and 130 seamen. They have several forts which are garrisoned by 186 men. The French, in May, 1782, took and destroyed these forts, and the settlements, &c. said to amount to the value of £500,000. They export commodities to the value of £16,000, and carry home returns to the value of £29,340, which yield to the revenue £3,734. This includes the fishery in Hudson's Bay. The only attempt to trade to that part which is called Labrador, has been directed towards the fishery. The annual produce of the fishery amounts to upwards of £49,000.

BRITAIN, New, a large island in the Pacific ocean, lying N. E. of Dampier's Straits, between 4 and 7 S. lat. and 146 and 149 E. long. from Paris. There is nothing yet discovered peculiarly different in its productions or its inhabitants, from those of the other islands in its neighborhood. It has the appearance of a mountainous country, and is covered

with large and stately trees. It is surrounded with many fertile islands, most of which are said to yield abundance of plantain and cocoa-nut trees.

BRITISH AMERICA. Under the general name of British America, we comprehend the vast extent of country, bounded S. by the United States of America, and the Atlantic ocean; E. by the same ocean and Davis's straits, which divide it from Greenland; extending N. to the northern limits of Hudson bay charter; and westward indefinitely.—lying between 42 30 and 70 N. lat.; and between 50 and 96 W. long. from Greenwich. British America is divided into four provinces, viz. 1. Upper Canada; 2. Lower Canada, to which are annexed New-Britain, or the country lying round Hudson bay, and the island of Cape Breton or Sydney; 3. New-Brunswick; 4. Nova-Scotia, to which is annexed the island of St. John's. Besides these, there is the island of Newfoundland, which is governed by the admiral for the time being, and two lieutenant governors, who reside at Placentia and St. John's. The number of people in the whole northern British colonies is perhaps 160,000 or 180,000.

BROADALBIN, a township in Montgomery co. N. York; which, by the State census of 1796, contained 277 electors.

BROAD Bay, in Maine, lies on the line of Lincoln and Hancock counties. On the shore of this bay was an ancient Dutch settlement.

BROAD River is an arm of the sea, which extends along the W. and N. W. sides of Beaufort or Port Royal island, on the coast of S. Carolina, and receives Coosa from the N. W.

BROAD River, or *Oberaker-haw*, a water of Savannah river from the Georgia side. It empties into the Savannah at Peterburg. At a trifling expense, it might be made boatable 25 or 30 miles where it forks, through the best settlements in Wilkes co. This river divides Elbert from Wilkes county.

BROAD River, in S. Carolina, rises by 3 branches from the N. W. viz. the Ennoree, Tiger, and Packolet; which unite about 40 miles above the mouth of Saluda R.; which, with Broad R. forms Congaree R. Broad R. may be rendered navigable 30 miles in North-Carolina.

BROKEN Arrow, or *Clay-Catka*, an Indian town in the Creek country, in W. Florida, on the W. side of Chata-Uche R.: 12 miles below the Cusitah and Coweta towns, where the river is fordable.

BROMLEY, a township in Bennington co. Vermont, about 32 miles N. easterly from Bennington. It has 71 inhabitants.

BROMLEY, a town in Somerset co. N. Jersey.

BROOKFIELD, in the S. W. part of Worcester co. Massachusetts, is among the first towns as to age, wealth, and numbers, in the co. containing 3100 inhabitants. The great post-road from Boston to N. York runs through it. It is 64 miles W. of Boston, and 27 W. of Worcester.

BROOKFIELD, a township in Orange co. Vermont, has 421 inhabitants, and lies 80 miles northerly from Bennington.

BROOKFIELD, a township in Lincoln co. Maine, 14 miles above Norridgewalk on Kennebeck R. and was formerly called *Seven mile Brook*.

BROOKFIELD, a town in Montgomery co. N. York. By the State census of 1796, it had 160 electors.

BROOKFIELD, a township in Fairfield co. Connecticut, 6 miles N. N. E. from Danbury.

BROOKHAVEN, a township in Suffolk co. Long Island N. York, containing 3,224 inhabitants. It is 60 miles E. of N. York.

BROOKLYN, a pleasant town of Norfolk co. Massachusetts, of about 60 or 70 families, between Cambridge and Roxbury, and separated from Boston, on the E. by a narrow bay, which sets up S. from Charles river, and peninsulates Boston. Large quantities of fruits, roots, and other vegetables are produced in this town for the Boston market. It is a place where gentlemen of fortune and information, who, retiring from public life, may enjoy *otium cum dignitate*.

BROOKLYN, a township in King's co. N. York, on the W. end of Long Island, having 1,603 inhabitants, and 224 are electors, by the State census of 1796. Here are a Presbyterian church, a Dutch Reformed church, a powder magazine, and some elegant houses which lie chiefly on one street. East river, near a mile broad, separates the town from New-York.

BROOKLYN, a township in Windham co. Connecticut, about 20 miles N. of Norwich.

BROTHERTON, an Indian village adjoining New-Stockbridge, N. York, inhabited by about 150 Indians, who migrated from different parts of Connecticut, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Occom. These Indians receive an annuity of 2,160 dolls. which sum is partly appropriated to

the purpose of maintaining a school, and partly to compensate a superintendent, to transact their business, and to dispose of the remainder of their money for their benefit.

BROUGHTON *Island*, lies at the mouth of Alatomaha river, in Georgia.

BROWNSVILLE, or *Redstone Old-fort*, is a flourishing post-town in Fayette co. Pennsylvania; on the S. eastern bank of Monongahela river; between Dunlap and Redstone creeks; and, next to Pittsburg, is the most considerable town in the western parts of the State. The town is regularly laid out, and contains about 100 houses, an Episcopalian and Roman Catholic church, a brewery and distillery. It is connected with Bridgeport, a small village on the opposite side of Dunlap creek, by a bridge 260 feet long. Within a few miles of the town are 4 Friends' meeting-houses, 24 grist, saw, oil, and fulling mills. The trade and emigration to Kentucky, employ boat-builders here very profitably; above 100 boats of 20 tons each, are built annually. Byrd's Fort formerly stood here, on the S. side of the mouth of Redstone Creek, in N. lat. 39 58, W. long. 81 12½; 37 miles southerly from Pittsburg; 13 S. by E. of Washington, and 34 W. of Philadelphia.

BRUNSWICK, a maritime county in Wilmington district, North-Carolina, containing 3,071 inhabitants. It is the most southerly county of the State, having S. Carolina on the S. W. and bounded by Cape Fear river, on the E. Smithville is the seat of justice.

BRUNSWICK, the chief town in the above county, is situated on

the W. side of Cape Fear river; it was formerly the best built in the whole State, and carried on the most extensive trade. It lies 30 miles above the capes, about 9 miles N. of Fort Johnson, 17 S. W. of Wilmington, and was formerly the seat of government. In 1780, it was burnt down by the British, and has now only 3 or 4 houses and an elegant church in ruins.

BRUNSWICK, a township in Essex co. Vermont, on the west bank of Connecticut river, opposite Stratford, in N. Hampshire.

BRUNSWICK, a city in Middlesex co. N. Jersey, is situated on the S. W. bank of Rariton river, in a low situation; the most of the houses being built under a hill which rises W. of the town. It has between 200 and 300 houses, and about 2,500 inhabitants, one half of whom are Dutch. Queen's college was in this city, but is now extinct as a place of instruction. There is a considerable inland trade carried on here. One of the most elegant and expensive bridges in America, has been built over the river opposite the city. Brunswick is 18 miles N. E. of Princetown, 60 N. E. from Philadelphia, and 35 S. W. from N. York. N. lat. 40 30, W. long. 74 30.

BRUNSWICK, in Cumberland co. Maine, contains 1,387 inhabitants, and lies N. E. of Portland 30 miles, and of Boston 151. Bowdoin College is to be established in this town.

BRUNSWICK, the chief town of Glynn co. Georgia, is situated at the mouth of Turtle river. It has a safe harbour, and sufficiently capacious to contain a large fleet. Although there is a bar at the entrance of the har-

bor, it has depth of water for the largest ship that swims. The town is regularly laid out, but not yet built. From its advantageous situation, and from the fertility of the back country, it promises to be one of the most commercial and flourishing places in the State. It lies 19 miles S. of Darien, 60 S. S. W. from Savannah, and 110 S. E. from Louisville.

BRUNSWICK, *New*, one of the four British provinces in N. America, has Maine on the W. and Nova-Scotia on the S. E. The chief towns are *St. John's*, the capital, *Frederick-Town*, *St. Andrews*, and *St. Ann*, the present seat of government. The principal river is *St. John's*, which opens a vast extent of fine country, on which are rich intervalles and meadow lands; most of which are settled and under improvement. The upland is in general well timbered. The trees are pine and spruce; hemlock and hard wood, principally beech, birch, maple, and some ash. The pines on *St. John's* river, are the largest to be met with in British America, and afford a considerable supply of masts for the royal navy. The rivers which fall into Passamaquoddy Bay, have intervalles and meadows on their banks, and must formerly have been covered with a large growth of timber; as the remains of large trunks are yet to be seen. A raging fire passed through that country, in a very dry season, (according to Indian accounts) 50 years ago, and spread destruction to an immense extent.

BRUNSWICK Co. in Virginia, lies between Nottaway and Meherrin rivers, and contains 12,827 inhabitants, including 6776 slaves.

BRUTUS, a military township in New-York, through which runs Seneca river. 11 miles N. E. from the N. end of Cayuga Lake, and 19 S. S. E. from Lake Ontario.

BRUNSWICK, a plantation in Ulster county, New-York.

BRYAN, a co. in Georgia, adjoining Chatham co. on the W. and S. W.

BUCKINGHAM *Huise* is the westernmost of all the Hudson Bay company's settlements. N. lat. 54, W. long. 110 20.

BUCKLAND, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, containing 718 inhabitants; 120 miles westward from Boston.

BUCKLESTOWN, in Berkley co. Virginia, is a village 8 miles distant from Martinsburg, and 250 from Philadelphia.

BUCKS Co. in Pennsylvania, is separated from Jersey by Delaware river. It contains 25,401 inhabitants, and 411,900 acres of land, and is divided into 27 townships, the chief of which is Newtown.

BUCKSTOWN, in Hancock co. Maine, on the E. side of Penobscot river, contains 316 inhabitants; and lies 260 miles N. E. from Boston.

BUCKTOWN, a township in Cumberland co. Maine, near Portland, containing 453 inhabitants.

BUCKTOWN, in Dorchester co. Maryland; 8 miles S. E. from Cambridge.

BUEN-AIRE, one of the Leeward Isles in the W. Indies. It is small; lies eastward of Curacoa, and belongs to the Dutch.

BUENOS AYRES, is one of the most considerable towns in South-America, and the only place of traffic to the southward of Brazil.

It is the capital of Paraguay, or La Plata, in the S. division and province of La Plata. S. lat. 34 35, W. long. 57 54. This city is a bishop's see, is well fortified and defended. It has an elegant cathedral, a small Indian church, and about 4000 houses. Here we meet with the merchants of Europe and Peru; but no regular fleet comes here as to the other parts of Spanish America; 2, or at most 3, register ships, make the whole of their regular intercourse with Europe. The returns are chiefly gold and silver of Chili and Peru, sugar and hides. The most valuable commodities come here to be exchanged for European goods, such as Vigogna wool from Peru, copper from Coquimbo, gold from Chili, and silver from Potosi. From the towns of Corientes and Paraguay, the former 250, the latter 500 leagues from Buenos Ayres, are brought hither the finest tobacco, sugars, cotton, thread, yellow wax, and cotton cloth; and from Paraguay, the herb, so called, and so highly valued, being a kind of tea drank all over S. America by the better sort; which one branch is computed to amount to a million of pieces of eight, annually, all paid in goods, no money being allowed to pass here. The commerce between Peru and Buenos Ayres is chiefly for cattle and mules to an immense value. It is surrounded by a spacious plain, and pleasant country, abounding with all good things; and there is perhaps no place on the globe where meat is better or cheaper.

BUFFALOE Creek, in New-York, is a water of Niagara river, from the E. into which it empties, near its mouth, opposite Lake Erie.

BUFFALOE, a township W. of Susquehanna river, in Pennsylvania.

BUFFALOE River, in the Tennessee government, runs S. westward into Tennessee river, in lat. 35 10.

BUFFALOE River, a water of the Ohio, which it enters from the S. 60 miles above the mouth of the Wabash.

BUFFALOE, a swamp in Pennsylvania.

BULFINCH's Harbor, so named by Capt. Ingraham, on the N. W. coast of N. America, lies, in N. lat. 46 52½, W. long. 123 7½.

BULLITS LICK, lies on Salt R. in Kentucky, 20 miles from the Rapids of the Ohio, near Saltburgh; and is the first that was worked in the country.

BULL Island, one of the three islands which form the N. part of Charleston harbor, S. Carolina.

BULLOCK, a new co. in Georgia.

BULLS Bay, or *Baboul Bay*, a noted bay in Newfoundland Island, a little S. of St. John's harbor, on the E. side of that island. It has 14 fathom water, and is very safe, being land-locked.— Lat. 50 50 N. long. 57 10 W.

BULLSKIN, a township in Fayette co. Pennsylvania.

BUNCOMB, the largest and most western county of N. Carolina.

BURKE Co. in Morgan district, N. Carolina, has 8118 inhabitants. Its capital is Morgantown.

BURKE Co. in the Lower district of Georgia, contains 9467 inhabitants. Its chief towns are Louisville and Waynesborough.

BURKE, a township in Caledonia co. in Vermont.

BURLINGTON, the chief town in Chittendon co. Vermont, situated on the S. side of Onion river on the E. bank of Lake Champlain. It

has 332 inhabitants. It is in this town that the governor and patrons of the college of Vermont intend to found a seminary of learning, where youth of all denominations may receive an education. It lies 22 miles northerly of Vergennes, 122 from Bennington, and 332 in the same direction from N. York city. N. lat. 44 30.

BURLINGTON Co. in New-Jersey, extends across from the Atlantic ocean on the S. E. to Delaware river on the W. in length about 60 miles. It has 18,095 inhabitants.

BURLINGTON, city, the chief town of the above co: is under the government of a mayor, aldermen, and common council. The extent of the township is 3 miles along the Delaware, and a mile back; being about 18 miles N. E. of Philadelphia, and 11 S. S. W. from Trenton. The island, which is the most populous part, is about a mile each way. It has four entrances over bridges, and causeways, and a quantity of bank meadow adjoining. On the island are about 160 houses, 1200 inhabitants. The main streets are conveniently spacious, and mostly ornamented with rows of trees. The town is opposite Bristol in Pennsylvania, where the river is about a mile wide. Burlington was first settled in 1677, and has an academy and free school. Mittinick island belongs to the latter, and yields a yearly profit of £.180. Burlington has a place of public worship for the Friends, and another for the Episcopals; the former denomination of christians are the most numerous. Here are two market-houses, and the best wool in the State. There is likewise a mail manufactory, and a distillery.

BURLINGTON, a township on the eastern side of Unadilla river, in Otsego co. N. York, is 11 miles W. of Cooperstown: By the State census of 1796, 438 of its inhabitants were electors. This was divided into two townships by the Legislature in 1797.

BURTON, a small township in Grafton co. N. Hampshire, and has 141 inhabitants.

BURTON, a township in the British province of N. Brunswick, in Sunbury co. on the river St. John.

BUSEY Town, in the island of St. Domingo, lies near Port-au-Prince, and has a fort.

BUSH Town. See *Harford, Maryland*.

BUSHWICK, a small, but pleasant town, of 540 inhabitants, in King's co. Long-Island, N. York.

BUTLER'S Town, on the W. side of the head waters of the Ohio.

BUTTERFIELD, a settlement in Cumberland co. Maine, having 189 inhabitants. It lies about 43 miles N. from Falmouth.

BUTTERHILL, a high round hill, on the W. bank of Hudson river, at the northern entrance of the Highlands. In passing this hill, ascending the river, the passenger is presented with a charming view of New-Windfor and Newburgh.

BUXTON, a township in York co. Maine, on Saco river; 8 miles N. westerly from Pepperelborough, and 118 miles N. E. of Boston; containing 1564 inhabitants.

BUZZARD'S Bay, in Massachusetts, together with Barnstable Bay on the N. E. form the peninsula whose extremity is called Cape Cod. It runs into the land about 30 miles N. E. by N.

and its breadth at an average is about 7 miles.

BYBERRY, a township in Philadelphia co. Pennsylvania.

BYFIELD, a parish in Newbury, Essex county, Massachusetts. Beautifully variegated marble, which admits a good polish, has been found in this place. Here is a woollen manufactory established on a liberal scale; and machinery for cutting nails.

BYRAM River, is a small stream, only noticeable as forming part of the western boundary of Connecticut.

BYRAN Town, in Charles co. Maryland, is about 9 miles N. E. from Port Tobacco, and 24 S. E. from the Federal City.

BYRD Fort, lies on the eastern bank of Monongahela river; 35 miles S. from Pittsburg, and about 29 N. W. from Ottopyle Falls. On or near this spot stands the compact part of the town of Brownville.

BYRON'S Bay, on the N. E. coast of Labrador.

C

CABARRUS, a new co. in the district of Salisbury, N. Carolina.

CABIN Point, a small post-town in Surry co. Virginia, 26 miles E. S. E. of Petersburg, 87 from Portsmouth, and 329 S. S. W. of Philadelphia.

CABOT, a township in Caledonia co. Vermont. It is situated on the height of land between Lake Champlain and Connecticut river, and contains 1202 inhabitants.

CACAPEHON, a river of Virginia, which empties into Potowmack river, 30 miles N. from Fredericktown.

CADIZ, a town on the N. side of the island of Cuba, near 160 miles E. of Havannah, and 50 N. from Spiritu Santo.

CAEN, the chief city of Cayenne in French Guiana, in S. America. See *Cayenne*.

CAERNARVON, a township in Lancaster co. Pennsylvania.

CESAREA River, or *Cobansie Creek*, in N. Jersey, empties into Delaware Bay, after a S. westerly course of about 30 miles. It is navigable for vessels of 100 tons as far as Bridgetown; 20 miles from its mouth.

CAGNEWAGA, the name of a small village or parish on the N. side of Mohawk river, in the township of Johnstown, about 24 miles W. of Schenectady. See *Johnstown*.

CAHOKIA, a settlement in the N. western territory, N. of Kaskaskias.

CA, IRA, the chief town of Sumner county, Tennessee.

CALCAYLARES, a jurisdiction in South-America, and empire of Peru, subject to the bishop of Cusco, about 4 leagues W. of that city.

CALAIS, a township in Caledonia co. Vermont, has 45 inhabitants.

CALDESBURGH, a township in Orleans co. in Vermont, 11 miles W. of Connecticut river.

CALDWELL, a town in N. Jersey, between Morristown and Newark.

CALEDONIA, *New*, a very large island in the Pacific ocean, S. W. and not far distant from the New Hebrides, first discovered by Captain Cook, in 1774. It is about 87 leagues long; its breadth is various and no where exceeds 10 leagues. It is inhabited by a race of stout, tall, well proportioned Indians, of a swarthy or dark chestnut brown.

CALEDONIA Co. in Vermont, contains 24 townships, and has Connecticut river S. E.

CALEDONIA, a port on the isthmus of Darien. It was attempted to be established by the Scotch nation in 1698, and had at first all the promising appearances of success; but the English, (influenced by narrow national prejudices) put every impediment in their way; which, joined to the unhealthiness of the climate, destroyed the infant colony. See *Darien*.

CALI, a city of New Granada, S. America, on the river Cauca. N. lat. 3 15, W. long. 76 30.

CALIBOGIE River and Sound, on the coast of S. Carolina, form the outlet of May and New rivers.

CALIFORNIA, an extensive peninsula of N. America, lying between the tropic of Cancer and the 38 N. lat.; washed on the E. by a gulf of the same name, and on the W. by the Pacific ocean. The length of California is about 300 leagues; in breadth it bears no proportion, not being more than 40 leagues across, from sea to sea. The country is very fruitful, abounds with domestic animals brought thither originally from Spain, and with some wild animals. The climate is sultry. The chief town is St. Juan.

CALLAO, a sea-port town in the empire of Peru, being the port or harbor of Lima, and is situated 2 leagues from that city. The churches are built of canes interwoven, and covered with clay, or painted white. Here are 5 monasteries, and an hospital. The houses are in general built of slight materials; the singular circumstance of its never raining in this country, renders stone

houses unnecessary; and besides, these are more apt to suffer from earthquakes, which are frequent here. The most remarkable happened in the year 1746, which laid $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of Lima level with the ground, and entirely demolished Callao; where the destruction was so entire, that only one man, of 3,000 inhabitants, was left to record this dreadful calamity. S. lat. 12 1, W. long. 77.

CALLIAQUA, a town and harbor at the S. W. end of St. Vincent, one of the Caribbee islands. The harbor is the best in the island, and draws thither a great part of the trade, and the principal inhabitants of the island.

CALN, East and West, two townships in Chester co. Pennsylvania.

CALVERT Co. in Maryland, on the W. shore of the Chesapeake; it is about 33 miles long, and narrow.

CAMANA, a jurisdiction of S. America, in the empire of Peru, under the bishop of Arequipa, very extensive, but full of deserts. Eastward it extends to the borders of the Andes; abounds in grain, fruits, and has some silver mines.

CAMBRIDGE, a township in Grafton co. N. Hampshire, E. of Androscoggin river, and S. of Umbagog Lake.

CAMBRIDGE, a township in Washington co. N. York, containing 4,996 inhabitants.

CAMBRIDGE, the half shire town of Middlesex co. Massachusetts, is one of the largest and most respectable townships of the county. Its three parishes, Cambridge, Little Cambridge, and Menotomy, contain 3 Congregational meeting-houses, one for Baptists, and another for Episcopalians; a number of very pleas-

ant seats, and 2,115 inhabitants. It contains about 100 dwelling-houses. Its public buildings, (besides the edifices which belong to Harvard university) are the Episcopal and Congregational meeting-houses, and a handsome court-house. The college buildings are 4 in number, and are of brick, named Harvard, Hollis, and Massachusetts Halls, and Holden Chapel. They stand on a beautiful green which spreads to the N. W. and exhibit a pleasing view. This university, as to its library, philosophical apparatus and professorships, is at present the first literary institution on this continent. It takes its date from the year 1638. Since its establishment, to July, 1794, 3399 students have received honorary degrees from its successive officers. It has generally from 140 to 200 students. The library contains upwards of 12,000 volumes. The cabinet of minerals, in the museum, contains the more useful productions of nature; and, (excepting what are called the *precious stones*) there are very few substances yet discovered in the mineral kingdom, but what may be found here. The university owes this noble collection of minerals, and several other natural curiosities, to the munificence of Dr. Letsom, of London, and to that of the republic of France. N. lat. 42 23 28, W. long. from Greenwich, 71 7 30.

CAMBRIDGE, a post-town of Ninety-Six district, S. Carolina. It contains about 60 houses, a court-house, and a brick gaol. The college by law instituted here is no better than a grammar school. It is 80 miles N. N. W. of Columbia; 50 N. by W. of Augusta, in Georgia; 140

N. W. of Charleston, and 76 2 S. W. of Philadelphia.

CAMBRIDGE, the chief town of Dorchester co. Maryland, is 9 miles W. S. W. of Newmarket, and 57 S. E. of Baltimore. Its situation is healthy, and it contains about 50 houses and a church.

CAMBRIDGE, in Franklin co. Vermont, is situated on both sides of La Moille river, about 20 miles W. of Lake Champlain, and has 359 inhabitants.

CAMDEN Co. in Edenton district, N. Carolina, is in the N. E. corner of the State. It has 4033 inhabitants. Jonesborough is the chief town.

CAMDEN, a district in the upper country of S. Carolina. It contains 38,265 inhabitants. The Catawaw Indians (the only tribe which reside in the State) live in the N. part of this district.

CAMDEN, a post-town, and chief of Camden district, S. Carolina, in Kershaw co. stands on the E. side of Wateree river; 35 miles N. E. of Columbia; 55 S. W. of Cheraw; 120 N. by W. of Charleston, and 643 S. W. of Philadelphia. It is regularly laid out, and contains about 120 houses, an Episcopal church, a court-house and gaol. The navigable river on which the town stands, enables the inhabitants to carry on a lively trade with the back country. N. lat. 34 12, W. long. 80 54. This town, or near it, was the scene of two battles in the late war. On the 16th of Aug. 1780, between Gen. Gates and Lord Cornwallis, in which the American general was defeated. The other was a brisk action between Lord Rawdon and Gen. Greene, on the 25th of April, 1781. Lord Rawdon sal-

lied out of the town with 800 men, and attacked the American camp, which was within a mile of the town. The Americans had 126 men killed, and 100 taken prisoners, and the British had about 100 killed. The town was evacuated the 9th of May, in the same year, after Lord Rawdon had burned the gaol, mills, many private houses, and part of his own baggage.

CAMDEN Co. in the lower district of Georgia, at the S. E. corner of the State, on St. Mary's river, contains 305 inhabitants. Chief town, St. Patrick's.

CAMDEN, a small post-town on the western side of Penobscot bay, Maine, and the S. easternmost township of Lincoln co. having Thomastown on the S. W. ; 35 miles N. N. E. from Pownallborough, and 228 miles N. E. from Boston.

CAMDEN, a village in Kent co. State of Delaware ; about 4 miles S. W. from Dover, and 5 N. west-erly from Frederica.

CAMILLUS, one of the military townships in N. York, W. of Salt Lake, and about 18 miles S. W. from Fort Brewington.

CAM Island, one of the smaller Virgin Isles, in the W. Indies.

CAMPBELL Co. in Virginia, lies E. of Bedford co. on Staunton river, and contains 7,685 inhabitants.

CAMPBELLTOWN, a village in Dauphin co. Pennsylvania, which stands near a water of Quitipi-hilla Creek ; 13 miles E. of Harrisburgh, and 96 N. W. of Philadelphia.

CAMPBELLTOWN, in N. Carolina, is a large and flourishing town on a branch of Cape Fear river, 100 miles above Wilmington ; having, according to Bar-

tram, "above 100 houses ; many wealthy merchants ; respectable public buildings ; a vast resort of inhabitants and travellers, and continual brisk commerce by waggons from the back settle-ments, with large trading-boats."

CAMPBELL'S Fort, in the State of Tennessee, stands near the junction of Holston river, with the Tennessee ; distant 135 miles from Abingdon, in Washington co. Virginia, and 445 W. of Rich-mond in Virginia.

CAMPBELL'S Salines, in North Holston, in the State of Tennessee, are the only ones that have yet been discovered on the upper branches of the Tennessee. Many thousands of people are now supplied from them with salt of a superior quality, and at a low price. The tract consists of about 300 acres of salt-marsh land, of as rich a soil as can be imagined. In this flat, pits are sunk in order to obtain the salt water. The best is found from 30 to 40 feet deep ; after passing through the rich soil or mud, from 6 to 10 feet, you come to a very brittle lime-stone rock, with cracks or chafins, through which the salt-water issues into the pits, whence it is drawn by buckets and put into the boilers, which are placed in furnaces adjoining the pits. The hills that surround this flat, are covered with fine timber ; and a coal-mine has been discovered not far from it.

CAMPEACHY, a town in the au-dience of Old-Mexico, or New-Spain, and province of Yucatan, situated on the bay of Campeachy, near the W. shore. Its houses are well built of stone ; when taken by the Spaniards it was a large town of 3,000 houses, and had considerable monuments of

Indian art and industry. There is a good dock and fort, with a governor and garrison, commanding both the town and harbor. It was stormed and taken, either by the English or French buccaniers, in 1659, 1678, and last in 1685, when these freebooters united, and plundered every place within 15 leagues round it, for the space of 2 months; they afterwards set fire to the fort and town, which the governor, who kept the field with his men, would not ransom; & to complete the pillage by a singular piece of folly, the French buccaniers celebrated the feast of their king, (the day of St. Louis), by burning to the value of £50,000 sterl. of Campeachy wood, which was a part of their share of the plunder. The port is large but shallow. It was formerly a stated market for logwood, of which great quantities grew in the neighbourhood.

CAMPO BELLO, a long and narrow island on the E. coast of Washington co. Maine.

CAMPTON, a small township in Grafton co. N. Hampshire; 35 miles N.E. of Dartmouth College, and 67 N.W. of Portsmouth. It contains 395 inhabitants.

CANAAN, a thriving township in Lincoln co. Maine, on Kennebeck river, about 7 miles N. of Hancock, and 233 N. by E. of Boston; incorporated in 1788, and contains 454 inhabitants.

CANAAN, a township in Grafton co. N. Hampshire, 10 miles E. of Dartmouth College, and has 483 inhabitants.

CANAAN, a township in Litchfield co. Connecticut, E. of Housatonic river, having Massachusetts on the N. Here is a forge and sitting mill, erected on a new construction; and the iron used

here is said to be excellent. In the mountains of Canaan, are found valuable specimens of minerals, particularly lead and iron. It lies 60 miles N. of New-Haven, and 40 N. W. from Hartford.

CANAAN, a township in Essex co. Vermont, is the N. eastermost town in the State, and has 19 inhabitants.

CANAAN, a township in Columbia co. N. York, having Kinderhook on the W. and Massachusetts E. It has 6,692 inhabitants.

CANADA. The British provinces of *Upper* and *Lower* Canada, constituted by act of parliament in 1791, comprehend the territory heretofore called *Canada*, lying between 61 and 81 W. long, from London, and between 42 30 and 52 N. lat. In length about 1400 miles, and in breadth 500. *Upper Canada* lies N. of the great Lakes, and is separated from New-York by the river St. Lawrence, and the lakes Ontario and Erie. *Lower Canada* lies on both sides the river St. Lawrence, and is bounded S. by N. Brunswick, Maine, N. Hampshire, Vermont, and New-York; and W. by Upper Canada. Though the climate is cold, and the winter long and tedious, the soil is in general very good, and in many parts both pleasant & fertile, producing wheat, barley, rye, with many other sorts of grain, fruits and vegetables; tobacco, in particular thrives well, and is much cultivated. The meadow grounds in Canada, which are well watered, yield excellent grass, and feed great numbers of great and small cattle. British America is superintended by an officer, styled Governor General of the four British provinces in N. America, who, besides other pow-

ers, is commander in chief of all the British troops in the four provinces and the governments attached to them and Newfoundland. Each of the provinces has a lieutenant governor, who, in the absence of the governor general, has all the powers requisite to a chief magistrate. Upper Canada, though an infant settlement, is said, by some to contain 40,000, by others only 20,000 British and French inhabitants, exclusive of 10,000 loyalists, settled in the upper parts of the province. Lower Canada, in 1784, contained 113,012. Both provinces may now contain about 150,000 souls, which number is multiplying both by natural increase and by immigrations. As many as about nine tenths of the inhabitants of these provinces are Roman Catholics. The rest of the people are Episcopalians, Presbyterians and a few of almost all the different sects of Christians. The amount of the exports from the province of Quebec, in the year 1786, was £.343,262:19:6. The amount of imports in the same year was £.325,116. The exports consisted of wheat, flour, biscuit, flaxseed, lumber of various kinds, fish, pot-ash, oil, ginseng and other medicinal roots, but principally of furs and peltries, to the amount £.285,977. The imports consisted of rum, brandy, molasses, coffee, sugar, wines, tobacco, salt, chocolate, provisions for the troops, and dry goods.

CANADA Creeks. There are three creeks which bear this name in the State of N. York; one a water of Wood Creek, which it meets 4 or 5 miles N. N. W. of Fort Stanwix or New Fort Schuyler. The other two are northern branches of Mo-

hawk river; the upper one mingles its waters with the Mohawk in the township of Herkemer, on the German flats, 16 miles below Old Fort Schuyler; over the mouth of it is a lightly and ingeniously constructed bridge. The other empties into the Mohawk 13 miles below. Both these are long, rapid and unnavigable streams, and bring a considerable accession of water to the Mohawk. The lands on these creeks are exceedingly rich and valuable, and fast settling.

CANANDAQUA, a post-town, lake, and creek, in Ontario co. New-York. The town is the shire town of the co. situated on the N. end of the lake of the same name, at its outlet into Canandaigua creek. The lake is about 20 miles long and 3 broad, and sends its waters in a N. eastward and eastward course 35 miles to Seneca river. This is the site of an ancient Indian town of the same name, and stands on the road from Albany to Niagara, 22 miles E. from Hartford on Genesee river; 16 miles W. of Geneva, and 235 miles N. W. from New-York city, measuring in a straight line, and 340 by Albany road. This settlement was begun by Messrs. Gorham and Phelps, and is now in a flourishing state. There are about 30 or 40 houses, situated on a pleasant slope from the lake; and the adjoining farms are under good cultivation. By the State census of 1796, it appears there are 291 electors in this township.

CANADA SAGA, or *Seneca Lake*, a handsome piece of water from 35 to 40 miles long, and about 2 miles broad, in New-York. At the N. W. corner of the Lake

stands the town of Geneva, and on the E. side between it and Cayuga, are the towns of Romulus, Ovid, Hector and Ulysses in Onondago co. New-York. Its outlet is Scayace river.

CANAJOHARY, a post-town in Montgomery co. New-York, on the S. side of Mohawk river, comprehending a very large district of fine country, 56 miles W. of Albany. In 1796, 730 of the inhabitants were electors. This was the principal seat of the Mohawk nation of Indians, and abounds with apple trees of their planting, from the fruit of which is made cider of an excellent quality.

CANANEA, a small oblong island in the captainship of Brazil, S. America, belonging to the Portuguese, about 37 leagues from St. Vincent.

CANDIA, a township in Rockingham co. N. Hampshire, N. of Chester, about 36 miles westward of Portsmouth. It contains 1040 inhabitants.

CANETTE, a city in Peru S. America, and capital of the jurisdiction of its name.

CANIADERAGO, a lake in Otsego co. New-York, nearly as large as Otsego lake, and 6 miles W. of it.

CANNAVERAL, *Cape*, the extreme point of rocks on the E. side of the peninsula of E. Florida.

CANNESIS, a town of Louisiana, on the N. bank of Red river, a branch of the Mississippi.

CANONNICUT *Island*, Rhode-Island, lies about 3 miles W. of Newport, on the S. end of which, called Beaver Tail, stands the light-house. It extends N. and S. about 7 miles, its average breadth is about one mile. On this island

is Jamestown, containing 507 inhabitants.

CANONSBURG, a town in Washington co. Pennsylvania, on the N. side of the W. branch of Chartiers Creek, which runs N. by E. into Ohio river, about 5 miles below Pittsburg. In its environs are several valuable mills. Here are about 50 houses and an academy; 7 miles N. E. by E. of Washington, and 15 S. W. of Pittsburg.

CANSO, or *Canseau*, an island, cape and small fishing bank on the S. E. coast of Nova-Scotia, about 40 leagues E. by N. of Halifax. Canso has a good harbor 3 leagues deep. Lime-stone and plaster of Paris are found here.

CANSO, a township in the neighbourhood of the above named place, in Halifax county.

CANTA, a town and jurisdiction under the archbishop of Lima in Peru; 5 leagues distant S. S. W. from that city.

CANTERBURY, a township in Rockingham co. N. Hampshire, on the eastern bank of Merrimack river; 14 miles N. by W. of Concord, 45 N. W. of Exeter, and 54 from Portsmouth. It contains 1038 inhabitants.

CANTERBURY, a township in Windham co. Connecticut, on the W. side of Quinnabaug river, which separates it from Plainfield. It is 7 miles E. by S. of Windham, and about 10 or 12 N. of Norwich.

CANTON, a new township in Norfolk co. Massachusetts, incorporated in 1797, it being formerly the northerly part of Stoughton. Since the year 1790, from 150 to 200 mill saws have been annually made in this town, under the firm of Leonard and Kinley. Here are also a forge,

slitting-mill, scythe-shop, at which are annually made from two to 300 dozen of scythes, and some steel made from the pig, after the German manner. The slitting-mill was built in 1793, since which (1797) it has cut and rolled about 1000 tons of iron, which was imported chiefly from Russia.

CAPE BLOW-ME-DOWN, which is the southern side of the entrance from the bay of Fundy into the Basin of Minas, is the easternmost termination of a range of mountains, extending about 80 or 90 miles to the gut of Annapolis; bounded N. by the shores of the bay of Fundy, and S. by the shores of Annapolis river.

CAPE COD, anciently called *Mallebarre*, by the French, is the S. eastward point of the bay of Massachusetts, opposite Cape Ann. N. lat. 42 4, W. long. from Greenwich, 70 14. See *Barnstable Co.* and *Province-Town*.

CAPE ELIZABETH, a head-land and township in Cumberland co. Maine. The Cape lies in N. lat. 43 33. The town has Portland on the N. E. and Scarborough S. W. and contains 1355 inhabitants, and lies 126 miles N. E. of Boston.

CAPE FEAR, at the mouth of Cape Fear river, N. Carolina, is remarkable for a dangerous shoal called the *Frying Pan*, from its form. Near this cape is Johnson's Fort, in Brunswick co. and district of Wilmington. N. lat. 33 32, W. long. 78 25.

CAPE FEAR River, more properly Clarendon, affords the best navigation in N. Carolina. It opens to the Atlantic ocean by two channels. The S. western and largest channel will admit

vessels drawing 10 or 11 feet, and is about 3 miles wide at its entrance, having 18 feet water at full tides over the bar. It continues its breadth to the flats, and is navigable for large vessels 21 miles from its mouth, and 14 from Wilmington; to which town vessels drawing 10 or 12 feet can reach without any risk. As you ascend this river, you leave Brunswick on the left, and Wilmington on the right. A little above Wilmington the river divides into N. E. and N. W. branches. The former is broader than the latter, but it is neither so deep nor so long. The N. W. branch rises within a few miles of the Virginia line, and is formed by the junction of Haw and Deep rivers. Its general course is S. easterly. Sea vessels can go 25 miles above Wilmington, and large boats 90 miles, to Fayetteville. The N. E. branch joins the N. W. branch a little above Wilmington, and is navigable by sea vessels 20 miles above that town, and by large boats to South Washington, 40 miles further, and by rafts to Sarecto, which is nearly 70 miles. The whole length of Cape Fear river is about 200 miles.

CAPE May, is the S. westernmost point of the State of New-Jersey, 20 miles N. E. from Cape Henlopen, which forms the S. W. point of the mouth of Delaware bay, as Cape May does the N. E.

CAPE May Co. spreads northward, around the cape of its name, is a healthy, sandy tract of country, of sufficient fertility to give support to 2571 industrious and peaceable inhabitants. The county is divided into Upper, Middle, and Lower precincts.

CARACCAS, a province of Terra Firma, S. America, lying on the southern coast of the Caribbean Sea. The cocoa tree grows here in abundance. There are from 500 to 2000 trees in a walk, or plantation. These nuts are passed for money, and are used as such in the bay of Campeachy.

CARAMANTA, a province of Terra Firma, S. America, lying on the river Cauca, bounded N. by the district of Carthagena; E. by New-Granada; and S. and W. by Popayan, in the audience of Panama. It is a valley, surrounded by high mountains; and there are waters from which the natives extract very good salt. The capital of the same name lies in N. lat. 5 18, W. long. 75 15.

CARANGAS, a province and jurisdiction under the bishop of Plata, and 70 leagues W. of that city, in Peru, very barren in corn and grain, &c. but abounding in cattle.

CARDIGAN, New-Hampshire. See *Orange*.

CARIACO, a large gulf in the province of Comana, Terra Firma, S. America.

CARIACOU, is the chief of the small isles dependent on Grenada island. It contains 6913 acres of fertile and well cultivated land, producing about a million lbs. of cotton, besides corn, yams, potatoes and plantains for the negroes. It has two sugar plantations, and a town called *Hillborough*.

CARIBBEE Islands, in the West-Indies, extend in a semicircular form from the island of Porto Rico, the easternmost of the Antilles, to the coast of S. America. The chief of these islands are Santa Cruz, Sombuca, Anguilla, St. Martin, St. Bartholomew, Barbu-

da, Saba, St. Eustatia, St. Christopher, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Guadaloupe, Descada, Mariagallante, Dominico, Martinico, St. Vincent, Barbadoes, and Grenada. These are again classed into Windward and Leeward isles, by seamen, with regard to the usual courses of ships, from Old Spain or to the Canaries, to Carthagena or New-Spain, and Porto Bello.

CARIBOU, an island towards the E. end of Lake Superior.

CARLISLE, the chief town of Cumberland co. Pennsylvania, on the post-road from Philadelphia to Pittsburg; is 125 miles W. by N. from the former, and 178 E. from the latter, and 18 S. W. from Harrisburg. Its situation is pleasant and healthy, on a plain near the southern bank of Conedogwinet creek, a water of the Susquehanna. The town contains about 400 houses, chiefly of stone and brick, and about 1,500 inhabitants. The streets intersect each other at right angles, and the public buildings are a college, court-house and gaol, and 4 edifices for public worship. Of these the Presbyterians, Germans, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholics, have each one. Dickinson College, named after the celebrated John Dickinson, Esq. has a principal, 3 professors, a philosophical apparatus, and a library containing near 3,000 volumes. Its revenue arises from £4,000 in funded certificates, and 10,000 acres of land. In 1787, there were 80 students, and its reputation is daily increasing.

CARLOS, a town of Veragua, in New-Spain, 45 miles S. W. of Santa Fe.

CARMEL, a township in Dutchess co. N. York.

CARNESVILLE, the chief town of Franklin co. Georgia, 100 miles N. W. of Augusta. It contains a court-house, and about 20 dwelling-houses.

CAROLINA. See *North-Carolina*, and *South-Carolina*.

CAROLINE Co. in Virginia, is on the S. side of Rappahannock river. It is about 40 miles square, and contains 17,489 inhabitants.

CAROLINE Co. on the eastern shore in Maryland, borders on Delaware State to the E. and contains 9,506 inhabitants. Its chief town, Dánton.

CARTER, a county in the State of Tennessee, named after Gen. Landon Carter, and is bounded N. by Sullivan co. E. by N. Carolina, S. and W. by Washington co. of which it was originally a part. It is watered by Watauga and its branches.

CARTERET, a maritime co. of Newbern district, N. Carolina, on Core and Pamlico Sounds. It contains 3732 inhabitants. Beaufort is the chief town.

CARTERSVILLE, a town in Powhatan co. Virginia, on the S. side of James river, 40 miles above Richmond.

CARTHAGENA, a bay, harbor, and town, and the chief sea-port in Terra Firma, S. America. The city of Carthagená is large, rich and strongly fortified, and the chief of the province of the same name, with a bishop's see, and one of the best harbors in America. The entrance into this is so narrow that only one ship can enter at a time; and it is defended by three forts. All the revenues of the king of Spain from New-Grenada and Terra Firma, are brought to this place. The streets of the town are straight, broad and well paved. The

H

houses are built of stone or brick, and are one story high. Here is also a court of inquisition. N. lat. 10 27, W. long. 75 22.

CARTHAGO, formerly a considerable town of New-Spain and the seat of a Spanish governor; at present mean and inconsiderable; and is 360 miles W. of Panama. N. lat. 9 5, W. long. 83.

CARVER, a township in Plymouth co. Massachusetts. Here is a pond with such plenty of iron ore, that 500 tons have been dragged out of the clear water in a year.

Casco Bay, in Maine, spreads N. W. between Cape Elizabeth on the S. W. and Cape Small Point on the N. E. Within these points, (which are about 40 miles apart) are about 300 small islands, some of which are inhabited; and nearly all more or less cultivated. The land on these islands, and on the opposite coast on the main, is the best for agriculture of any on the sea-coast of this country.

CASSITAB, or *Cassitab*, an Indian town in the western part of Georgia, 12 miles above the broken arrow.

CASTILE DEL ORO. See *Terra Firma*.

CASTINE, the shire town of Hancock co. Maine, on Penobscot bay. It was taken from the town of Penobscot, and incorporated in Feb. 1796. It is named after a French gentleman who resided here 130 years ago; as also

CASTINE River, which is about 14 miles long, is navigable for 6 miles, and has several mills at the head of it. It empties into Penobscot bay.

CASTLETOWN, a township in Richmond co. Staten Island, N.

York, which contains 803 inhabitants.

CASTLETON, a township and river in Rutland co. Vermont, 20 miles S. E. of Mount Independence, at Ticonderoga. Fort Warner stands in this town. Inhabitants 805.

CASTRO, a strong town in S. America, in Chili, and capital of the island of Chiloë.

CASTRO VIRREYNA, or *Viregna*, a town and jurisdiction, in S. America, in Peru, subject to the archbishop of Lima, remarkable for its valuable wool, grain, fruits, silver mines, tobacco, and wholesome air. The town is 125 miles S. E. of Lima.

CASWELL Co. in Hillsborough district, N. Carolina, borders on Virginia N. It contains 10,096 inhabitants, of whom 2,736 are slaves. Leefburg is the chief town.

CAT Island, or *Guanahani*, one of the Bahama islands. It was the first land discovered by Columbus, to which he gave the name of St. Salvadore, on Oct. 11, 1492. N. lat. 24 30, W. long. 74 30.

CATABAW Indians, a small tribe who have one town called Catabaw, situated on Catabaw river. N. lat. 34 49, on the boundary line between N. and S. Carolina, and contains about 450 inhabitants, of which about 150 are fighting men. They are the only tribe which resides in the State: 144,000 acres of land were granted them by the proprietary government. These are the remains of a formidable nation, once the bravest and most generous enemy of the six nations; but they have degenerated since they have been surrounded by the whites.

CATARAQUA, *Catarakui*, or *Cataraqui*, appear in old maps, thus

varied, as the name of Lake Ontario, and its outlet Iroquois river; but these names are now obsolete.

CATAWESSY, a township in Northumberland co. Pennsylvania, on the S. E. bank of the E. branch of Susquehannah river, about 20 miles N. E. of Sunbury.

CATHERINE'S ISLE, ST. a small island in the captainship of St. Vincents, in Brazil, belonging to the Portuguese, 47 leagues S. of Cananea island. It is about 25 miles from N. to S. inhabited by Indians, who assist the Portuguese against their enemies, the natives of Brazil. S. lat. 27 10, W. long. 47 15.

Also, a pleasant island on the harbor of Sunbury, in the State of Georgia.

Also, a small, productive island on the S. coast of St. Domingo, 20 leagues eastward of the town of St. Domingo.

CATHERINE'S TOWN, in Ontario co. N. York, lies 3 miles S. of the S. end of Seneca lake.

CATO, a military township in N. York State, 12 miles S. E. of lake Ontario, and about 20 S. of Oswego Fort.

CATSKILL. See *Kaats Kill*.

CATTAHUNK, one of the Elizabeth islands, in the State of Massachusetts.

CAUCA, a river in the isthmus of Darien.

CAVALLO, a sea-port town in the province of Venezuela, on Terra Firma, or isthmus of Darien, 25 miles N. E. of St. Jago de Leon. Lat. 10 15, long. 68 12.

CAVAILLON, a town on the S. side of the S. peninsula of the island of St. Domingo, about 3 leagues N. E. of Les Cayes, and 5 W. by S. of St. Louis. N. lat. 18 16.

CAYENDISH, a township in Windfor co. Vermont, W. of Weathersfield, on Black river, having 491 inhabitants. Upon this river, and within this township, the channel has been worn down 100 feet, and rocks of very large dimensions have been undetermined and thrown down one upon another.

CAXAMARQUA, a jurisdiction in Peru, S. America, under the bishop of Truxillo, lying between the two Cordilleras of the Andes; it produces plenty of all kinds of grain, fruits and vegetables; also cattle, and especially hogs.

CAYAHAGA, or *Cayuga*, sometimes called the Great river; empties through the S. bank of lake Erie, 40 miles eastward of the mouth of Huron; having an Indian town of the same name on its banks. It is navigable for boats; and its mouth is wide, and deep enough to receive large sloops from the lake. Near this are the celebrated rocks which project over the lake. They are several miles in length, and rise 40 or 50 feet perpendicular out of the water. Col. Broadhead suffered shipwreck here in the late war, and lost a number of his men; when a strong wind arose, so that the last canoe narrowly escaped. The heathen Indians, when they pass this impending danger, offer a sacrifice of tobacco to the water. The Cayuga nation, consisting of 500 Indians, 40 of whom reside in the United States, the rest in Canada, receive of the State of New-York an annuity of 2300 dollars, besides 50 dollars granted to one of their chiefs, as a consideration for lands sold by them to the State, and 500 dollars from the United

States, agreeably to the treaty of 1794. See *Six Nations*.

CAYENNE, a province in S. America, belonging to the French, and the only part of the continent which they possess; bounded N. and E. by the Atlantic ocean; S. by Amazonia; and W. by Guiana, or Surinam. It extends 240 miles along the coast of Guiana, and nearly 300 miles within land; lying between the equator and the 5th degree of N. lat. The coast is low and marshy, and subject to inundations, from the multitude of rivers which rush down the mountains with great impetuosity. The soil is in many places fertile, producing sugar, tobacco, Indian corn, fruits, &c.

Cayenne River, which passes through this country, is 100 leagues long; the island which it environs, is 18 leagues in circuit, is good and fertile, but unhealthy. In 1752, the exports of the colony were 260,541 lbs. of annatto; 80,363 lbs. sugar; 17,919 lbs. cotton; 26,881 lbs. coffee, 91,916 lbs. cocoa; beside timber and planks.

CAYES, LES, a sea-port town on the S. side of the S. peninsula of the island of St. Domingo, 13 leagues W. by S. of St. Louis.

CAYLOMA, a jurisdiction under the bishop of Arequipa, 32 leagues E. of that city, in South-America, in Peru, famous for the silver mines in the mountains of the same name; which are very rich, though they have been worked for a long time.

CAYUGA, a beautiful lake in Onondaga co. New-York, from 35 to 40 miles long, about 2 miles wide, in some places 3, and abounds with salmon, bass, catfish, cels, &c. The reservation

lands of the Cayuga Indians lie on both sides of this lake, at its northern end.

CAZENOVIA, a new and thriving township, in Herkemer co. N. York, 40 miles westward of Whitestown. By the State census of 1796, 274 of its inhabitants are electors.

Cecil, a township in Washington co. Pennsylvania.

Cedar Point, a port of entry in Charles co. Maryland, on the E. side of Patowmac river, about 12 miles below Port Tobacco and 96 S. by W. of Baltimore. Its exports are chiefly tobacco and Indian corn, and in 1794 amounted in value to 18,593 dollars.

Cedar Lick, a salt spring in the State of Tennessee, 19 miles from Nashville.

CENTREVILLE, the chief town of Queen Anne's co. and on the E. side of Chesapeak bay in Maryland, 18 miles S. of Chester, and 34 S. E. by E. of Baltimore.

CHABAQUIDDICK Isle, Duke's co. Massachusetts, extends across the E. end of Martha's Vineyard island.

CHACAPOYAS, a jurisdiction under the bishop of Truxillo, in Peru, S. America. It lies within the Cordilleras.

CHACTAW Hills, in the N. W. corner of Georgia river.

CHACTAWS, or flat heads, are a powerful, hardy, subtle and intrepid race of Indians, who inhabit a very fine and extensive tract of hilly country, with large and fertile plains intervening, between the Alabama and Mississippi rivers, and in the western part of the State of Georgia. This nation had, not many years ago, 43 towns and villages, in three divisions, containing 12,123 souls, of which 4,041 were fighting men.

Different from most of the Indian nations bordering on the United States, they have large plantations or country farms, where they employ much of their time in agricultural improvements, after the manner of the white people. Altho' their territories are not $\frac{1}{4}$ th so large as those of the Muscogulge confederacy, the number of inhabitants is greater. The Chactaws and Creeks are inveterate enemies to each other.

CHALEURS, a deep and broad bay on the W. side of the gulf of St. Lawrence.

CHAMBERSBURG, a post-town in Pennsylvania, and the chief of Franklin co. It is situated on the eastern branch of Conogochegue creek, a water of Potowmac river in a rich and highly cultivated country, and healthy situation. Here are about 200 houses, 2 Presbyterian churches, a stone gaol, a handsome court-house, built of brick, a paper and merchant mill. It is 58 miles E. by S. of Bedford, 11 N. W. of Shippensburg, and 157 W. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 39 53. W. long. 77 30.

CHAMBLEE River, or *Sorell*, a water of the St. Lawrence, issuing from lake Champlain, 300 yards wide, when lowest; shoal in dry seasons, but of sufficient breadth for rafting lumber, &c. spring and fall.

CHAMBLEE Fort, is handsome and well built, on the margin of the river of the same name, about 12 or 15 miles S. W. from Montreal. It was taken by the Americans, Oct. 20, 1775, and retaken by the British, Jan. 18, 1776. N. lat. 45 45.

CHAMPLAIN, a lake next in size to lake Ontario, and lies E. N. E. from it, forming a part of

the dividing line between the States of New-York and Vermont. It took its name from a French governor, who was drowned in it. Its length is about 200 miles; its breadth is from 1 to 18 miles, being very different in different places; the mean width is about 5 miles; and it occupies about 500,000 acres. Its depth is sufficient for the largest vessels. There are in it above sixty islands of different sizes. It receives at Ticonderoga the waters of Lake George from the S. S. W. which is said to be 100 feet higher than the waters of this lake. Half the rivers and streams which rise in Vermont fall into it. This lake is well stored with fish; particularly salmon, salmon-trout, sturgeon and pickerel; and the land on its borders, and on the banks of its rivers, is good. Very rich iron ore is found on the W. side of this lake.

CHAMPLAIN, a township the most northerly in Clinton co. New-York, which takes its name from the lake on which it lies. It was granted to some Canadian and Nova-Scotia refugees, who were either in the service of the United States, during the war, or fled to them for protection. The indigence or ill habits of these people occasioned the breaking up of the settlement; and a better set of inhabitants have now taken their place. The lands are fertile; and two rivers run through it, well stored with fish. It has 575 inhabitants.

CHANCEFORD, a township in York co. Pennsylvania.

CHAPPEL-HILL, a post-town in Orange co. N. Carolina, situated on a small branch, or head water of Cape Fear river. This is the spot chosen for the seat of the University of N. Carolina.

H 2

Few houses are as yet erected; but a part of the public buildings were in such forwardness, that students were admitted, and education commenced in Jan. 1796. The beautiful and elevated site of this town commands a pleasing and extensive view of the surrounding country; 12 miles S. by E. of Hillsborough, and 472 S. W. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 35 40, W. long. 79 6.

CHARLEMONT, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, 16 miles W. of Deerfield, having 665 inhabitants.

CHARLES River, in Massachusetts, is a considerable stream, the principal branch of which rises from a pond bordering on Hopkinton. It empties into Boston harbor, and mingles with the waters of Mystic river, at the point of the peninsula of Charlestown. It is navigable for boats to Watertown, 7 miles. The most remarkable bridges on this river are those which connect Boston with Charlestown and Cambridge. There are 7 paper mills on this river, besides other mills.

CHARLES Co. on the western shore of Maryland, lies between Potomack and Patuxent rivers. Its chief town is Port Tobacco, on the river of that name. It contains 20,613 inhabitants, including 10,085 slaves.

CHARLES-City Co. in Virginia, lies between Chickahominy and James rivers. It has 5588 inhabitants, including 3141 slaves.

CHARLES, a cape of Virginia, is about N. lat. 37 15. It is on the N. side of the mouth of Chesapeake bay, having Cape Henry opposite to it.

CHARLESTOWN, a post-town in Cecil co. Maryland, near the head of Chesapeake bay; 6 miles E. N. E. from the mouth of Susquehanna.

quehannah river; 10 W. S. W. from Elkton, and 50 S. W. by W. from Philadelphia. Here are about 20 houses, chiefly inhabited by fishermen employed in the herring fishery.

CHARLESTON, a district in the Lower country of S. Carolina, subdivided into 14 parishes. This large district, of which the city of Charleston is the capital, lies between Santee and Combahee rivers. It contains 66,986 inhabitants, of whom only 16,352 are free.

CHARLESTON, the metropolis of South-Carolina, is situated in the district of the same name, and on the tongue of land formed by the confluent streams of Ashley and Cooper, which are short rivers, but large and navigable. These waters unite immediately below the city, and form a spacious and convenient harbor; which communicates with the ocean just below Sullivan's island; which it leaves on the N. 7 miles S. E. of Charleston. In these rivers the tide rises, in common, about $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet; but uniformly rises 10 or 12 inches more during a night tide. The continual agitation which the tides occasion in the waters which almost surround Charleston—the refreshing sea breezes which are regularly felt, and the smoke arising from so many chimnies, render this city more healthy than any part of the low country in the southern States. On this account it is the resort of great numbers of gentlemen, invalids from the W. India islands, and of the rich planters from the country, who come here to spend the sickly months, as they are called, in quest of health and of the social enjoyments which

the city affords. And in no part of America are the social blessings enjoyed more rationally and liberally than here. Unaffected hospitality—affability—ease of manners and address, and a disposition to make their guests welcome, easy and pleased with themselves, are characteristics of the respectable people of Charleston. The land on which the town is built is flat and low, and the water brackish and unwholesome. The streets are pretty regularly cut, and open beautiful prospects, and have subterranean drains to carry off filth, and keep the city clean and healthy; but are too narrow for so large a place, and so warm a climate. Their general breadth is from 35 to 60 feet. The houses which have been lately built, are brick, with tiled roofs. The buildings in general are elegant, and most of them are neat, airy and well furnished. The public buildings are, an exchange, a state-house, an armoury, a poor-house, and an orphan's house. Here are several respectable academies. Part of the old barracks has been handsomely fitted up, and converted into a college, and there are a number of students; but it can only be called as yet a respectable academy. Here are two banks—a branch of the national bank, and the S. Carolina bank, established in 1792. The houses for public worship are two Episcopal churches, two for Independents, one for Scotch Presbyterians, one for Baptists, one for German Lutherans, two for Methodists, one for French Protestants, a meeting-house for Quakers, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a Jewish synagogue. Little attention is paid to the public

markets; a great proportion of the most wealthy inhabitants having plantations from which they receive supplies of almost every article of living. The country abounds with poultry and wild ducks. Their beef, mutton and veal are not generally of the best kind; and few fish are found in the market. In 1787, it was computed that there were 1600 houses in this city, and 15,000 inhabitants, including 5,400 slaves; and what evinces the healthiness of the place, upwards of 200 of the white inhabitants were above 60 years of age. In 1791, there were 16,359 inhabitants, of whom 7,684 were slaves. This city has often suffered much by fire; the last and most destructive happened as late as June, 1796. Charleston was incorporated in 1783, and divided into three wards, which chose as many wardens, from among whom the citizens elect an intendant of the city. The intendant and wardens form the city-council, who have power to make and enforce bye-laws for the regulation of the city. The value of exports from this port, in the year ending Nov. 1787, amounted to £.505,279-19-5 sterl. The number of vessels cleared from the custom-house the same year, was 947, measuring 62,118 tons; 735 of these, measuring 41,531 tons, were American; the others belonged to Great-Britain, Ireland, Spain, France, and the United Netherlands. In the year 1794, the value of exports amounted to 3,846,392 dollars. It is 60 miles S. W. by S. of Georgetown; 150 E. by S. of Augusta; 497 S. by W. of Richmond; 630 S. W. by S. of Washington city; 763 S. W. by S. of

Philadelphia; and 1,110 S. W. of Boston. The light-house lies in N. lat. 32 41 52. White Point at the S.-end of the town, N. lat. 32 44 30, W. long. 80 39 45.

CHARLESTOWN, a township in Montgomery co. N. York, on the S. side of Mohawk river, about 32 miles W. of Schenectady. By the State census of 1796, 456 of the inhabitants are electors.

CHARLESTOWN, a township in Mason co. Kentucky; situated on the Ohio. It is 6 miles N. of Washington, and 60 N. E. of Lexington.

CHARLESTOWN, a township in Chester co. Pennsylvania.

CHARLESTOWN, a post-town in Cheshire co. New-Hampshire, on the E. side of Connecticut river, 30 miles S. of Dartmouth College; upwards of 70 N. of Northampton, 116 N. of W. of Boston, 120 W. by N. of Portsmouth, and 341 N. N. E. of Philadelphia. It was incorporated in 1753, and contains 90 or 100 houses, a Congregational church, a court-house and an academy. The road from Boston to Quebec passes through this town. N. lat. 43 16, W. long. 72 19.

CHARLESTOWN, the principal town in Middlesex co. Massachusetts, lies N. of Boston, with which it is connected by Charles river Bridge. The town, properly so called, is built on a peninsula, formed by Mystic river on the E. and a bay, setting up from Charles river on the W. It is very advantageously situated for health, navigation, trade, and manufactures of almost all the various kinds. A dam across the mouth of the bay, which sets up from Charles river, would afford a great number of mill-seats for manufactures. Bunker's, Breed's, and Cobble (now Barrell's) hills,

are celebrated in the history of the American Revolution. The second hill has upon its summit a monument erected to the memory of Major Gen. Warren, near the spot where he fell, among the first sacrifices to American liberty. The brow of the hill begins to be ornamented with elegant houses. All these hills afford elegant and delightful prospects of Boston, and its charmingly variegated harbor, of Cambridge and its colleges, and of an extensive tract of highly cultivated country. It contains within the neck, or parish about 250 houses, and about 2000 inhabitants. The only public buildings of consequence are a handsome Congregational church, with an elegant steeple and clock, and an alms-house, very commodious and pleasantly situated. Before the destruction of this town by the British in 1775, several branches of manufactures were carried on to great advantage, some of which have been since revived. Three rope-walks have lately been erected in this town, and the increase of its houses, population, trade, and navigation, have been very great within a few years past. This town is a port of entry in conjunction with Boston. At the head of the neck there is a bridge over Mystic river, which connects Charlestown with Malden.

CHARLESTOWN, a village in Berkley co. Virginia, situated on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Winchester; 8 miles from Shepherdstown, and 20 from Winchester.

CHARLESTOWN, a township in Washington co. Rhode-Island. It is 19 miles N. W. of Newport, and contains 2022 inhabitants.

A few years ago there were about 500 Indians in the State, and the greater part of them resided in this township.

CHARLESTOWN, the only town in the island of Nevis, one of the Caribbees, belonging to Great-Britain. In it are large houses and well furnished shops; and it is defended by Charles fort. N. lat. 16 55, W. long. 62 42.

CHARLESTOWN, or *Ostins*, one of the four principal towns in the island of Barbadoes.

CHARLETON *Island*, or *Charles Island*, is situated at the bottom of James's bay, in New South Wales, on the coast of Labrador, and yields a beautiful prospect, in spring, to those who are near it, after a voyage of 3 or 4 months in the most uncomfortable seas on the globe, and that by the vast mountains of ice in Hudson bay and straits. N. lat. 52 30, W. long. 82.

CHARLETON, a township in Saratoga co. N. York. 268 of its inhabitants are electors.

CHARLETON, a township in Worcester co. Massachusetts. It is 60 miles S. W. of Boston, 15 S. W. of Worcester, and contains 1965 inhabitants.

CHARLOTTE *Fort*, in S. Carolina, is situated on the N. E. bank of Savannah river, about a mile below Petersburg. It is a stone Fort; 60 yards square, in a good state, 15 paces from the margin of the river. The site of Fort Dartmouth was a mile above this Fort, where Petersburg now stands.

CHARLOTTE, a small village, S. Carolina, about 200 miles from the sea, and 12 from Pinckney court-house. Here are a court-house, and a number of dwelling houses, none of which make a splendid appearance.

CHARLOTTE Haven, lies at the mouth of Charlotte river in E. Florida.

CHARLOTTE, a considerable township on the E. side of Lake Champlain, in Chittenden co. Vermont. It contains 635 inhabitants.

CHARLOTTE Co., in Virginia, lies S. W. of Richmond, on the head waters of Staunton river, and contains 10,078 inhabitants, including 4,816 slaves. The court-house is 21 miles S. S. W. of Prince Edward court-house, and 379, about the same course, from Philadelphia.

CHARLOTTEBURG, a town in Brunswick co. N. Carolina. It stands on an island, and has an inlet and sound of the same name, a little S. of it.

CHARLOTTE, or *Charlotteville*, a post-town in Salisbury district, N. Carolina, and chief town of Mecklenburg co. about 10 miles N. of the S. Carolina boundary, and 44 S. of Salisbury. Here are about 40 houses, a court-house and gaol.

CHARLOTTEVILLE, the capital of Albemarle co. in Virginia, lies on the post-road from Richmond to Danville, in Kentucky, 86 miles W. N. W. of the former, and 557 eastward of the latter, and 40 S. E. by E. of Staunton. It contains about 50 houses, a court-house and gaol, situated about half a mile N. from a water of Rivanna river. Monticello, the seat of Thomas Jefferson, Vice-President of the United States, is in the neighbourhood of this place. See *Monticello*.

CHARLOTTE Town, the capital of the island of St. John's, in the gulf of St. Lawrence. Also, the name of a town on the S. W. side of the island of Dominica, in the

W. Indies; and situated on the S. side of a deep bay.

CHARLOTTA, a town on the E. shore of St. John's river, E. Florida. It was founded by Den. Rolle, Esq. and is situated on a high bluff, 15 or 20 feet perpendicular from the river; and is in length half a mile, or more. The aborigines of America had a very great town in this place, as appears from the great tumuli and conical mounts of earth and shells, and other traces of a settlement which yet remain. The river, for near 12 miles above Charlotta, is divided into many channels by a number of islands.

CHARTIER, a township in Washington co. Pennsylvania.

CHARTIER'S Creek. See *Canoesburg* and *Morganza*.

CHARTRES, a fort which was built by the French, on the eastern side of the Mississippi, 12 miles northerly of St. Genevieve, on the western side of that river. It was abandoned in 1772, being untenable by the constant washings of the Mississippi in high floods. The village southward of the fort was very inconsiderable, in 1778.

CHATHAM, a maritime township in Barnstable co. Massachusetts, situated on the exterior extremity of the elbow of Cape Cod, conveniently for the fishery; in which they have usually about 40 vessels employed. It has 1140 inhabitants, and lies 95 miles S. E. of Boston.

CHATHAM, a township in Grafton co. N. Hampshire, which, in 1790, contained 58 inhabitants.

CHATAM, a flourishing township in Middlesex co. Connecticut, on the eastern bank of Connecticut R. and opposite Middletown city. It was a part of the

township of Middleton till 1767. In this township, on the bank of the river, half a mile above the city of Middleton, is an inexhaustible quarry of the *Connecticut stone*, as it is called, excellent for building, and exported in great quantities for that purpose. Here also are coal mines, which hereafter may be found of great use for fuel.

CHATHAM, a township in Essex co. N. Jersey, is situated on Passaic R. 13 miles W. of Elizabeth-Town, and nearly the same from Newark.

CHATHAM, a township in Columbia co. N. York, containing 380 electors.

CHATHAM Co. in Hillsborough district, N. Carolina, about the centre of the State. It contains 9221 inhabitants, of whom 1632 are slaves. Chief town, Pittsburg. The court-house is a few miles W. of Raleigh, on a branch of Cape Fear river.

CHATHAM, a town of S. Carolina, in Cheraws district, situated in Chesterfield co. on the W. side of Great Pedee R. Its situation, in a highly cultivated and rich country, and at the head of a navigable river, bids fair to render it a place of great importance. At present it has only about 30 houses, lately built.

CHATHAM Co. in the lower district of Georgia, lies in the N. E. corner of the State, having the Atlantic ocean E. and Savannah river N. E. It contains 10,769 inhabitants, including 8207 slaves. The chief town is Savannah, the former capital of the State.

CHATHAM House, in the territory of the Hudson Bay company, N. lat. 55 23 40, W. long. from Greenwich 98.

CHATA-HATCHI, or *Hatchi*, is

the largest river which falls into St. Rose's Bay in West-Florida. Mr. Hutchins ascended this river about 25 leagues, where there was a small settlement of Cousiac Indians. The soil and timber on the banks of the river resemble very much those of Escambia.

CHATAUCHE, or *Chatabuthe*, a river in Georgia. The northern part of Appalachian river bears this name. It is about 30 rods wide, very rapid, and full of shoals. The lands on its banks are light and sandy, and the clay of a bright red. The lower creeks are settled in scattering clans and villages from the head to the mouth of this river.

CHATAUGUE Lake, in Ontario co. N. York, is about 18 miles long, and 3 broad. This lake is conveniently situated for a communication between lake Erie and the Ohio.

CHAUDIERE River, a S. E. water of the St. Lawrence, rising in Lincoln and Hancock counties, Maine. The carrying place from boatable waters in it, to boatable waters in the Kennebeck, is only 5 miles.

CHAYANTA, a jurisdiction in Peru, S. America, under the archbishop of Plata, 50 leagues from the city of La Plata. This country is famous for its gold and silver mines.

CHCAT River, Virginia, joins Monongahela river, 3 or 4 miles within the Pennsylvania line. It is 200 yards wide at its mouth, and is navigable for boats except in dry seasons. There is a portage of 37 miles from this river to the Potowmac at the mouth of Savage river.

CHEBUCTO, a bay and harbor on the S. S. E. coast of Nova-Scotia, distinguished by the loss of a

French fleet in a former war between France and Great-Britain. Near the head of this bay, on the W. side, stands the city of Halifax, the capital of the province.

CHEDABUCTO, or *Milford Haven*, a large and deep bay on the easternmost part of Nova-Scotia, at the mouth of the gut of Canso.

CHELMSFORD, a township in Middlesex co. Massachusetts, on the S. side of Merrimack river, 26 miles N. of Boston, and contains 1144 inhabitants. A bridge over the river at Pawtucket Falls, connects this town with Dra-cut.

CHELSEA, in Suffolk co. Massachusetts, containing 472 inhabitants, is situated northeasterly of Boston, and separated from it by the ferry across the harbor, called Winnifimet ferry.

CHELSEA, a township in Orange co. Vermont, having 239 inhabitants.

CHELSEA, the name of a parish in the city of Norwich, Connecticut, called *The Landing*, situated at the head of the river Thames, 14 miles N. of New-London, on a point of land formed by the junction of Shetucket and Norwich, or Little rivers, whose united waters constitute the Thames. It is a busy, commercial, thriving, romantic, and agreeable place, of about 150 houses, ascending one above another on artificial foundations, on the S. point of a high, rocky hill.

CHEMUNG, is a township in Tioga co. N. York. In 1796, 81 of its inhabitants were electors. It has Newton W. and Owego F. Between this place and Newton, Gen. Sullivan, in his victorious expedition against the Indians, in 1779, had a desperate engage-

ment with the Six Nations, whom he defeated.

CHENENGO, a northern branch of Susquehannah river.

CHENENGO, a post-town, and one of the chief in Tioga co. N. York. The settled part of the town lies about 40 miles N. E. from Tioga point, between Chenengo river and Susquehannah; has the town of Jerico on the northward. In 1796, 169 of its inhabitants were electors. It is 37 1/2 miles N. N. W. of Philadelphia.

CHENNESSEE. See *Genessee*.

CHEPAWAS, or *Chipeaways*, an Indian nation inhabiting the coast of lake Superior and the islands in the lake. They could, according to Mr. Hutchins, furnish 1000 warriors 20 years ago.

CHERAWS, a district in the upper country of S. Carolina, having N. Carolina on the N. and N. E. is subdivided into the counties of Darlington, Chesterfield, and Marlborough. By the census of 1790, there were 10,706 inhabitants. The chief towns are Greenville and Chatham.

CHEROKEES, a celebrated Indian nation now on the decline. They reside in the northern parts of Georgia, and the southern parts of the State of Tennessee; having the Apalachian or Cherokee mountains on the E. which separate them from N. and S. Carolina, and Tennessee river on the N. and W. and the Creek Indians on the S. The complexion of the Cherokees is brighter than that of the neighbouring Indians. They are robust and well made, and taller than many of their neighbours, being generally 6 feet high. Their women are tall, slender, and delicate. The talents and morals of the Cherokees are held in great esteem. They

were formerly a powerful nation; but by continual wars, in which it has been their destiny to be engaged, with the northern Indian tribes, and with the whites, they are now reduced to about 1,500 warriors; and they are becoming weak and pusillanimous. Some writers estimate their numbers at 2,500 warriors. They have 43 towns now inhabited.

CHERRY Valley, a post-town in Otsego co. N. York, about 12 miles N. E. of Cooperstown, and 18 southerly of Conajohary, 61 W. of Albany, and 336 from Philadelphia. It contains about 30 houses, and a Presbyterian church. There is an academy here, which contained in 1796, 50 or 60 scholars. It is a spacious building, 60 feet by 40. The township is very large, and lies along the E. side of Otsego-lake and its outlet to Adiquatangie creek. In 1796, 629 of its inhabitants were electors. This settlement suffered severely from the Indians in the late war.

CHESAPEAKE, is one of the largest and safest bays in the United States. Its entrance is nearly E. N. E. and S. S. W. between Cape Charles, lat. 37. 12, and Cape Henry, lat. 37, in Virginia, 12 miles wide, and it extends 270 miles to the northward, dividing Virginia and Maryland. It is from 7 to 18 miles broad, and generally as much as 9 fathoms deep; affording many commodious harbors, and a safe and easy navigation. It embosoms many fertile islands. A number of navigable rivers and other streams empty into it, the chief of which are Susquehannah, Patapisco, Patuxent, Patowmack, Rappahan-nock, and York, which are all large and navigable. In a com-

mercial point of view, this bay is of immense advantage to the States which border upon it.

CHESHIRE Co. in N. Hampshire, lies in the S. W. part of the State, on the E. bank of Connecticut river. It has 34 townships, of which Charlestown, and Keene are the chief, and 28,772 inhabitants.

CHESHIRE, a township in Berkshire co. Massachusetts; famous for its good cheese; 140 miles N. westerly from Boston.

CHESHIRE, a township in New-Haven co. Connecticut, 15 miles N. of New-Haven city, and 26 S. W. of Hartford. It contains an Episcopal church and academy, and three Congregational churches.

CHESNUT Hill, a township in Northampton co. Pennsylvania.

CHESNUT Creek, a branch of the Great Kanaway, in Virginia.

CHESNUT Ridge. Part of the Alleghany mountains, in Pennsylvania, are thus called, S. eastward of Greensborough.

CHESTER, a township in Lunenburg co. Nova-Scotia, on Mahone bay, settled originally by a few families from New-England.

CHESTER, a small plantation in Lincoln co. Maine, 9 miles from Titcomb. It has 8 or 9 families.

CHESTER, a township in Hampshire co. Massac- setts, adjoining Westfield on the E. and about 20 miles N. W. of Springfield. It contains 1119 inhabitants.

CHESTER, a large, pleasant, and elevated township in Rockingham co. N. Hampshire. It is 21 miles in length; and on the W. side is a pretty large lake, which sends its waters to Merrimack river. It contains 1902 inhabit-

ants, who are chiefly farmers. It is situated on the E. side of Merrimack river, 14 miles N. W. of Haverhill, as far W. of Exeter, 35 W. by S. of Portsmouth, and 306 from Philadelphia. From the compact part of this town there is a gentle descent to the sea, which, in a clear day, may be seen from thence. It is a post-town, and contains about 60 compact houses, and a Congregational church.

CHESTER, a township in Windfor co. Vermont, W. of Springfield, and 11 miles W. by S. of Charlestown, and contains 982 inhabitants.

CHESTER, a borough and post-town in Pennsylvania, and the capital of Delaware co. pleasantly situated on the W. side of Delaware river, near Marcus Hook, and 13 miles N. E. of Wilmington. It contains about 60 houses, built on a regular plan, a courthouse and a gaol. From Chester to Philadelphia, is 20 miles by water, and 15 N. E. by land. The place affords genteel inns and good entertainment, and is the resort of much company from the metropolis, during the summer season.

CHESTER Co. in Pennsylvania, S. W. of Philadelphia, contains 33 townships, of which West-Chester is the shire town, and 27,937 inhabitants. Iron ore is found in the northern parts, and is wrought in 6 forges, which manufacture about 1000 tons of bar-iron annually.

CHESTER Court-House, in S. Carolina, 22 miles S. of Pinckney court-house, and 58 N. W. of Columbia. A post-office is kept here.

CHESTER River, a navigable water of the eastern shore of

Maryland, which empties into Chesapeake Bay at Love Point.

CHESTER, a small town in Shanandoah co. Virginia, 16 miles S. by W. of Winchester.

CHESTER Co. in Pinckney district, S. Carolina, contains 6,866 inhabitants.

CHESTER, a town in Cumberland co. Virginia, on the S. W. bank of James' river, 6 miles S. of Richmond.

CHESTERFIELD, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, 14 miles W. of Northampton. It contains 1183 inhabitants.

CHESTERFIELD, a township in Cheshire co. New-Hampshire, on the E. bank of Connecticut river, and contains 1905 inhabitants. It is about 25 miles S. by W. of Charlestown, and about 90 or 100 W. of Portsmouth.

CHESTERFIELD Co. in S. Carolina, is in Cheraws district, on the N. Carolina line.

CHESTERFIELD Co. in Virginia, is between James and Appamatox rivers, and contains 14,214 inhabitants, including 7487 slaves.

CHESTERFIELD Inlet, on the W. side of Hudson bay, upwards of 200 miles in length, and from 10 to 30 in breadth—full of islands.

CHESTERTOWN, a post-town and the capital of Kent co. Maryland, on the W. side of Chester river 16 miles S. W. of Georgetown, 38 E. by S. from Baltimore, and 81 S. W. of Philadelphia. It contains about 140 houses, a church, college, courthouse, and gaol. The college was incorporated in 1782, by the name of *Washington*. It is under the direction of 24 trustees, who are empowered to supply vacancies and hold estates, whose yearly value shall not ex-

ceed £. 6,000 currency. In 1787, it had a permanent fund of £. 1,250 a year settled upon it by law.

CHETIMACHAS. The Chetimachas fork is an outlet of Mississippi river in Louisiana, about 30 leagues above New-Orleans, and after running in a southerly direction about 8 leagues from that river, divides into 2 branches, one of which runs S. westerly, and the other S. easterly, to the distance of 7 leagues, when they both empty their waters into the Mexican gulf.

CHETTENHAM, a township in Montgomery co. Pennsylvania.

CHIAMETLAN, a maritime province of Mexico, in N. America, with a town of the same name, very fertile, and contains mines of silver, and produces a great deal of honey and wax. The river St. Jago empties into the sea here. The chief town is St. Sebastian.

CHIAPA, a river and inland province of Mexico or New-Spain, in the audience of Mexico. It abounds with great woods of pine, cypress, cedar, oak, walnut, wood-vines, aromatic gums, balsams, liquid amber, tacamahaca, copal, and others, that yield pure and sovereign balsams; also with corn, cocoa, cotton and wild cochineal; pears, apples, quinces, &c. It is famous for a fine breed of horses, so valuable, that they send their colts to Mexico, though 500 miles off, and also for cattle. Beasts of prey are here in abundance, with foxes, rabbits, and wild hogs. In this province there is variety of snakes, particularly in the hilly parts, some of which are said to be 20 feet long, others of a curious red color, and streaked with white and black, which the In-

dians tame, and even put them about their necks. Though the Spaniards reckon this one of their poorest provinces in America, as having no mines or sand of gold, nor any harbor on the South Sea, yet in size it is inferior to none but Guatimala. Besides, it is a place of great importance to the Spaniards; because the strength of all their empire in America depends on it; and into it is an easy entrance by the river Tabasco, Puerto Real, and its vicinity to Yucatan.

CHIARA, the name of two towns in the above province; the one is sometimes called *Ciudad Real*, or the Royal City, and the other *Chiapa de los Indos*, inhabited by Spaniards. *Ciudad Real* is a bishop's see, and the seat of the judicial courts. It is delightfully situated on a plain, surrounded with mountains, and almost equally distant from the N. and S. seas, and 100 leagues N. W. from Guatimala. The bishop's revenue is 8000 ducats a year. The place is neither populous nor rich; and the Spanish gentry here are become a proverb on account of their pride, ignorance, and poverty. It has several monasteries; and the cathedral is an elegant structure. This city is governed by magistrates chosen amongst the burgeses of the town, by a particular privilege granted them by the king of Spain. N. lat. 17, W. long. 96 40. The other town, called *Chiapa de los Indos*, that is, as belonging to the Indians, is the largest they have in this country, and lies in a valley near the river Tabasco, which abounds with fish, and is about 12 leagues N. W. of Chiapa, or *Ciudad Real*. The celebrated Bartholomew de las Casas,

the friend of mankind, was the first bishop of Chiapa; and having complained to the court of Madrid of the cruelties of the Spaniards here, procured the people great privileges, and an exemption from slavery. This is a very large and rich place, with many cloisters and churches in it, and no town has so many *Dons* of Indian blood as this Chiapa. On the river they have several boats, in which they often exhibit sea-fights and sieges. In the environs are several farms well stocked with cattle, and some sugar plantations. There are about 20,000 Indians in this town.

CHICAPEE, or *Chickabee*, a small river in Massachusetts, which empties into the Connecticut at Springfield, on the E. bank of that river.

CHICCAMOGGA, a large creek which runs N. westerly into Tennessee river. Its mouth is 6 miles above the Whirl, and about 27 S. W. from the mouth of the Hiwassee. N. lat. 35 18. The Chickamogga Indian towns, 5 in number, lie on this creek; and on the bank of the Tennessee.

CHICHESTER, *Upper and Lower*, two townships in Delaware co. Pennsylvania.

CHICHESTER, a small township in Rockingham co. New-Hampshire, about 35 miles N. W. of Exeter; and 45 from Portsmouth. It lies on Suncook river; and contains 49 inhabitants.

CHICKAHOMINY, a small navigable river in Virginia. At its mouth in James river, 37 miles from Point Comfort, in Chesapeake bay, is a bar on which is only 12 feet water at common flood-tide. Vessels passing that, may go 8 miles up the river; those of 10 feet draught 12 miles; and vessels

of 6 tons burden may go 32 miles up the river.

CHICKASAW Bluff, is on the eastern bank of the Mississippi, within the territories of the United States, in N. lat. 35. The Spaniards erected here a strong stockaded fort, with cannon, and furnished it with troops, all in the space of 24 hours, in the month of June, 1795.

CHICKASAW, a river which empties into the Mississippi, on the E. side, 104 miles N. from the mouth of Margot, and 67 S. W. of Mine au fer. The lands here are of an excellent quality and covered with a variety of useful timber; canes, &c. This river may be ascended during high floods, upwards of 30 miles with boats of several tons burden.

CHICKASAWS, a famous nation of Indians, who inhabit the country on the E. side of the Mississippi, on the head-branches of the Tombigbee, Mobile, and Yazoo rivers, in the N. W. corner of the State of Georgia, and N. of the country of the Chactaws. Their country is an extensive plain, tolerably well watered from springs, and of a pretty good soil. They have 7 towns, the central one of which is in N. lat. 34 23, W. long. 89 30. The number of souls in this nation, has been formerly reckoned at 1,725, of which 575 were fighting men.

CHIKAGO River empties into the S. W. end of lake Michigan, where a fort formerly stood. Here the Indians have ceded to the United States, by the treaty of Greenville, a tract of land 6 miles square.

CHILAPAN, a town in N. Spain, in the country of the Coahuicas. Between this and Teotilylan is

an entire mountain of loadstone.

CHILCA, a town in the jurisdiction of Canette, in Peru, S. America, celebrated for its excellent saltpetre.

CHILI, in S. America, is bounded by Peru, on the N. by Paraguay, or La Plata, on the E. by Patagonia on the S. and by the Pacific ocean on the W. It is in length about 1260 miles; in breadth 380; between 25 and 44 S. lat. and between 65 and 85 W. long. It lies on both sides of the Andes. The principal towns are St. Jago, Baldivia, and St. John de Frontiera. The climate of Chili is one of the most delightful in the world, being a medium between the intense heats of the torrid, and the piercing colds of the frigid zones. Along the coast of the Pacific ocean, they enjoy a fine temperate air, and a clear serene sky, most part of the year; but sometimes the winds that blow from the mountains, in winter are exceedingly sharp. There are few places in this extensive country, where the soil is not exuberantly rich; and were its natural advantages seconded by the industry of the inhabitants, Chili would be the most opulent kingdom in America. The horses and mules of Chili are in great esteem, particularly the former. Prodigious numbers of oxen, goats and sheep, are fattened in the luxuriant pastures of Chili; and indeed this is the only part of husbandry to which the inhabitants pay any considerable attention. An ox, well fattened, may be purchased for four dollars. Turkeys, geese, and all kinds of poultry, are found here in the same profusion. The coasts abound with many excellent fish;

there are also vast numbers of whales and sea wolves. The soil produces Indian and European corn, hemp, grapes, and all other fruits. The European fruit trees are obliged to be propped to enable them to sustain the weight of the fruit. Orange trees are in bloom, and bear fruit throughout the year. Olives also, and almond trees, thrive exceedingly well; and the inhabitants press a kind of muscadine wine from the grapes, which far exceeds any of the kind made in Spain. Mines of gold, silver, copper, tin, quicksilver, iron and lead, abound in this country. Vast quantities of gold are washed down from the mountains by brooks and torrents; the annual amount of which, when manufactured, is estimated at no less than 800,000 dollars. It is difficult to ascertain the number of Spaniards in Chili. The Abbe Raynal says, there are 40,000 in the city of St. Jago, the capital of this country; if this be true, the aggregate number in all the provinces of Chili must be more considerable than has been generally supposed.

CHILISQUAQUE, a township on Susquehanna R. in Pennsylvania.

CHILLAKOTHE, Old, is an Indian town destroyed by the forces of the U. S. in 1780. It lies about 3 miles S. of Little Miami R. The country in its vicinity is of a rich soil, and is beautifully chequered with meadows.

CHILMARK, a township on Martha's Vineyard Island, Duke's co. Massachusetts, containing 771 inhabitants. It lies 99 miles S. by E. of Boston.

CHILOE, a considerable island of Chili, S. America, the S. part of which is divided from the continent by a narrow sea, and the

continent there forms a bay; it is situated between 42 and 44 of S. lat. being about 150 miles in length and 21 in breadth. The island produces all necessary provisions, excepting wine, and quantities of ambergris are found on the coast:

CHILLOAS, a jurisdiction in the bishopric of Truxillo, in S. America.

CHILQUES, a jurisdiction of S. America, in Peru, subject to the bishop of Cusco, 8 leagues S. E. from that city.

CHIMBO, a jurisdiction in the province of Zinto, in S. America, in the torrid zone. The capital is also called by the same name.

CHIMBORAZO, in the province of Quito, is the highest point of the Andes, and the highest mountain as yet known in the world; being, according to Condamine, 19,200 feet; according to others, 20,608 feet; above the level of the sea. It lies nearly under the line, being in 1 41' 40" S. lat. yet its tops are covered with ice and snow, and the country adjacent is often pierced with intolerable cold from the winds which blow from the mountain.

CHINCA, a large and pleasant valley in the diocese of Lima, in Peru.

CHIFFAWAY, an inconsiderable place near the falls of Niagara, 10 miles from Queenstown.

CHIPPWAY River, runs S. westward into Mississippi River, in that part where the confluent waters form lake Pepin, in N. lat. 44, W. long. 93 54.

CHISSEL, a fort in the State of Tennessee, 43 miles from Abingdon.

CHITTENDEN Co. in Vermont, lies on lake Champlain. Moille river passes through its N. W.

corner, and Onion river divides it nearly in the center. Its chief town is Burlington. This county contained, by the census of 1791, 44 townships and 7301 inhabitants. Since that time the northern counties have been taken from it.

CHITTENDEN, a township in Rutland co. Vermont, contains 139 inhabitants. The road over the mountain passes through this township. It is 7 miles E. from Bittsford, and about 60 N. by E. from Bennington.

CHITTENANGO, or *Canaferage*, a considerable stream which runs northerly into Lake Oneida, in the State of New-York.

CHOCOLOCO-CA, which the Spaniards call Castro Virreyna, a town of Peru, 60 leagues S. eastward of Lima, is very famous for its silver mines, which are at the top of a great mountain, always covered with snow, and but 2 leagues from the town.

CHOCOPE, a town in the jurisdiction of Truxillo, in S. America, in Peru; 14 leagues southward of St. Pedro. Here are about 90 or 100 houses, and about 60 or 70 families, chiefly Spaniards, with some of the others casts, but not above 25 Indian families. It has a church built of brick, both large and decent. The people here mention a rain that fell in 1726, which lasted 40 nights, beginning constantly at 4 or 5 in the evening, and ceasing at the same hour next morning, which laid most of the houses in ruins. S. lat. 7 46.

CHOCUITO, or rather *Chucuitos*, or *Titi Caca*, a large lake near Paria, in S. America, and in Peru; into which a great number of rivers empty themselves. It is 240 miles in circumference, and

in some parts 80 fathoms deep; yet the water cannot be drank, it is so very turbid. It is said the ancient Yncas, on the conquest of Peru, by the Spaniards, threw into this lake all their riches of gold and silver. It was this lake into which the Ynca Huana Capac threw the famous chain of gold, the value of which was immense. It abounds with flags and rushes, of which Capac Vupanchi, the fifth Ynca, built a bridge, for transporting his army to the other side.

CHOISEUL Bay, on the N. W. coast of the islands of the Arfaides, W. of Port Praslin.

CHOPTANK, a large navigable river of the eastern shore of Maryland, emptying into Chesapeake bay.

CHOWAN Co. in Edenton district, N. Carolina, on the N. side of Albemarle sound. It contains 5011 inhabitants, of whom 2588 are slaves. Chief town, Edenton.

CHOWAN River, in N. Carolina, falls into the N. W. corner of Albemarle sound. It is 3 miles wide at the mouth, but narrows fast as you ascend it.

CHRIST CHURCH, a parish in Charleston district, S. Carolina, containing 2954 inhabitants.

CHRISTIANA, a post-town in New-Castle co. Delaware, is situated on a navigable creek of its name, 12 miles from Elkton, 9 S. W. of Wilmington, and 37 S. W. of Philadelphia. The town, consisting of about 50 houses, and a Presbyterian church, stands on a declivity which commands a pleasant prospect of the country towards the Delaware. It carries on a brisk trade with Philadelphia in flour. It is the greatest carrying place between

the navigable waters of the Delaware and Chesapeake, which are 13 miles asunder at this place. It was built by the Swedes, in 1640, and thus called after their queen.

CHRISTIANA Creek, on which the above town is situated, falls into Delaware river from the S. W. a little below Wilmington. It is proposed to cut a canal of about 9 miles in length, in a S. western direction from this creek, at the town of Christiana, to Elkriver in Maryland, about a mile below Elkton.

CHRISTIANA, SA one of the Marquesa isles, in lat. 9 55 30 S. long. 139 8 40 W. from Greenwich. This island produces cotton of a superior kind. A specimen of it is deposited in the Museum of the Mass. Hist. Society.

CHRISTIANSBURG, the chief town of Montgomery co. Virginia. It contains very few houses; has a court-house and gaol, situated near a branch of Little river, a water of the Kanhaway. N. lat. 37 5.

CHRISTIANSTED, the principal town in the island of Santa Cruz, situated on the N. side of the island, on a fine harbor. It is the residence of the Danish governor, and is defended by a stone fortress.

CHRISTMAS Island, in the Pacific ocean, lies entirely solitary, nearly equally distant from the Sandwich islands on the N. and the Marquesas on the S. It was so named by Captain Cook, on account of his first landing there, on Christmas day. Not a drop of fresh water was found by digging. A ship touching at this desolate isle must expect nothing but turtle, fish, and a few birds. It is about 15 or 20 leagues in

circumference, and bounded by a reef of coral rocks, on the W. side of which there is a bank of fine sand, extending a mile into the sea, and affording good anchorage. N. lat. 1 59, W. long. 157 30.

CHRISTOPHER'S, St. an island in the West-Indies, belonging to Great-Britain, commonly called St. Kitts; N. lat. 17, W. long. 62; and is 20 miles long and 7 broad, containing about 80 square miles. Great quantities of indigo were formerly raised here. In 1770, the exports amounted to above £419,000 sterling, in sugar, molasses, and rum; and near £8000 for cotton. Besides cotton, ginger and the tropical fruits, it produced, in 1787, 231,397 cwt. of sugar, and in 1790, but about 113,000 cwt. It is computed that this island contains 6000 whites and 36,000 negroes. In February, 1782, it was taken by the French, but restored to Britain by the treaty of 1783.

CHUMBI VILCAS, a jurisdiction, subject to the bishop of Cusco, about 40 leagues from Peru; it produces corn, fruits, large pastures for cattle, and mines of gold and silver.

CHURCH Creek Town, in Dorchester co. Maryland, 7 miles S. westerly from Cambridge.

CHURCH HILL, a village in Queen Anne's co. Maryland, 85 miles S. W. from Philadelphia.

CHURCHILL R. in New South Wales, runs N. easterly into the W. side of Hadson bay, at Church Hill fort, in lat. 58 57 32 N. long. 94 12 30 W.

CHURCHTOWN, a village of Lancaster co. Pennsylvania, about 20 miles E. N. E. of Lancaster, and 50 W. N. W. of Philadelphia. It has 12 houses, and an Episco-

pal church; and in the environs are two forges, which manufacture about 450 tons of bar-iron annually.

CIACICA, a jurisdiction in S. America, in Peru, 90 leagues distant from Plata city; abounding in cocoa, cattle, and some silver mines.

CIBOLA, or *Civola*, the name of a town in, and also the ancient name of, New Granada, in Terra Firma, S. America. The country here, though not mountainous, is very cool; and the Indians are said to be the whitest, wittiest, most sincere and orderly of all the aboriginal Americans. When the country was discovered, they had each but one wife, and were excessively jealous. They worshipped water, and an old woman that was a magician; and believed she lay hid under one of their lakes.

CICERO, a military township in New-York, on the S. W. side of Oneida lake.

CINALOA, a province in the audience of Galicia, in Old-Mexico, or New-Spain. It has the gulf of California on the W. It abounds with all sorts of fruit, and grain, and cotton. The natives are hardy and industrious, and manufacture cotton cloth, with which they clothe themselves.

CINCINNATI, a flourishing town in the territory of the United States, N. W. of the Ohio, and the present seat of government. It stands on the N. bank of the Ohio, between Great and Little Miami rivers, and contains about 200 houses; and is 82 miles N. by E. of Frankfort; 90 N. W. of Lexington, and 779 W. by S. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 39 22, W. long. 85 44.

CINCINNATUS, is the S. east-ermost of the military townships of New-York State, and lies 53 miles S. W. by W. of Cooperstown.

CITY Point, in Virginia. See *Bermuda Hundred*.

CIVIDAD REAL. See *Chiapa*.

CLAIR, *St.* a county in the S. W. corner of the Territory N. W. of the Ohio.

CLAIR, *St.* a fort in the Territory N. W. of the Ohio, is situated 25 miles N. of Fort Hamilton, and 21 S. of Fort Jefferson.

CLAIR, *St. Lake*, lies about half way between Lake Huron and Lake Erie, and is about 90 miles in circumference.

CLARE, a township on St. Mary's Bay, in Annapolis co. Nova-Scotia. It has about 50 families.

CLAREMONT, a township in Cheshire co. New-Hampshire, on the E. side of Connecticut river, 24 miles S. of Dartmouth college. It contains 1435 inhabitants.

CLAREMONT Co. in Camden district, S. Carolina, contains 2479 white inhabitants, & 2110 slaves. Stateburg is the county town.

CLARENDON Co. the southernmost in Camden district, S. Carolina, and contains 1790 whites, and 602 slaves.

CLARENDON, a township in Rutland co. Vermont, 15 miles E. of Fairhaven, and 44 N. E. of Bennington. It contains 1478 inhabitants. On the S. E. side of a mountain in the westerly part of Clarendon, or in the edge of Timmouth, is a curious cave.

CLARKE, a new co. of Kentucky, between the head waters of Kentucky and Licking rivers. Its chief town is Winchester.

CLARKESVILLE, a town on the E. bank of the Mississippi river, near the boundary line between

Georgia and W. Florida. This place was appointed to be the rendezvous of the Spanish and American Commissioners who were authorized to run the divisional line between Spain and the United States, according to the Treaty of 1795.

CLARKSBURG, the chief town of Harrison co. Virginia. It contains about 40 houses, a court-house, and gaol; and stands on the E. side of Monongahela river, 40 miles S. W. of Morgantown.

CLARKSTOWN, in Orange co. N. York, lies 2 miles W. of the Tappan Sea; and from N. York city, 29 miles.

CLARKSVILLE, a small settlement in the N. W. Territory, which contained, in 1791, about 60 souls. It is situated on the northern bank of the Ohio, opposite Louisville, a mile below the Rapids.

CLAVERACK, a post-town in Columbia co. N. York, pleasantly situated on a large plain, about 2½ miles E. of Hudson city. It contains about 60 houses, a Dutch church, a court-house, and a gaol. It has 3262 inhabitants.

CLAY PANDS, a place so called on Cape Cod, Massachusetts, where a light-house was erected, by order of the United States, in 1797. "The light-house is erected on land elevated about 150 feet, which with the elevation of the lantern makes the whole height 200 feet above high water mark. In order that this Light may be distinguished from the Boston and other Lights on this coast, an ecliptic is erected, which will revolve around the lamps once in 80 seconds so that the Light will be nearly excluded from the eye of the approaching mariner about 30 seconds, in one revolution of

the eclipse. To render the Benevolent designs of Congress as extensively useful as possible, the Marine Society in Boston, by a large Committee from their body, whose views have been seconded by others, have taken such distances and bearings as they thought necessary; which observations giving light and safety, are added for the benefit of all interested, and are as follow:—Vessels outward bound, from Boston light-house, and would wish to fall in with Cape-Cod, the course is E. S. E.—distance 15 leagues; thence 3 leagues to the light-house. When up with the light-house and it bears S. W. 2 leagues distance, you may then steer S. S. E. which will carry you out of the S. channel. Vessels inward bound and fall in with the back of Cape-Cod, bring the Light to bear S. W. 2 leagues distance, then you may steer W. N. W. for Boston light-house. If you would wish to go into Cape-Cod harbor, you may keep the shore aboard about a mile distant, where you will have 10 fathoms water. There is a bar lies off the back of the Cape, about half a mile from the shore. When up with Race point, which is very bold, and about 3 leagues to the westward of the light-house, and may be known by a number of fish houses on it. From 1. to 3 miles to the southward of Race point, is what is called Herring Cove, where you may have good anchoring half a mile from the shore, the wind from E. to N. N. E. in 4 or even in 3 fathom water. If bound into Cape-Cod harbor, your course from Race point to Wood-End, is S. S. E. 6 miles distance, bring the Light to bear E. by N. and run for it about 2 miles, you will then be

clear of Wood-End—then you must steer N. E. until the Light bears E. by S.—then run N. W. for the harbor, until you have from 4 to 3½ fathom water, where you have good anchoring; the Light then will bear E. by S. ½ S. 5 or 6 miles distance. In running from the Race point to Wood-End, after you pass the Black Land or Flummucks, you will come up with a low sandy beach, which forms the harbor, extending between 2 and 3 miles to Wood-End, which is difficult to be distinguished in the night—it is very bold—you will have 25 fathom water within half a mile of the shore. In beating into Cape-Cod harbor, you must keep the eastern shore aboard, until you get into 5 fathom water. Stand no further to the westward than to bring the Light to bear E. by S.—as there is a long spit of sand runs off from the western shore, which being very bold, you will have 11 fathom water within a stone's throw of shore. In case it blows so hard that you cannot beat in the harbor, you will have good anchoring without, from 10 to 15 fathom water. Vessels in Boston bay, and would wish to put away for Cape-Cod harbor, must endeavor to fall in with the Race. If in the night, and you cannot see the land, you must bring the Light to bear E. by N. and run for it until you have foundings in 14 or 15 fathom water—then steer north-east until the Light bears E. by S. then run in N. W. for the harbor. At full and change it is high water off Race point at 10 o'clock and 45 minutes. Vessels in leaving Cape-Cod, bound to Boston, should calculate the tide, as the flood sets strong to the south-west.

CLERKSVILLE, the chief town of Montgomery co. Tennessee, situated on the N. bank of Cumberland river, immediately above the mouth of Red river. It has about 30 houses, a court-house, and gaol; 45 miles N. W. of Nashville.

CLERMONT, a post-town in Columbia co. New-York, 6 miles from Red Hook, 15 from Hudson, and 117 miles N. of New-York. The township contains 867 inhabitants.

CLERMONT, a village 13 miles from Camden, S. Carolina.

CLIE, *Lake le*, in Upper Canada, about 38 miles long, and 30 broad; its waters communicate with those of Lake Huron.

CLINCH, or *Pelefin*, a navigable branch of Tennessee river. Its course is S. W. and S. W. by W. Its mouth, 150 yards wide, is 35 miles below Knoxville, and 60 above the mouth of the Hiwassee; It is boatable for upwards of 200 miles.

CLINTON, the most northern co. of the State of N. York, W. of Lake Champlain. By the census of 1791, it contained 1614 inhabitants. It is divided into 5 townships, viz. Plattsburg, the capital, Crown Point, Willborough, Champlain, and Peru. The number of souls in 1796 was estimated to be 6,000. By the State census, in Jan. 1796, there were 624 persons entitled to be electors. A great proportion of the lands are of an excellent quality, and produce abundance of the various kinds of grain cultivated in other parts of the State.

CLINTON, a township in Dutchess co. N. York, above Poughkeepsie. It contains 4607 inhabitants.

CLINTON, a settlement in Tioga co. New-York.

CLINTON parish, in the township of Paris, 7 miles from Whitestown, is a wealthy, pleasant, and flourishing settlement, containing several handsome houses, a newly erected Presbyterian meeting-house, a convenient school-house, and an edifice for an academy, delightfully situated, but not yet finished. Between this settlement and the Indian settlements at Oneida, a distance of 12 miles; (in June, 1796) was wilderness, without any inhabitants, excepting a few Indians at the Old Oneida village.

CLINTON, a plantation in Lincoln co. Maine, lies 27 miles from Hallowell.

CLOSTER, a village in Bergen co. N. Jersey, 16 miles N. of N. York city.

CLYOQUOT, a sound or bay on the N. W. coast of America, westerly from Berkley's Sound. See *Hancock's Harbour*.

COBBESECONTE, or *Copsecook*, a small river of Maine, and falls into the Kennebeck; 13 miles from Moose Island.

COBHAM, a small town in Virginia, on the S. bank of James R. opposite Jamestown; 8 or 9 miles S. W. of Williamsburg.

COBLESKILL, a new town, in the co. of Schoharie, N. York, incorporated March, 1797.

COCALICO, a township in Lancaster co. Pennsylvania.

COCHABAMBA, a province and jurisdiction in Peru; 50 leagues from Plata, and 36 from Potosi. Its capital of the same name is one of the richest, largest, and most populous in Peru, as it is the granary of the archbishopric of Plata.

COCHECHO, a N. W. branch of Piscataqua river, in New-Hampshire.

COCKBURN, a township in the

northern part of N. Hampshire, Grafton co. on the E. bank of Connecticut river, S. of Colebrook.

COCKERMOUTH, a town in Grafton co. N. Hampshire, about 15 miles N. E. of Dartmouth College.

CODORUS, a township in York co. Pennsylvania.

COEYMANS, a township in Albany co. N. York, 12 miles below Albany.

COGNAWAGA, a parish in the township of Johnstown, Montgomery co. N. York, on the W. side of Mohawk river, 26 miles W. of Schenectady. This place, which had been settled nearly 80 years, and which was the seat of Sir William Johnson, was mostly destroyed by the British and Indians, under the command of Sir William, in the year 1780. In this action, Johnson evinced a want of feeling which would have disgraced a savage. The people destroyed in this expedition, were his old neighbors, with whom he had formerly lived in the habits of friendship. His estate was among them, and the inhabitants had always considered him as their friend and neighbor. These unfortunate people, after seeing their houses and property consumed to ashes, were hurried, such as could walk, into cruel captivity; those who could not walk, fell victims to the tomahawk and scalping knife.

COHANZY, a small river of N. Jersey, which empties into Delaware river, opposite the upper end of Bombay Hook. It is about 30 miles in length, and is navigable for vessels of 100 tons to Bridgetown, 20 miles from its mouth.

COHASSET, a township in Nor-

folk co. Massachusetts, which contains 817 inhabitants. Cohasset rocks, which have been so fatal to many vessels, lie off this town, about a league from the shore. It lies 25 miles S. E. of Boston.

COHOEZ, or the Falls in Mohawk river, between 2 and 3 miles from its mouth, and 10 miles northward of Albany, are a very great natural curiosity. The river above the falls is about 300 yards wide, and approaches them from the N. W. in a rapid current, between high banks on each side, & pours the whole body of its water over a perpendicular rock of about 40 (some say more) feet in height, which extends quite across the river, like a mill-dam. The banks of the river, immediately below the falls, are about 100 feet high. A bridge 1100 feet long, and 24 feet wide, resting on 13 piers, was erected, at the expense of 12,000 dollars, in 1794, a mile below the falls, from which a spectator may have a grand view of them; but they appear most romantically from Lanfinsburgh hill, 5 miles E. of them.

COLAN, a small Indian town, situated near the S. Sea, 2 or 3 leagues to the northward of Payta, inhabited by fishermen.

COLCHESTER, a township in Ulster co. N. York, on the Popacton branch of Delaware river, about 50 miles S. W. by S. of Cooperstown.

COLCHESTER, a large township in N. London co. Connecticut, 15 miles westward of Norwich, 25 S. E. of Hartford, 20 E. of Middleton, and 20 N. W. of N. London city.

COLCHESTER, the chief town in Chittenden co. Vermont, is on

the E. bank of lake Champlain, at the mouth of Onion river, and N. of Burlington.

COLCHESTER, a post-town in Fairfax co. Virginia, of about 40 houses, and lies 16 miles S. W. of Alexandria, 106 N. by E. of Richmond, and 172 from Philadelphia.

Cold Spring, in the island of Jamaica, is a villa, 6 miles from the high lands of Liguania. The grounds are in a high state of improvement. Cold Spring is 4,200 feet above the level of the sea; and few or none of the tropical fruits will flourish in so cold a climate.

Cold Spring Cove, near Burlington, N. Jersey, is remarkable for its sand and clay, used in the manufacture of glass; from whence the glass works at Hamilton, 10 miles W. of Albany, are supplied with these articles.

COLBROOKE, in the northern part of N. Hampshire, in Grafton co. lies on the E. bank of Connecticut river, opposite the Great Monadnock in Vermont.

COLBROOKE, a rough, hilly township on the N. line of Connecticut, in Litchfield co. 30 miles N. W. of Hartford city. In digging a cellar in this town, at the close of the year 1796, belonging to Mr. John Hulburt, the workmen, at the depth of about 9 or 10 feet, found three large tusks and two thigh bones of an animal, the latter of which measured each about 4 feet 4 inches in length, and 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in circumference. When first discovered they were entire, but as soon as they were exposed to the air they mouldered to dust. This adds another to the many facts, which prove that a race of enormous animals, now ex-

ting, once inhabited the United States.

COLERAIN, a township in Lancaster co. Pennsylvania.

COLERAIN, a town on the N. bank of St. Mary's river, Camden co. Georgia, 40 or 50 miles from its mouth. On the 29th of June, 1796, a treaty of peace and friendship was made and concluded at this place, between the President of the United States, on the one part, in behalf of the United States, and the king's chiefs and warriors of the Creek nation of Indians, on the other.

COLPAINE, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, which contains 1417 inhabitants.

COLIMA, a large and rich town of Mechoacan and New-Spain, on the S. Sea, near the borders of Xalisco, and in the most pleasant and fruitful valley in all Mexico, producing cocoa, cassia, and other things of value, besides some gold.

COLUMBIA, a township in Washington co. Maine, 15 miles W. of Machias, and 9 from Steuben.

COLUMBIA Co. in N. York is between the State of Massachusetts and Hudson river which divides it from Albany co. It is divided into eight towns, of which Hudson, Claverack, and Kinderhook are the chief. It contained, in 1790, 27,732 inhabitants, and in 1796, 3560 electors.

COLUMBIA, a post-town, the capital of Kershaw co. and the seat of government of S. Carolina. It is situated in Camden district, on the E. side of the Congaree, just below the confluence of Saluda and Broad rivers. The streets are regular, and the town contains upwards of 70 houses. The public offices have, in some measure, been divided for the

accommodation of the inhabitants of the lower counties, and a branch of each retained in Charleston. It lies 115 miles N. N. W. of Charleston, 35 S. W. of Camden, 85 from Augusta, in Georgia, and 678 S. W. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 34 1, W. long. 80 57.

COLUMBIA, a flourishing post-town in Goochland co. Virginia, on the N. side of James river, at the mouth of the Rivanna. It contains about 40 houses, and a ware-house for the inspection of tobacco. It is 45 miles above Richmond, 35 from Charlottesville, and 328 S. W. of Philadelphia.

COLUMBIA, a town newly laid out, in Lancaster co. Pennsylvania, on the N. E. bank of Susquehannah river, 10 miles W. of Lancaster, and 76 W. by N. of Philadelphia.

COLUMBIA Co. in the Upper district of Georgia on Savannah river, which separates it from the State of S. Carolina.

COLUMBIA, a town in the N. W. Territory, on the W. side of the mouth of Little Miami river; about 6 miles S. E. by E. of Fort Washington, 8 E. by S. of Cincinnati, and 87 N. by W. of Lexington in Kentucky. N. lat. 39 20.

COMANA, a town and province in the northern division of Terra Firma, S. America.

COMBAHEE, a considerable river of S. Carolina, which enters St. Helena sound between Coosa and Athepoo rivers.

COMFORT, Point, is the S. easternmost part of Elizabeth-city co. in Virginia, formed by James river at its mouth in Chesapeake Bay. Point Comfort lies 19 miles W. by N. of Cape Henry.

K

COMPOSTELLA, a very rich town in New-Spain, situated near the S. Sea, 400 miles N. W. of Mexico.

CONAJOHARY. See *Canajohary*.

CONAWANGO, a northern branch of Alleghany river, in Pennsylvania.

CONCEPTION, a large bay on the E. side of Newfoundland island.

CONCEPTION, by the Indians called *Penca*, a city in Chili, S. America, situated on the sea-coast, at the mouth of a river, and at the bottom of a bay of its own name. It lies in about 37 S. lat. This city has a church and six very famous monasteries; but the dwelling houses make no great appearance. Here the women go out in the night to the shops, to buy such necessaries as they want for their families, it being contrary to the custom of this country for women of any character to go abroad in the day-time on such affairs. It is an open town; and the few batteries it has, are kept in very indifferant order.

CONCHUCOS, a jurisdiction in the empire of Peru, in S. America, under the archbishop of Lima.

CONCORD, a post-town of N. Hampshire, very flourishing and pleasantly situated on the W. bank of Merrimack river, in Rockingham co. The legislature, of late, have commonly held their sessions here; and from its central situation, and a thriving back country, it will probably become the permanent seat of government. A considerable part of the trade of the upper country centers here. Here are two printing offices, and two weekly news-papers are published, which circulate pretty extensively

through the northern and western parts of the State. A handsome toll bridge across the Merrimack, connects this town with Pembroke. It has 1747 inhabitants. The compact part of the town contains about 170 houses, a congregational church, and a court-house. It is 55 miles W. N. W. of Portsmouth, 62 S. E. of Dartmouth college, and 75 northward from Boston. N. lat. 43 12, W. long. 71 29.

CONCORD, in Essex co. Vermont, lies on Connecticut river, opposite a part of the 15 mile falls.

CONCORD, in Massachusetts, a post-town, one of the most considerable towns in Middlesex co. situated on Concord river, in a healthy and pleasant spot, nearly in the center of the county, and 18 miles N. W. of Boston, and 17 E. of Lancaster. This town is famous in the history of the revolution, having been the seat of the provincial congress in 1774, and the spot where the first opposition was made to the British troops, on the memorable 19th of April, 1775.

CONCORD, a small river which passes through the center of the above town, and empties itself into Merrimack river at Tewksbury.

CONCORD, a township in Delaware co. Pennsylvania.

CONCORD, a settlement in Georgia, on the E. bank of the Mississippi, about a mile from the S. line of Tennessee, 108 miles N. from the mouth of Yazoo river.

CONDE, *Fort*, or *Mobile City*, is situated on Mobile bay, in W. Florida, about 40 miles above its mouth in the gulf of Mexico. N. lat. 30 42, W. long. 87 57.

CONDESUYOS DE AREQUIPA, a jurisdiction under the bishop of

Arequipa, 30 leagues N. of that city, in Peru.

CONBUSKEEC, a settlement in the district of Maine, in Hancock co. containing 567 inhabitants.

CONEGOCHEAGUE *Creek*, empties into the Potowmac, at William port, in Washington co. Maryland.

CONESTOGA, a township in Lancaster co. Pennsylvania.

CONGAREE, a considerable river of S. Carolina, formed by the confluence of Saluda and Broad rivers.

CONNECTICUT, one of the United States of America, called by the ancient natives *Quunnibcticus*, is situated between 41 and 42 2 N. lat. and between 71 20 and 73 15 W. long. Its greatest breadth is 72 miles, its length 100 miles; bounded N. by Massachusetts; E. by Rhode-Island; S. by the sound which divides it from Long-Island; and W. by the State of N. York. This State contains about 4674 square miles; equal to about 2,640,000 acres. It is divided into 8 counties, viz. Fairfield, New-Haven, Middlesex, & N. London, which extend along the sound from W. to E.; Litchfield, Hartford, Tolland, and Windham, extend in the same direction on the border of the State of Massachusetts. The counties are divided and subdivided into townships and parishes; in each of which is one or more places of public worship, and school-houses at convenient distances. The number of townships is about 100. Each township is a corporation, invested with powers sufficient for their own internal regulation. The number of representatives is sometimes 180; but more commonly about 160; a number fully adequate to legislate for a wife

and virtuous people, well informed, and jealous of their rights; and whose external circumstances approach nearer to equality than those, perhaps, of any other people in a state of civilization, in the world. The principal rivers in this State are, Connecticut, Housatonic, the Thames, and their branches. The whole of the sea-coast is indented with harbors, many of which are safe and commodious; those of New-London and New-Haven are the most important: This State sends seven representatives to Congress: Its principal productions are Indian corn, rye, wheat in many parts of the State, oats, & barley, which are heavy and good, and of late, buck-wheat—flax in large quantities—some hemp, potatoes of several kinds, pumpkins, turnips, peas, beans, &c. &c.—fruits of all kinds which are common to the climate. The soil is very well calculated for pasturage and mowing, which enables the farmers to feed large numbers of neat cattle and horses. The value of the whole exported produce and commodities from this State, before the year 1774, was then estimated at about £200,000 lawful money, annually. In the year ending Sept. 30, 1791, the amount of foreign exports was 710,340 dolls. besides articles carried to different parts of the United States, to a great amount. In the year 1792—749,925 dolls.—in the year 1793—770,239 dolls. and in the year 1794—806,746 dolls. This State owns and employs, in the foreign and coasting trade, 32,867 tons of shipping. In 1756, the population of the State amounted to 130,611 souls; in 1774, to 197,856; in 1782, to 202,877 whites, and 6273 Indians

and negroes; in 1790, to 237,946 persons, of whom 2764 were slaves. In no part of the world is the education of all ranks of people more attended to than in Connecticut. Almost every town in the State is divided into districts, and each district has a public school kept in it at a greater or less part of every year: Somewhat more than one third of the monies arising from a tax on the polls and rateable estate of the inhabitants, is appropriated to the support of schools in the several towns, for the education of children and youth. The law directs that a grammar school shall be kept in every county town throughout the State.

CONNECTICUT, the most considerable river in the eastern part of the United States, rises in the highlands which separate the States of Vermont and N. Hampshire from Lower Canada. It has been surveyed about 25 miles beyond the 45th degree of latitude, to the head spring of its northern branch; from which, to its mouth, in Long Island Sound, is upwards of 300 miles, through a thick settled country; having upon its banks a great number of the most flourishing and pleasant towns in the United States. It is from 80 to 100 rods wide, 130 miles from its mouth. Its course between Vermont and N. Hampshire is generally S. S. W. as likewise through Massachusetts, and part of Connecticut, until it reaches the city of Middleton; after which it runs a S. S. E. course to its mouth. This river is navigable to Hartford city, upwards of 50 miles from its mouth; and the produce of the country, for 200 miles above it, is brought thither in boats. The boats

which are used in this business are flat-bottomed, long and narrow, and of so light a make as to be portable in carts. Before the construction of locks and canals on this river, they were taken out at 3 different carrying places, all of which made 15 miles. It is expected that in a few years the obstructions will be all removed. From this river were employed, in 1789, three brigs of 180 tons each, in the European trade; and about 60 sail, from 60 to 150 tons, in the W. India trade, besides a few fishermen, and 40 or 50 coasting vessels. The number has considerably increased since.

CONTINENTAL Village, was situated on North river in N. York State. Before its destruction by Sir Henry Clinton, in Oct. 1777, there were here barracks for 2,000 men.

CONWAY, a township in the province of New-Brunswick, Sudbury co. on the western bank of St. John's river.

CONWAY, a township in Strafford co. N. Hampshire, on Saco river, containing 574 inhabitants.

CONWAY, a thriving township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, containing 2092 inhabitants, 13 miles N. W. of Northampton, and 115 N. W. by W. of Boston.

COOK'S River, in the N. W. coast of N. America, lies N. W. of Prince William's sound, and 1000 miles N. W. of Nootka sound. N. lat. 59 30, W. long. 153 12, and promises to vie with the most considerable ones already known. It was traced by Capt. Cook for 210 miles from the mouth, as high as N. lat. 61 30, and so far as is discovered, opens a very considerable inland navigation by its various branches. The inhabitants seemed to

be of the same race with those of Prince William's sound; and like them had glass beads and knives, and were also clothed in fine furs.

COOPER, a considerable river, which mingles its waters with Ashley river below Charleston city, in S. Carolina.

COOPER'S Town, a post-town, in Otsego co. N. York, and is the compact part of the township of Otsego, and the chief town in the country round Lake Otsego. It is pleasantly situated at the S. W. end of the lake, on its banks, and those of its outlet; 12 miles N. W. of Cherry Valley, and 73 W. of Albany. Here are a court-house, gaol, and academy. In 1791, it contained 292 inhabitants. In 1789, it had but 3 houses only; and in the spring 1795, 50 houses had been erected, of which above a fourth part were respectable 2 story dwelling-houses, with every proportionable improvement, on a plan regularly laid out in squares. N. lat. 42 44, W. long. 74 48.

COOPER'S Town, Pennsylvania, is situated on the Susquehanna river. This place, in 1785, was a wilderness. Nine years after, it contained 1800 inhabitants; a large and handsome church, with a steeple; a market house and a bettering house; a library of 1200 volumes, and an academy of 64 scholars. Four hundred and seventy pipes were laid under ground, for the purpose of bringing water from West Mountain, and conducting it to every house in town.

COOP'S Town, in Harford co. Maryland, lies 12 miles N. W. of Harford, and 22 N. easterly of Baltimore.

COOS, or *Cebos*, the country

called *Upper and Lower Coos*, lies on Connecticut river, between 20 and 40 miles above Dartmouth college.

COOSA, or *Coosa Hatcha*, a river which rises in the high lands of the Cherokees' country, and, joining Tallapoose, forms Alabama river.

COOSAWATCHIE, or *Coosabatchie*, a post-town in Beaufort district, S. Carolina, situated on the S. W. side of Coosa river, over which a bridge has been lately erected. It is a flourishing place, having about 40 houses, a court-house and gaol. The courts formerly held at Beaufort, are now held here. It is 33 miles from Beaufort, and 77 W. S. W. of Charleston.

COOTS-TOWN, in Berks co. Pennsylvania, is situated on a branch of the Scuykill river. It contains 40 houses, and a German Lutheran and Calvinist church united. It is 17 miles N. N. E. of Reading, and 73 N. W. by N. of Philadelphia.

COPIAPO, an open town in the bishopric of St. Jago, or Chili Proper, in S. America, famous for its mines of iron, brass, tin, and lead; which, however, are not worked.

COPPER MINE, a large river of New-Britain, reckoned to be the most northern in N. America. Taking a northerly course it falls into the sea in lat. 72 N. and about 119 W. long. from Greenwich.

COQUIMBO, a town of St. Jago, or Chili Proper, in S. America, situated at the lower end of the vale, bearing the same name, on a gently rising ground. The river of Coquimbo gives name to the agreeable valley through which it rolls to the sea; and

the bay at its mouth is a very fine one, where ships lie safely and commodiously, though the coast is rocky, some islands lying so as to keep off the winds. It lies 260 miles N. of St. Jago, and justly boasts of one of the finest situations in the world; but the arbitrary government of Spain renders it a place of little importance.

CORAM, a post-town in Suffolk co. Long-Island, N. York. It has about 60 houses, and lies 62 miles eastward of New-York city.

CORDOVA, *De la nueva Andalusia*, a city of Peru, in S. America, in the jurisdiction of Charcas, 80 leagues S. of Santiago del Estero. In Cordova, there has been found the greatest instance of longevity since the days of the patriarchs. From indisputable evidence, a negress, named Louisa Truxo, was alive in 1774, aged *one hundred and seventy-five years*.

COKE SOUND, on the coast of N. Carolina, lies S. of, and communicates with, Pamlico.

CORINTH, a township in Orange co. Vermont, W. of Bradford, containing 578 inhabitants.

CORNISH, a township in Cheshire co. N. Hampshire, on the E. bank of Connecticut river, between Claremont and Plainfield, about 15 miles N. of Charlestown, and 16 S. of Dartmouth College—982 inhabitants.

CORNWALL, a township in Addison co. Vermont, E. of Bridport, on Lake Champlain, containing 826 inhabitants.

CORNWALL, *New*, a township in Orange co. N. York, of whose inhabitants, 350 are electors.

CORNWALL, a township in Litchfield co. Connecticut, about 9 miles N. of Litchfield, and 40 W. by N. of Hartford.

CORNWALL, a small town in Upper Canada, on the bank of Iroquois R. near Lake St. Francis, between Kingston and Quebec, containing a small church, and about 30 or 40 houses.

CORNWALLIS, a town in King's co. in the province of N. Brunswick, situated on the S. W. side of the Basin of Minas; 18 miles N. W. of Falmouth, and 55 N. W. of Annapolis. Also, a river in the same province, navigable for vessels of 100 tons 5 miles; for vessels of 50 tons 10 miles.

CORO, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, at the bottom of the gulf of Venezuela, 60 miles W. of La Guaira. N. lat. 11, W. long. 70.

CORTLANDT, a township on the E. bank of Hudson river, N. York, containing 1932 inhabitants.

COSTA RICA, or the *Rich Coast*, is situated in the audience of Guatimala, in N. Spain, bounded by the province of Veragua on the S. E. and that of Nicaragua on the N. E. Chief town, Nycoya.

COTABAMBO, a jurisdiction in Peru, S. America, subject to the bishop of Cusco, and lies 20 leagues S. W. of that city.

COTEAUX, Les, a town on the road from Tiburon to Port Salut, on the island of St. Domingo. N. lat. 18 12.

COBUY, a canton and town in the Spanish part of the island of St. Domingo, bounded E. by the bay of Samana. In the mountain of Meymon, whence comes the river of the same name, there is a copper mine so rich that when refined will produce 8 per cent. of gold. Here are also found excellent lapis-lazuli, a streaked chalk, that some painters prefer

to bole for gilding; loadstone, emeralds and iron. The iron is of the best quality, and might be conveyed from the chain of Seveco by means of the river Yuna. The soil here is excellent. The town is situated half a league from the S. W. bank of the Yuna, which becomes unnavigable near this place, about 13 leagues from its mouth in the bay of Samana. It contains 160 scattered houses, in the middle of a little savanna, and surrounded with woods, 30 leagues northerly of St. Domingo, and 12 S. E. of St. Yago. N. lat. 19 11.

COUNTRY Harbor, is about 20 leagues to the eastward of Halifax, in Nova-Scotia.

COUPEE, or *Cut Point*, a short turn in the river Mississippi, about 35 miles above Manchac fort, at the gut of Ibberville, and 259 from the mouth of the river. The fort at Point Coupee is a square figure, with four bastions, built with stockades. There were, some years since, about 2000 white inhabitants and 7000 slaves. They cultivated Indian corn, tobacco, and indigo; raise vast quantities of poultry, which they send to New-Orleans. They also send to that city squared timber, staves, &c.

COVENTRY, a township in Tolland co. Connecticut, 20 miles E. of Hartford city.

COVENTRY, Rhode-Island, is the N. easternmost township in Kent co. and contains 2477 inhabitants.

COVENTRY, a township in the northern part of N. Hampshire, in Grafton co.—80 inhabitants.

COVENTRY, a township in Orleans co. Vermont at the S. end of Lake Memphremagog.

COVENTRY, a township in Chester co. Pennsylvania.

COWE, is the capital town of the Cherokee Indians, situated on the foot of the hills, on both sides of the river Tennessee. Here terminates the great vale of Cowe, exhibiting one of the most charming, natural, mountainous landscapes that can be seen. The vale is closed at Cowe, by a ridge of high hills, called the *Four Mountains*. The town contains about 100 habitations.

COWETAS, or *Kovetas*, a town of the Lower Creeks, in E. Florida, called the Bloody-town. It lies on the W. bank of Chata-uche R. and contains 280 men.

COWPENS, a place so called, in S. Carolina, between Pacolet R. and the head branch of Broad R. This is the spot where Gen. Morgan gained a complete victory over Lieut. Col. Tarleton, Jan. 17, 1781, having only 12 men killed and 60 wounded. The British had 39 commissioned officers killed, wounded and taken prisoners; 100 rank and file killed, 200 wounded, and 500 prisoners. They left behind, 2 pieces of artillery, 2 standards, 800 muskets, 35 baggage-waggons, and 100 dragoon horses, which fell into the hands of the Americans. The field of battle was in an open wood.

COXBALL, a township in York co. Maine, containing 775 inhabitants.

COXAKLE, a township in the western part of Albany co. N. York, containing 3406 inhabitants.

COYAU, a settlement on Tennessee river, 30 miles below Knoxville.

CRAB-ORCHARD, a post-town, on Dick's river, in Kentucky, 8 miles from Cumberland river, and 25 miles S. E. of Danville.

The road to Virginia passes through this place.

CRANBERRY, a thriving town in Middlesex co. N. Jersey, 9 miles E. of Princeton, and 16 S. W. of Brunswick. It contains a handsome Presbyterian church, and a variety of manufactures are carried on by its industrious inhabitants. A stage from N. York to Philadelphia, passes through Amboy, this town, and thence to Bordentown.

CRANEX, a small island, on the S. side of James river, in Virginia, at the mouth of Elizabeth river, and 5 miles S. W. of Fort George, on Point Comfort. It commands the entrance of both rivers.

CRANSTON is the S. easternmost township of Providence co. Rhode-Island, situated on the W. bank of Providence R. 5 miles S. of the town of Providence. The compact part of the town contains 50 or 60 houses, a Baptist meeting-house, handsome school-house, a distillery, and a number of saw and grist mills, and is called Pawtuxet, from the river, on both sides of whose mouth it stands, and over which is a bridge, connecting the two parts of the town. It makes a pretty appearance as you pass it on the river. The whole township contains 1877 inhabitants.

CRAYEN Co. in Newbern district, N. Carolina. Its chief town is Newbern. It contains 10,469 inhabitants, of whom 3,658 are slaves.

CREAGER'S Town, in Frederick co. Maryland, lies on the W. side of Monococy R. about 11 miles northerly of Fredericktown.

CREEKS. See *Miscogulge*.

CREGGS Crossing Place, on Tennessee river, is about 40 miles S. E. of the mouth of Elk river.

at the Muscle shoals, and 36 S. W. of Nickajack, in the Georgia Western Territory.

CROIX, St. a river which forms part of the boundary line between the United States and the British province of New-Brunswick, and empties into Passamaquoddy bay. Which is the true St. Croix is undetermined. Commissioners are appointed by both countries, in conformity to the late treaty, to decide this point.

CROIX, St. or *Santa Cruz*, an island in the W. Indies, belonging to the king of Denmark, lying about 5 leagues S. E. of St. Thomas, and about as far E. by S. of Crab island, which lies on the E. end of Porto Rico. It is about 30 miles in length, and 8 where it is broadest, and is rather unhealthy. It is said to produce 30 or 40,000 hhds. of sugar, annually, and other W. India commodities in tolerable plenty. It is in a high state of cultivation, and has about 3000 white inhabitants, and 30,000 slaves. A great proportion of the negroes of this island have embraced Christianity, under the Moravian missionaries, whose influence has been greatly promotive of the prosperity of this island. N. lat. 17 50, W. long. 64 30.

CROOKED River, in Camden co. Georgia, empties into the sea opposite Cumberland island, 12 or 14 miles N. from the mouth of St. Mary's. Its banks are well timbered, and its course is E. by N.

CROSS-CREEK, a township in Washington co. Pennsylvania.

CROSS-ROADS, the name of a place in N. Carolina, near Duplin court-house, 23 miles from Sampson court-house, and 23 from S. Washington.

CROSS-ROADS, a village in Kent co. Maryland, 2 miles S. of Georgetown.

CROSS-ROADS, a village in Chester co. Pennsylvania, where 6 different roads meet; 27 miles S. E. of Lancaster; 11 N. by W. of Elkton, in Maryland, and about 18 W. N. W. of Wilmington in Delaware.

CROSSWICKS, a village in Burlington co. N. Jersey; through which the line of stages passes from N. York to Philadelphia. It has a respectable Quaker meeting-house; 4 miles S. W. of Allen Town, 8 S. E. of Trenton, and 14 S. W. of Burlington.

CROTON River, a N. eastern water of Hudson river, which it meets in Tapping bay.

CROWN Point, is the most southerly township in Clinton co. N. York, so called from the celebrated fortress which is in it, and which was garrisoned by British troops, from the time of its reduction by Gen. Amherst, in 1759, till the late revolution. It was taken by the Americans the 14th of May, 1775, and retaken by the British the year after. In 1790, the town contained 203 inhabitants. By the State census of 1796, it appears there are 126 electors. The fortress lies in N. lat. 44 20, W. long. 73 36.

CROYDEN, a township in Cheshire co. New-Hampshire, about 18 miles N. E. of Charlestown, and has 537 inhabitants.

CRUZ, SANTA, a considerable town on the N. coast of the island of Cuba, about 30 miles E. by N. of the Havannah.

CRUZ, SANTA, a town of Mexico, or N. Spain, about 75 miles N. by E. of St. Salvadore, on the Pacific ocean.

CRUZ, SANTA, DE LA SIERRA, a government and generalship, also a jurisdiction and bishopric, under the bishop of Charcas, 90 leagues E. of Plata in Peru.

CRUZ, SANTA. See *St. Croix*.

CUBA, is the most valuable island of all the Spanish W. Indies, and is situated between 20 and 23 30 N. lat. and between 74 and 85 15 W. long. 100 miles S. of Cape Florida, and 75 N. of Jamaica; and is nearly 700 miles in length, and generally about 70 in breadth. A chain of hills runs through the middle of the island, from E. to W. but the land near the sea is in general level, and flooded in the rainy season, when the sun is vertical. This noble island, the key of the West-Indies, is supposed to have the best soil, for so large a country, of any in America, and contains 38,400 square miles. It produces all the commodities known in the West-Indies, particularly ginger, long pepper, and other spices, cassia, siltula, mastic, and aloes. It also produces tobacco and sugar; but from the want of hands, and the laziness of the Spaniards, it does not produce, including all its commodities, so much for exportation, as the small island of Antigua. Not an hundredth part of the island is yet cleared. The principal part of the plantations are on the beautiful plains of Savannah, and are cultivated by about 25,000 slaves. The other inhabitants amount to about 30,000. This island was discovered by the famous Christopher Columbus, in 1492. It was taken possession of by the Spaniards in 1511, and they soon exterminated the mild and peaceable natives, to the amount of 500,000. The

hills are rich in mines, and in some of the rivers there is gold-dust. The copper mines only are worked, which are in the eastern part of the island. Here are also fountains of bitumen.

CUBAGUA, an island of America, situated between that of Margareta and Terra Firma, subject to Spain, and is about 8 miles long. There are a number of pearls got here, but not of the largest size. N. lat. 10 15, W. long. 54 30.

CUENCA, or *Bamba*, a city and considerable jurisdiction in the province of Quito, in Peru. The town is computed to contain 20 or 30,000 people. The town stands at the foot of the Cordillera mountains, and lies about 170 miles S. of Quito.

CUEYTE, a river in the island of Cuba, which abounds with alligators.

CELIACAN, a province in Mexico, or New-Spain. It is 60 or 70 leagues long, and 50 broad; and abounds with all sorts of fruit.

CULPEPPER, a co. in Virginia, between the Blue Ridge and the tide waters, which contains 22,105 inhabitants, of whom 8226 are slaves. The court-house of this co. is 45 miles from Frederickburg, and 95 from Charlottesville.

CUMANA, or *Gomana*, the capital of New-Andalusia, a province of Terra Firma, S. America. It is situated S. W. of Margareta, in about 10 20 N. lat. and in 64 20 W. long.

CUMBERLAND, a fine harbor on the S. E. part of the island of Cuba. N. lat. 20 30, W. long. 76 50.

CUMBERLAND, an island on the coast of Camden co. Georgia, 20

miles S. of the town of Frederica. Before the revolution there were 2 forts called William and St. Andrews, on this island.

CUMBERLAND, a co. of New-Brunswick, which comprehends the lands at the head of the bay of Fundy.

CUMBERLAND, a town of New-Brunswick, in the co. of its own name. Here are coal mines.

CUMBERLAND Co. in Maine, lies between York and Lincoln cos.; divided into 24 townships, of which Portland is the chief. It contains 25,450 inhabitants.

CUMBERLAND Co. in N. Jersey, is on Delaware bay, and divided into 7 townships, of which Fairfield and Greenwich are the chief; and contains 8248 inhabitants.

CUMBERLAND, the N. easternmost township of the State of Rhode-Island, Providence co.—Pawtucket bridge and falls, in this town, are 4 miles N. E. of Providence. It contains 1964 inhabitants.

CUMBERLAND Co. in Pennsylvania, is divided by Susquehanna river, from Dauphin co. has 10 townships, of which Carlisle is the chief, and has 18,243 inhabitants.

CUMBERLAND, a township in York co. Pennsylvania.—Also the name of a township in Washington co. in the same State.

CUMBERLAND Co. in Fayette district, N. Carolina, contains 8671 inhabitants. Chief town Fayetteville.

CUMBERLAND, a post-town and the chief township of Alleghany co. Maryland, lies on the N. bank of Potowmack river, 148 miles W. by N. of Baltimore, 109 measured miles above Georgetown, and about 105 N. W. of Washington city. Fort Cumberland stood formerly at this place,

CUMBERLAND Co. in Virginia, on the N. side of Appamatox river. It contains 8153 inhabitants. The court-house is 28 miles from Powhatan court-house, and 32 from Richmond.

CUMBERLAND Mountain, in the State of Tennessee, is about 30 miles broad, and extends from Crow creek, on Tennessee river, from S. W. to N. E. In one place, near the summit of the mountain, there is a most remarkable ledge of rocks of about 30 miles in length, and 200 feet thick, shewing a perpendicular face to the S. E. more noble and grand than any artificial fortification in the known world, and apparently equal in point of regularity.

CUMBERLAND River, falls into the Ohio 10 miles above the mouth of Tennessee river, and 1113 below Pittsburg. It is navigable for large vessels to Nashville in Tennessee, and from thence to the mouth of Obed's river. It is 200 yards broad at Nashville, and its whole length is computed to be above 450 miles.

CUMBERLAND River, a place so called, where a post-office is kept, in Tennessee, 13 miles from Cumberland mountain, and 80 from the Crab-Orchard in Kentucky.

CUMMINGTON, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, having 873 inhabitants; about 20 miles N. W. of Northampton, and 120 N. W. by W. of Boston.

CURASSOU, or *Curaçoa*, an island in the West-Indies, belonging to the Dutch. It is situated in 12 degrees N. lat. 9 or 10 leagues from the continent of Terra Firma, is 30 miles long, and 10 broad. Though this island is naturally barren, the industry of the Dutch has brought it to produce a considerable quantity both of tobacco and sugar; it

has, besides, good salt works, for the produce of which there is a brisk demand from the English islands, and the colonies on the continent. The trade of Curasfou, even in times of peace, is said to be annually worth, to the Dutch, no less than £.500,000; but in time of war the profit is still greater, for then it becomes the common emporium of the W. Indies; it affords a retreat to ships of all nations, and at the same time refuses none of them arms and ammunition to destroy one another. The intercourse with Spain being then interrupted, the Spanish colonies have scarcely any other market from whence they can be well supplied either with slaves or goods. The French come hither to buy the beef, pork, corn, flour, and lumber, which are brought from the continent of N. America, or exported from Ireland; so that, whether in peace or in war, the trade of this island flourishes.

CURRITUCK Co. is situated on the sea-coast of Edenton district, N. Carolina, and forms the N. E. corner of the State; and has 5219 inhabitants. Dismal swamp lies in this county, on the S. side of Albemarle sound, and is now supposed to contain one of the most valuable rice estates in America.

CURRITUCK, or *Saratunk*, a township in the district of Maine, 28 miles above Norridgewalk. In 1792 this was the uppermost settlement on Kennebeck river, and then consisted of about 20 families.

Cusco, the ancient capital of the Peruvian empire, in S. America, is situated in the mountainous country of Peru, in 12 25 S. lat. and 70 W. long. and has long been on the decline. It is yet said

to be a very considerable place, having about 20,000 inhabitants.

CUSCOWILLA, in E. Florida, is the capital of the Alachua tribe of Indians, and stands in the most pleasant situation that could be desired in an inland country; upon a high, swelling ridge of sand hills, within 300 or 400 yards of a large and beautiful lake, abounding with fish and wild-fowl.

CUSHAT, a small river which empties into Albemarle sound, N. Carolina.

CUSHING, a township in Lincoln co. Maine, separated from Warren and Thomaston by St. George's river, has 942 inhabitants, and lies 216 miles from Boston.

CUTTAHUNK, one of the *Elisabeth Islands*; which see.

D

DAGSBOROUGH, a post-town in Sussex co. Delaware, situated on a branch of Indian river, and contains about 40 houses. It is 19 miles from Broad hill, or Clowes', and 127 S. from Philadelphia.

DALTON, a fine township in Berkshire co. Massachusetts, having Pittsfield on the W. and contains 554 inhabitants. The stage road from Boston to Albany, runs through it. It lies 135 miles W. by N. of Boston, and about 35, the same course, from Northampton.

DALTON, a township in Grafton co. New-Hampshire, and has 14 inhabitants. It lies on the E. bank of Connecticut river, at the 15 mile falls.

DAMERISCOTTA River, a small stream in Lincoln co. Maine, which falls into Booth bay.

DAN, a considerable river of N. Carolina, which unites with the Staunton, and forms the Roanoke.

DANBURY, a post-town in the co. of Fairfield, in Connecticut. The compact part of the town contains two churches, a courthouse, and about 60 dwelling houses. It lies about 70 miles N. E. of New-York city, and 33 N. W. by W. of New-Haven. This town, with a large quantity of military stores, was burnt by the British, on the 26th of April, 1777.

DANBY, a township in Rutland co. Vermont, and contains 1206 inhabitants. It lies about 32 miles N. of Bennington.

DANBRIDGE, the chief town of Jefferson co. Virginia, so called after the maiden name of Mrs. WASHINGTON.

DANISH AMERICA. In the West-Indies the Danes possess the islands of St. Thomas, St. Croix, or Santa Cruz, and St. John's; which are described under their respective names.

DANVERS, a township in Essex co. Massachusetts, adjoining Salem, in which it was formerly comprehended by the name of Salem village. It consists of two parishes, and contains 2425 inhabitants.

DANVILLE, a thriving post-town in Mercer co. and formerly the metropolis of Kentucky; pleasantly situated in a large, fertile plain, on the S. W. side of Dick's river, 35 miles S. S. W. of Lexington. It consists of about 50 houses, and a Presbyterian church. It is 40 miles S. by E. of Frankfort, 83 from Louisville, 201 from Hawkins in Tennessee, and 830 from Philadelphia.

DANVILLE, a very thriving

township in Caledonia co. Vermont. It was a wilderness, without so much as a single family, a few years ago, and now contains 574 inhabitants. It lies 8 miles N. W. of Barnet.

DARBY, a small town in Delaware co. Pennsylvania. It contains about 50 houses, and a Quaker meeting-house, and lies 7 miles S. W. by W. of Philadelphia. There are two townships of this name, in the county, called Upper and Lower, from their relative situation.

DARIEN, or *Terra Firma Proper*, is the northern division of Terra Firma, or Castile del Oro. It is the narrow isthmus that joins North and South America. It lies in the form of a bow or crescent, about the great bay of Panama, in the South Sea, and is 300 miles in length. Its breadth has generally been reckoned 60 miles from N. to S. but it is only 37 miles broad from Porto Bello to Panama, the two chief towns of the province. The former lies in N. lat. 9 34 35, W. long. 81 52; the latter in N. lat. 8 57 48, W. long. 82. This province is not the richest, but is of the greatest importance to Spain, and has been the scene of more actions than any other in America. The wealth of Peru is brought hither, and from hence exported to Europe. The Scotch nation had so just an idea of the great importance of this isthmus, that they got possession of a part of the province in 1699, and though among the poorest nations in Europe, attempted to form an establishment more useful and of more real importance, all the parts of the plan considered, than had perhaps ever been undertaken by the greatest nation in the

world. The projector and leader of the Darien expedition, was a clergyman, of the name of Paterfon. The fund subscribed for carrying this great project into effect, amounted to £900,000 sterling, viz. £400,000 subscribed by the Scotch, £300,000 by the English, and £200,000 by the Dutch and Hamburgers. Of 1200 brave men, who constituted the first colony to Darien, only 30 ever survived war, shipwreck, and disease, and returned to Scotland.

DARIEN, a town in Liberty co. Georgia, on Alatamaha river, about 20 miles above Sapelo island, and 47 S. S. W. of Savannah.

DARLINGTON Co. in Cheraws district, S. Carolina.

DARTMOUTH College. See *Hanover*, N. Hampshire.

DARTMOUTH, a town in Grafton co. N. Hampshire, 33 miles N. E. of Haverhill, N. Hampshire, and 87 N. westerly of Portsmouth, and contains 111 inhabitants.

DARTMOUTH, a thriving seaport town in Bristol co. Massachusetts, on the W. side of Accushnet river, 70 miles southerly of Boston. It contains 2499 inhabitants.

DARTMOUTH, a town in Elbert co. Georgia, situated on the peninsula formed by the confluence of Broad and Savannah rivers.

DAUPHIN, *Fort*, a jurisdiction, fort and sea-port town in the N. part of the island of St. Domingo. This division contains 5 parishes. Its exports consist of sugar, coffee, cotton, indigo, spirits, molasses, and tanned hides.

DAUPHIN, an island about 10 miles long, in the mouth of Mobile bay.

DAUPHIN Co. in Pennsylvania,

borders on that of Lancaster, and is divided into 9 townships, the chief of which is Harrisburg; the number of its inhabitants 18,177.

DAVIDSON, a county in Mero district, in Tennessee, bounded N. by the State of Kentucky. Its chief town, Nashville.

DAVIDSON Co. so called after General William Davidson, who bravely fell in defence of his country in the year 1780, opposing the passage of Lord Cornwallis' army across the Catawba R.; is bounded S. by the Indian boundary E. by Sumner co. and on the other sides by the counties of Robertson and Montgomery. It is watered by Cumberland, Harpith and Stones rivers.

DAVID'S *Town*, on the Assanpink river, Hunterdon co. New-Jersey, 10 or 12 miles from Trenton. Between these towns a boat navigation has lately been opened by means of three locks, erected at a considerable expence.

DAVIS' *Strait*. The water communication between Baffin's bay and the Atlantic ocean is so called from Mr. John Davis, who first discovered it.

DAWFUSKEE, an island on the coast of S. Carolina, at the mouth of Savannah river.

DAXABON, is a town and settlement of Spaniards on the line between the French and Spanish divisions of the island of St. Domingo. It contains about 4000 persons.

DEDHAM, a post-town, and the capital of Norfolk co. Massachusetts. The township contains 1159 inhabitants. Its public buildings are 3 congregational churches, an episcopal church, and a court-house. It is pleasantly situated, 11 miles S. W. of Boston, on Charles river. A

respectable academical school is kept in this town. A wire manufactory is erected here, for the use of the fish-hook and card manufacturers in Boston.

DEAL, in Monmouth co. New-Jersey, about 7 miles southward of Shrewsbury. This place is the resort of great numbers of people from Philadelphia, in summer, for health and pleasure.

DEEP *Spring*, in the State of New-York, is a curiosity, and is about 9 miles S. of Oneida lake, and 10 S. W. of Oneida castle.

DEEP *River*, in N. Carolina, unites with Haw river, and forms the N. W. branch of Cape Fear river.

DEERFIELD, a township in Cumberland co. New-Jersey.

DEERFIELD *River*, empties into Connecticut river, between the townships of Greenfield and Deerfield, where it is about 15 rods wide. Excellent tracts of meadow lie on its banks.

DEERFIELD, a very pleasant town in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, on the W. bank of Connecticut river, from which the compact part of the town is separated by a chain of high hills. It is in the midst of a fertile country, and has a small inland trade. The compact part of the town has from 60 to 100 houses, principally on one street, and a handsome congregational church. It contains 1330 inhabitants; 17 miles N. of Northampton, and 109 N. by W. of Boston. An academy, by the name of "The Deerfield Academy," has lately been established in this town.

DEERFIELD, a town in Rockingham co. New-Hampshire, 19 miles S. E. of Concord, and 35 N. W. of Portsmouth. It contains 1619 inhabitants.

DEER *Island*, an island and township in Penobscot bay, Hancock co. Maine, containing 682 inhabitants; 305 miles N. E. of Boston.

DEER, an island in Passamaquoddy bay.

DEERING, a township in Hillsborough co. N. Hampshire, has 928 inhabitants, and lies 15 miles S. W. of Concord, and 54 W. of Portsmouth.

DEFIANCE, a fort in the N. Western Territory, situated on the point of land formed by the confluence of the rivers of Au Glaize, and the Miami of the lake, nearly half way between Fort Wayne, on the Miami, and lake Erie. N. lat. 41 41, W. long. 84 43.

DE LA WAR, a town in King William's co. Virginia, situated at the confluence of the Pamunkey and Mattapony rivers; 20 miles N. by W. of Williamsburg.

DELAWARE *Bay and River*. The *Bay* is 60 miles long, from the cape to the entrance of the river, at Bombay Hook, and opens into the Atlantic, N. W. and S. E. between Cape Henlopen on the right, and Cape May on the left. These capes are 18 or 20 miles apart. The *River* rises in New-York State, and runs southwardly, until it strikes the N. W. corner of New-Jersey; and then passes off to sea through Delaware bay; having New-Jersey E. Pennsylvania and Delaware W. The bay and river are navigable from the sea, up to the great or lower falls at Trenton, 155 miles; and are accommodated with buoys and piers, for the direction and safety of ships. A 74 gun ship may go up to Philadelphia, 120 miles by the ship channel, from the sea.

DELAWARE, one of the United States of N. America, is situated between 38 29 30 and 39 54 N. lat. and between 75 and 75 48 W. long. 92 miles long and 24 broad; having Pennsylvania N. Delaware river E. Maryland on the S. and W. It is divided into 3 counties, Newcastle, Kent and Suffex; whose chief towns are Wilmington, Newcastle, Dover and Lewes. Dover is the seat of government. The number of inhabitants in 1790, was 59,094, of whom 887 were slaves. This State, the upper parts of the county of Newcastle excepted, is, to speak generally, low and level. Large quantities of stagnant water, at particular seasons of the year, overspreading a great proportion of the land, render it equally unfit for the purposes of agriculture, and injurious to the health of the inhabitants. The soil along the Delaware river, and from 8 to 10 miles into the interior country, is generally a rich clay, producing large timber, and well adapted to the various purposes of agriculture. From thence to the interior swamps, the soil is light, sandy, and of an inferior quality. Wheat is the staple of this State, and it is of a superior quality. It yields also Indian corn, barley, rye, oats, flax, buck-wheat, and potatoes, and a large variety of grasses. The county of Suffex possesses excellent grazing lands. Almost the whole of the foreign exports of Delaware are from Wilmington. No less than 265,000 barrels of flour, 300,000 bushels of wheat, 170,000 bushels of Indian corn, besides barley, oats, flax-seed, paper, slit iron, snuff, salted provisions, &c. &c. to a very considerable a-

mount, are annually sent from the waters of this State. Wilmington and its neighbourhood are probably already the greatest seat of manufactures in the United States. In the fall of 1789, and spring of 1790, there were made at the Brandywine mills in this neighbourhood, 50,000 barrels of superfine flour, 1,514 do. of common, 400 do. middling, as many of ship stuff, and 2,000 do. corn-meal. The quantity of wheat and corn ground, from which this flour, &c. was made, was 308,000 bushels, equal to the export in those articles from the port of Philadelphia for the same year. These mills give employment to about 200 persons. The amount of exports for the year ending September 30th, 1795, was 158,041 dollars, 21 cents. The inhabitants of this State are chiefly Presbyterians, Episcopalian, Baptists, and Methodists. Settlements were made here by the Dutch about the year 1623, and by the Swedes about the year 1627. Their settlements were comprehended in the grant to the duke of York; and William Penn united them to his government by purchase. They were afterwards separated, in some measure, from Pennsylvania, and denominated the *Three Lower Counties*. They had their own assemblies, but the governor of Pennsylvania used to attend, as he did in his own proper government. At the late revolution, the three counties were erected into a sovereign State; and have established a republican constitution. DELAWARE Co. in Pennsylvania, is S. W. of Philadelphia co. on Delaware river, and is subdivided into 19 townships; the chief

of which is Chester. The number of inhabitants is 9,483.

DELAWARE, a new co. in the State of N. York, on the head waters of Delaware river, taken from Otsego co.

DELAWARE, a township in Northampton co. Pennsylvania.

DELAWARES, an Indian nation formerly numerous and powerful, and who possessed part of Pennsylvania, N. Jersey and N. York. They were lately hostile, but made peace with the United States, 1795, and ceded some lands. The United States, on the other hand, have engaged to pay them in goods, to the value of 1000 dollars a year forever.

DEMERARA, a river in Dutch Guiana, in S. America, is about two miles wide at its mouth. Its course is from S. to N. It is navigable upwards of 200 miles for vessels which can pass the bar at its mouth, which is a mud bank, not having above 24 feet at the highest tides. Staebroeck, the seat of government, stands on the E. side of the river, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the mouth of the river.

DEMERARA, a district in Dutch Guiana, which, together with Essequibo, form one government, and have the same court of police, but each has a separate court of justice. The two districts contain about 3,000 whites and 40,000 slaves. Demerara river, which gives name to the district, passes thro' it, and is usually visited by 40 or 50 large ships from Holland, who often make two voyages in a year, besides upwards of 250 smaller vessels, under the Dutch and other flags. The plantations are regularly laid out in lots along the sea-shore. The shores of the rivers and creeks are chiefly planted

with coffee, to the distance of about 30 miles from the sea; thence 30 miles further up, the soil becomes clayey, and more fit for sugar-canes. Beyond this, the finest kinds of wood, for building, furniture, &c. are cut.

DENNEY'S River, Maine, 22 miles E. of Machias.

DENNIS, a township in Barnstable co. Massachusetts, incorporated in 1794, and till that period, a parish of Yarmouth.

DENTON, the chief town of Caroline co. in Maryland; situated on the E. side of Choptank creek, 7 miles S. of Greensborough, and 37 S. S. E. of Chester.

DEPTFORD, a township in Gloucester co. New-Jersey.

DERBY, a township in Orleans co. Vermont, on the E. shore of lake Memphremagog.

DERBY, a town in N. Haven co. Connecticut, at the head of navigation, on Housatonic river, 12 miles from its mouth and 12 or 14 miles N. W. of New-Haven; a place of considerable business.

DERBY, a town in Chester co. Pennsylvania, 7 miles from Chester, and 5 from Philadelphia.

DERRY, a township in Dauphin co. Pennsylvania, situated on the E. side of Swatara creek, 2 miles above its confluence with the Susquehannah, and celebrated for its curious cave. See *Dauphin Co.*

DERRY, a township on Susquehannah river, in Pennsylvania. There are 2 other townships of the same name in Pennsylvania; the one in Mifflin co. the other in that of Westmoreland.

DERRYFIELD, a township in N. Hampshire, on the E. bank of Merrimack river, Hillsborough co. containing 362 inhabitants, 42 miles W. of Portsmouth.

DESEADA, the first of the Caribbe islands, discovered by Columbus in his second voyage, anno 1494, when he gave it that name. It is situated E. of Guadaloupe, and subject to the French; and is of little consequence, except in time of war, when it is the resort of a number of privateers. It is 10 miles long and 5 broad. N. lat. 16 40, W. long. 61 20.

DESERT ISLAND, *Mount*, on the coast of Maine, Massachusetts, contains about 200 families, divided into two different settlements, about 15 miles apart.

DETOUR DES ANGLOIS, or *English Turn*, is a circular direction of the river Mississippi, 18 miles below New-Orleans, and 87 above the Balize. The banks of the river are settled and well cultivated from this to New-Orleans; and there is a good road for carriages all the way.

D'ETROIT, one of the principal towns and best fortified, in the N. W. Territory; situated on the western bank of D'Etroit river, between lake Erie and lake St. Clair; 18 miles N. of the W. end of the former, and 9 miles below the latter. Fort D'Etroit is of an oblong figure, built with stockades, and advantageously situated, with one entire side commanding the river. It is near a mile in circumference, and encloses about 300 wooden houses and a Roman Catholic church; built in a regular manner, with parallel streets, crossing each other at right angles. Its situation is delightful, and in the centre of a pleasant and fruitful country. The inhabitants who were mostly French, were about 2000 in number in 1778. By the treaty of Greenville, Aug. 3, 1795, the

Indians ceded to the United States the post of D'Etroit, and all the land to the N. the W. and the S. of it, of which the Indian title has been extinguished by gifts or grants to the French or English governments. The fort was delivered up by the British in July, 1796, according to treaty. It lies 18 miles N. of lake Erie, 724 N. W. by W. from Philadelphia. N. lat. 42 40, W. long. 82 56.

D'ETROIT River, or *Strait of St. Clair*, extends from lake St. Clair into the W. end of lake Erie, forming part of the boundary between the United States and Upper Canada. In ascending it, its entrance is more than 3 miles wide, but it perceptibly diminishes; so that opposite the fort, 18 miles from lake Erie, it does not exceed half a mile in width; from thence to lake St. Clair it widens to more than a mile. The channel of the strait is gentle, and wide and deep enough for shipping of great burden, although it is incommoded by several islands, one of which is more than 7 miles in length. These islands are of a fertile soil, and from their situation afford a very agreeable appearance. The length of the river is 28 miles.

DICKENSON College. See *Carlisle*, in Pennsylvania.

DICK'S R. in Kentucky, is a branch of Kentucky R. which it joins in a N. W. direction. It is about 50 miles long, and 45 yards wide at the mouth, and has a number of excellent mill seats, and runs through a body of first rate land.

DIEP Town, lies on the N. western side of the island of St. Christopher's, on a bay of the same name.

DIGBY, situated on the S. E. side of Annapolis bay, 18 miles S. W. of Annapolis, and 53 N. by E. of Yarmouth, is one of the most considerable of the new settlements in Nova-Scotia.

DIGHTON, a post-town in Bristol co. Massachusetts, 7 miles from Taunton, and 20 from Warren, has 1793 inhabitants.

DINWIDDIE, a co. in Virginia, S. of Appamattox R. Its chief town is Petersburg.

DISMAL *Swamp*, called the *Great Dismal*, to distinguish it from another swamp called Dismal, in Currituck co. is a very large bog extending from N. to S. near 30 miles, and from E. to W. at a medium about 10 miles; partly in Virginia, and partly in N. Carolina. This dreadful swamp was judged impassable, till the line, dividing Virginia from N. Carolina, was carried through it, with great difficulty, in N. lat. 36 28 in in the year 1728, by order of king George II. This swamp is chiefly owned by two companies. The Virginia company, of which General Washington is one, owns 100,000 acres: the N. Carolina company owns 40,000 acres. In the midst of the swamp is a lake, about 7 miles long, called Drummond's pond, whose waters discharge themselves to the S. into Pasquotank river, which empties into Albemarle sound; on the N. into Elizabeth and Nansemond rivers, which fall into James R. A navigable canal is now digging to connect the navigable waters of the Pasquotank and Elizabeth rivers; the distance about 14 miles. This canal will pass about a mile E. of Drummond's pond, and will receive water from it. The canal company are incorpo-

rated by the concurring laws of Virginia and N. Carolina. This canal, when finished, will open an inland navigation from the head of Chesapeak bay, including all the rivers in Virginia, to Georgetown in S. Carolina; and when the short canal from Elk river to Christiana creek is opened, the communication will extend to Philadelphia and the other ports connected with Delaware river. Such an extensive inland communication must be beneficial in time of peace, and in time of war will be essentially serviceable.

DIXON'S *Sound*, on the N. W. coast of N. America, is the passage into the sound between the main land and Washington's or Queen Charlotte's islands, from the N. W. This is what is called, in America, *Barrell's Sound*.

DOBBS'S *Ferry*, on Hudson R. is 26 miles above N. York city.

DOBBS'S *Co.* in Newbern district, N. Carolina, has been divided into 2 cos. viz. Glasgow and Lenoir, since the census of 1790, and the name no longer exists. It contained 6893 inhabitants.

DOMINGO, ST. an island in the Atlantic ocean, at the entrance of the gulf of Mexico, is one of the four great Antilles, the largest of them all, except the island of Cuba, and proved the cradle of European power in the new world. Christopher Columbus landed on it the 6th of Dec. 1492. The natives called it *Hayti*, signifying high or mountainous land. Charlevoix says it was called *Quisqueya*, that is great country, or mother of countries. Others say it had the name of *Bobio*, which means a country full of habitations and villages. Columbus called it *Hispaniola*, or

Little Spain, which name the Spaniards still retain, though St. Domingo is the name commonly used by other nations; so called from *St. Domingo*, the capital of the Spanish part; which was thus named by Columbus in honour of his father. St. Domingo is situated between 17 55 and 20 N. lat. and between 71 and 77 W. long. from Paris. It lies 45 leagues E. N. E. of Jamaica, 22 S. E. of Cuba, and 20 N. W. by W. of Porto Rico; and is 160 leagues long from E. to W. and from 60 to 70 broad from N. to S. When the Spaniards discovered the island, there were on it at least a million of happy inhabitants; and Bartholomew de las Casas says there were 3 millions. Such, however, were the cruelties of the Spaniards, and to such an infamous height did they carry their oppression of the poor natives, that they were reduced to 60,000 in the short space of 25 years! It formed 5 kingdoms, each governed by sovereigns called caciques. The Spaniards had possession of the whole of the island for 120 years. At last, about the year 1630, a handful of English, French, and other Europeans, came and forced them to fight in its defence, and after repeated wars for 50 years, they were forced to divide the island with the French. The whole island now belongs to the French republic, the Spaniards having ceded their part of it to that power in the treaty of 1795. The two great chains of mountains, which extend from E. to W. and their numerous spurs, give the island an aspect, at a distance, not so favourable as it deserves. They are, however, the cause of the fertility of the island. They give source to innumerable rivers, repel the violence of the winds, vary the temperature of the air, and multiply the resources of human industry. They abound with excellent timber, and mines of iron, lead, copper, silver, gold, some precious stones, and even mercury. With respect to the vegetable class in this island, it would be difficult, even in a work devoted to the subject, to express or paint all their majesty. Here are the mountains of *Cibao*, *Selle*, and *Hotte*, reckoned 1000 fathoms above the level of the sea. In the bowels of the first, the cruel Spaniards condemned thousands of the natives to sacrifice their lives, in search of gold. The mines are not now worked, although Valverde thinks they might be to advantage. In the plains, in the Spanish part, the heat is nearly uniform, but varies in proportion to their distance from the mountains. In the plains, the thermometer is sometimes at 99. In the mountains it rarely rises above 72 or 77. There the nights are cool enough to render a blanket not unwelcome; and there are mountains where even a fire is a very agreeable companion in some evenings. The contrast of violent heats and heavy rains renders St. Domingo humid; hence the tarnished appearance of almost all metals, however brilliant the polish they may originally have had. This is particularly observable on the sea shore, which is more unhealthy than the interior parts of the island. The southern part of the island is pretty much subject to hurricanes, called here southern gales, because they are not attended with such dreadful con-

sequences as the hurricanes in the windward islands. The Spanish part of this island, (or what belonged to Spain before the treaty of 1795) was computed to contain about 90 leagues in its greatest length from E. to W. 60 leagues in its greatest breadth; having a surface of about 3,200 square leagues. About 400 square leagues of this surface is in mountains, which are generally more capable of cultivation than those in the French part, and have sometimes a soil that disputes the preference with that of the valleys. There remains therefore a fine fertile surface of more than 2,700 square leagues, divided into valleys and plains of various lengths and breadths. Over the whole, mountains and plains, are spread 125,000 inhabitants; of whom 110,000 are free, and 15,000 slaves; which does not amount to 40 individuals to one square league. The Spanish creoles are insensible of all the treasures which surround them, and pass their lives without wishing to change their lot; while the French portion furnishes three-fifths of the produce of all the French W. India colonies put together; or more than 10 millions sterling. The supply of horned cattle to the French part of the island cannot be estimated at less than 15,000 head annually; of which the Spaniards furnish four-fifths. There are, in the Spanish part of the island, but 22 sugar manufactories of any consequence; the rest being not worth naming; and even these 22 have all together but 600 negroes. Of these, 6 produce syrop and some sugar; but the others, which, are called trapahies, where animals are employ-

ed to turn the mills and press the canes, without shelter, in the open air, make nothing but syrop. The whole of which produce is generally used in the colony. Slaves are treated with extreme mildness, and are usually fed as well as their masters. A slave can redeem himself at a price fixed by law. Thus the fate of the slave is softened by the hope of freedom, and the authority of the master by the habit of being confounded, in some sort, with those who were the other day in slavery. The laws against slaves are much neglected; those in their favour are very exactly observed. Few of the creoles can either read or write. The island is, in general, well watered by rivers and brooks without number, but certain spaces are deprived of this advantage. The French part of St. Domingo, containing 2,500,000 acres, of which 1,500,000 were under high cultivation in 1789, was then divided into 10 jurisdictions, which were subdivided into 52 parishes. W. jurisdictions, Port au Prince, St. Mark, Le Petit Gœave, and Jérémie—in the N. Cape François, Fort Dauphin, and Port de Paix—those in the S. Les Cayes, St. Louis, and Jacmel. Before the late revolution, there were in these parishes about 42000 white people, 44000 free people of colour, and 600,000 slaves. The exports from Jan. 1, 1789, to Dec. 31, of the same year, were 47,516,532 lbs. of white sugar, 93,573,300 lbs. of brown sugar; 76,835,219 lbs. coffee; 7,004,274 cotton; 758,628 lbs. indigo; and other articles, as tamed hides, molasses, spirits, &c. to the value of 46,873 livres. The total value of duties on the above exports

tations, amounted to 770,800 dollars, 3cts. Port au Prince is the seat of the French government in this island, in time of peace, and a place of considerable trade. Cape François exceeds Port au Prince in the value of its productions, the elegance of its buildings, and the advantageous situation of its port. It is the governor's residence in time of war. The Mole, though inferior to these in other respects, is the first port in the island for safety in time of war, being by nature and art strongly fortified. The other towns and ports of any note, are Fort Dauphin, St. Mark, Leogane, Petit Goave, Jeremie, Les Cayes, St. Louis, and Jacmel, which see under their different names. To these particular observations, we add the following, of a more general nature: The sugar and indigo plantations are in the flat, the coffee in the mountainous lands. The plantations are for the most part enclosed with live hedges, straight and well dressed; the dwelling and manufactory houses were built and laid out with great neatness and taste; every habitation possessed a private hospital for the accommodation of its sick negroes, who were parentally dealt with; the roads were excellent; and from the general hospitality and cheerfulness of its former inhabitants, it was considered as one of the most enviable spots on earth. Such was the French part of St. Domingo in 1789; but, alas! it is no more: the destructive ravages of an unrelenting insurrection, of frightful massacres and conflagrations, have laid waste all those beautiful settlements, reduced the buildings to ashes, and laid low

in dust or scattered in exile its wretched inhabitants.

DOMINGO, *St.* the capital of the Spanish part of the island of St. Domingo or Hispaniola, is situated on the W. bank of the Ozama, on the S. side of the island, towards the E. end. To the W. and to the N. of the city, the land is rough and rocky for about half a league, but after that it becomes good, and the country delightful. Towards the sea the site of the city lies very high, which forms an insurmountable dyke against the fury of the waves. It is surrounded with a rampart 8 feet in diameter, and about 10 feet high. The streets are spacious, and straight as a line, which gives it a pleasing appearance. Ten of these streets run from N. to S. and 10 others from E. to W. The greatest part of the houses, first built, are of a sort of marble found in the vicinity, and in the style of the ancient towns of Spain and Italy: those of a more recent construction are of tapia, a sort of pise. To erect these buildings, a case is made of planks, between pillars of masonry: this case is filled by degrees with a reddish clay, which is rammed down as it is thrown in, until it forms a solid or sort of wall, between the pillars. The clay thus pressed together, acquires an amazing hardness, and the walls are sometimes so solid and strong, that the pillars of masonry are useless. The houses of St. Domingo are tolerably handsome, in a simple style, and nearly uniform. A considerable part of these built within these 15 years, are of wood, covered with the leaves or taches of palm trees. The roofs are generally platformed, being shaped so as to conduct the rain

water to the cisterns. The climate of the capital is, happily, very temperate. The nights of those months which answer to the winter in Europe, are even found to be cold. The cathedral in this declining city, is a noble Gothic pile begun in 1512, and finished in 1540, and was constructed after the model of a church at Rome. It merits admiration on account of the boldness of its vault, which, notwithstanding the ravages of earthquakes in its neighborhood, has never, till within these 15 or 20 years, had a single flaw. The dust of Columbus rested within this pile until the year 1796, when it was removed. Here are 3 convents for men; which have increased in importance since 1782; 2 nunneries, 3 hospitals, a college, and a gaol. The convent of the Cordeliers was built by Ovando in 1503, on a little hill containing a mine of mercury. All the 3 parochial churches of St. Domingo are beautiful, rich in ornaments, in vases of gold and silver set with precious stones, in pictures, in statues of marble and of metal; but the cathedral surpasses the others in every respect. The population of the city of St. Domingo amounts to between 20 and 30,000. This city is 70 leagues E. by S. of Port au Prince, 90 S. E. of Cape François. N. lat. 18 19 30, W. long. from Paris 72 37.

DOMINICA, the last of the leeward or Caribbee islands, taking them from N. W. to S. E. It is situated about half way betwixt Guadaloupe on the N. W. and Martinico on the S. E. 15 leagues from each, between 15 20 and 15 44 30 N. lat. and between 61 17 and 61 30 W. long. being about 29 miles in length, and nearly

16 broad, and contains 186,436 acres of land, and is divided into 10 parishes. The island contains many high and rugged mountains, interspersed with fertile vallies, and is watered by upwards of 30 rivers, beside a number of rivulets. The forests afford an inexhaustible quantity of rose wood, so esteemed by cabinet makers. The fruits and other productions are similar to those in the neighboring islands; but the soil being generally thin, is more adapted to the rearing of cotton than sugar. The best eye-stones that are known, are found on the shores of this island. The value of exports, according to the current London prices in 1788, amounted to £302,987-15 ster. including exports to American States, value £7,164-5. The cargoes, in 162 vessels, consisted of 71,302 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lbs. of sugar—63,392 gall. of rum—16,803 gall. molasses—1,194 cwt. 3 qrs. 2 lbs. cacao—18,149 cwt. 3 qrs. 6 lbs. coffee—11,250 lbs. indigo—970,816 lbs. cotton—161 cwt. ginger, besides hides, dying woods, &c. The number of inhabitants, in the same year, appears to have been 1236 whites—445 free negroes, &c. and 14,967 slaves. The only towns here of any note are Charlotte-town, the capital and seat of government, formerly called Roseau, on the S. W. side of the island, and Portsmouth, situated at the head of Prince Rupert's bay. It was taken by the French in the late war, and restored to Britain at the peace of 1783.

DONEGAL. There are 3 townships in Pennsylvania of this name; the one in Lancaster co. another in Westmoreland, and a third in Washington co.

DORCHESTER, a township in

Grafton co. N. Hampshire, of 175 inhabitants, N. E. of Dartmouth College about 17 miles.

DORCHESTER, an ancient and respectable town in Norfolk co. Massachusetts, 2 miles S. by E. of Boston. It has a handsome church, 256 houses, and 1722 inhabitants.

DORCHESTER, in Cumberland co. N. Jersey, lies on the E. side of Morris R. 17 miles eastward of Fairfield.

DORCHESTER Co. in Maryland, is on the E. side of Chesapeake bay. The number of its inhabitants 15,875, of whom 5337 are slaves. The produce is chiefly wheat, corn and lumber. Its chief town is Cambridge.

DORCHESTER, a small town of S. Carolina, on Ashly R. 18 miles W. N. W. of Charleston city. This place was settled and named as early as 1700, by a colony from Dorchester and its vicinity, in Massachusetts; and a part of its inhabitants, about the year 1750, left it and settled Midway, in Georgia.

DORLACH, a township in Otsego co. N. York; 433 of its inhabitants are electors.

DORSET, a township in Bennington co. Vermont, having 958 inhabitants; 27 miles N. by E. of Bennington.

DOUGLASS, a township in Worcester co. Massachusetts, having 1080 inhabitants; 16 miles S. of Worcester, and 47 S. W. of Boston.

DOUGLASS, a township in Montgomery co. Pennsylvania.

DOUVE'S Falls, in York co. Maine, a place where a post-office is kept; 7 miles from Berwick, and 8 from Sanford.

DOVER, a township in Norfolk co. Massachusetts, has 485 inhabitants, 15 miles S. of Boston.

DOVER, a considerable township in Strafford co. New-Hampshire, and the shire town of the co. situated on Cochecho river, about 4 miles above its junction with Newichwanock river, which together form the Piscataqua; 10 miles S. by E. of Rochester, 6 from Berwick, in Maine, and 12 N. W. by N. from Portsmouth. The Indians named the lower part of the town Winichahanat, and the upper part Cochecho; by the first settlers it was called Northam. It contains 1998 inhabitants. The public buildings are a congregational church, Friends' meeting-house, court-house, and gaol. N. lat. 43 11, W. long. 70 50.

DOVER, a township in Monmouth co. New-Jersey, between Shrewsbury and New Stafford—910 inhabitants.

DOVER, the metropolis of Delaware State, Kent co. on the S. W. side of Jones' creek, about 4½ miles N. W. from its mouth in the Delaware; 12 miles from Duck creek, 48 from Wilmington, and 76 S. S. W. of Philadelphia. It contains about 100 houses, built principally of brick. There are 4 streets, which intersect each other at right angles, in the centre of the town. The area included within these intersections, extends into a spacious parade; on the E. side of which, is an elegant state-house. The town has a lively appearance, and drives on a considerable trade with Philadelphia, chiefly in flour. N. lat. 39 10, W. long. 75 34.

DOVER, a town in York co. Pennsylvania, of about 40 houses.

DOWNE, or *Downs*, a township in Cumberland co. New-Jersey.

DOWNINGS, a post-town of Pennsylvania, in Chester co. on

the E. side of Brandywine creek; 33 miles W. by N. of Philadelphia.

DOYLSTOWN, a village in Bucks co. Pennsylvania, 15 miles N. W. from Newton, and 33 W. by N. of Philadelphia.

DRACUT, a town in Middlesex co. Massachusetts, on Merrimack river, has 1217 inhabitants, and lies 30 miles N. by W. of Boston.

DRESDEN, a township in Lincoln co. Maine, 9 miles from Wiscasset Point, 15 from Fort Weston, at Hallowell, and 180 N. by E. of Boston. Swan island is in this township.

DROMORE, a township in Lancaster co. Pennsylvania.

DRUMMOND, or Accomac courthouse, Virginia, is on the post-road from Philadelphia to Norfolk, 20 miles from Belhaven, and 194 from Philadelphia.

DRYDEN, a military township in the State of N. York, 8 miles E. of the S. end of Cayuga Lake.

DUANESBURGH, a township in Albany co. N. York, containing 1470 inhabitants.

DUBLIN, a town in Cheshire co. N. Hampshire, of 901 inhabitants, 28 miles S. E. of Charlestown, and 63 W. of Portsmouth.

DUBLIN, a pleasant town in Philadelphia co. Pennsylvania, 10 miles N. E. of Philadelphia, and as far S. W. of Bristol. Also, a township in Huntingdon co. in Pennsylvania.

DUCK, a river in Tennessee, runs a N. W. course, and empties into the Tennessee in N. lat. 36 W. It is 200 yards wide 5 miles from its mouth, which is 57 miles westerly of Nashville; and is boatable 90 miles.

DUCK-CREEK-CROSS-ROADS, or *Salisbury*, a considerable and thriving post-town in the State of Del-

aware, situated on Duck Creek. It contains about 90 houses in one street, and carries on a considerable trade with Philadelphia, and is one of the largest wheat markets in the State. It lies 12 miles N. by W. of Dover, and 36 from Wilmington.

DUCKTRAP, a village in Maine, where a post-office is kept, in Hancock co.; containing 278 inhabitants; 12 miles from Belfast, and 32 from Penobscot.

DUDLEY, a town in Worcester co. Massachusetts, of 1114 inhabitants, 18 miles southward of Worcester, and 55 S. W. of Boston.

DUKE'S Co. in Massachusetts, comprehends Martha's Vineyard island, Chabaquiddick island, Norman's island, and the Elizabeth islands; situated on the S. E. coast of the State. The number of inhabitants is 3265. Chief town, Edgarton.

DUMFRIES, a port of entry and post-town in Virginia, and chief town of Prince William co. It lies on the N. side of Quantico creek, 4 miles above its entrance into the Potowmack, and 10 miles from Colchester. Its public edifices are an Episcopal church, a court-house and gaol. The exports from this port for one year, ending the 30th of Sept. 1794, amounted in value to 85,635 dollars. It lies 28 miles N. by E. of Frederickburg, and 185 S. W. of Philadelphia.

DUMMER, a township in Grafton co. N. Hampshire, S. W. of lake Umbagog.

DUMMERSTON, a township in Windham co. Vermont, N. of Brattleborough, 1501 inhabitants.

DUNBARTON, a township in Hillsborough co. N. Hampshire, 917 inhabitants; 9 miles S. of

Concord, and 36 W. of Portsmouth.

DUNCANSBOROUGH, a township of Vermont, on the W. side of lake Memphremagog.

DUNDERBERG, in English, *Thunder Hill*, is on the W. side of Hudson R. at the S. E. entrance of the highlands, opposite Peek's Kill; and is remarkable for its echoes.

DUNCARD'S Bottom, a tract of fine lands on the E. side of Cheat R. in Virginia, about 22 miles from its mouth, and 49 W. S. W. from Fort Cumberland.

DUNSTABLE, a township in Hillsborough co. N. Hampshire, on the W. side of Merrimack R. separated by the State line from Pepperel and Dunstable in Middlesex co. Massachusetts. It contains 632 inhabitants, and lies about 40 miles N. W. of Boston.

DUNSTABLE, a township of Massachusetts, adjoining the above, Middlesex co. and has 380 inhabitants, and lies 37 miles N. westerly of Boston.

DUPLIN Co. in Wilmington district, N. Carolina, inhabitants 5662, of whom 1383 are slaves. The chief town is Sarecto.

DU QUESNE, *Fort*. See *Pittsburg*.

DURHAM, a township in Cumberland co. Maine, on the S. W. bank of Androscoggin R. which separates it from Bowdoin on the N. E. It contains 724 inhabitants and lies 143 miles N. easterly of Boston.

DURHAM, a post-town in Strafford co. N. Hampshire, 12 miles W. of Portsmouth, and contains 1247 inhabitants. On the top of a hill in this town is a rock, computed to weigh 60 or 70 tons, so exactly poised on another rock,

as to be moved by one's finger. Its situation appears to be natural.

DURHAM, a pleasant neat town in N. Haven co. Connecticut, 22 miles S. W. of Hartford, 6 S. of Middleton, and 18 N. E. of N. Haven.

DURHAM, a township in Bucks co. Pennsylvania.

DUTCHESS Co. in N. York, is on the E. side of Hudson R. It has the State of Connecticut on the E. West-Chester on the S. and Columbia co. on the N. It contains 15 townships, of which Poughkeepsie and Fish-Kill are the chief, and 45,266 inhabitants. In the year 1792, a remarkable cavern was discovered in this county, at a place called by the Indians Sepalcot, at Rhyneck.

DUTCH AMERICA. The only possession which the Seven United Provinces, now called the Batavian Republic, retain on the continent of America, is the province called Dutch Guiana. A part of these possessions have been lately taken by the English. The islands in the West-Indies belonging to the republic are St. Eustatius and Curassou. The small island of Saba, near St. Eustatius, and the islands Bonaire and Aruba; which are appendages to Curassou, and chiefly improved in raising cattle and provisions for that island.

DUTCH GUIANA, in S. America, is bounded N. by the Atlantic ocean; lies between 5 and 7 N. lat. extending along the coast from the mouth of Oronoko R. to the river Marowync. This country was esteemed by admiral Rodney, who captured it in 1780, as an acquisition of more value to the British empire, than all their W. India islands. It is divided into 3 distinct governments, viz.

2 Surinam, 2 Berbisch, 3 Essequibo and Demerara. The two last are districts, forming one government. A number of fine rivers pass through this province, the chief of which are Essequibo, Surinam, Demerara, Berbisch, and Canya. Essequibo is 21 miles wide at its mouth, and is more than 300 miles in length. The others are navigable, and are described under their different names. The chief towns are Paramabiro and Staebroeck. In the months of September, October, and November, the climate on the coast is unhealthy, particularly to strangers; 100 miles back from the sea, you come to quite a different soil, a hilly country, a pure, dry, wholesome air, where a fire sometimes would not be disagreeable. Along the sea-coast, the water is brackish and unwholesome—the air damp and sultry. About 70 miles from the sea, on the river Surinam, is a village of about 40 or 50 houses, inhabited by Jews. This village and the towns above mentioned, with the intervening plantations, contain all the inhabitants in this colony, which amount to 2,200 whites, and 43,000 slaves. The country around is thinly inhabited with the native Indians, a harmless friendly set of people. On each side of the rivers and creeks are situated the plantations, containing from 500 to 2000 acres each, in number about 550 in the whole colony, producing at present annually about 16,000 hhds. of sugar, 12,000,000lb. coffee, 700,000lb. cocoa, 850,000lb. cotton. The soil is perhaps as rich and as luxuriant as any in the world; it is generally a rich, fat, clayey earth, lying in some places above the level of the riv-

ers at high water (which rises about 8 feet) and in most places below it. This colony, by proper management, it is asserted, might become equal to Jamaica. Land is not wanting; it is finely intersected by noble rivers, and abundant creeks; the soil is of the best kind, it is well situated, and the climate is not very unhealthy, and is growing better, as the country is cleared of its woods, and cultivated. The colony is guarded by about 1600 regular troops, paid by the directors. These troops together with a corps of about 250 free negroes, paid by the court here, and another small corps of chasseurs, and so many slaves as the court thinks fit to order from the planters from time to time, are dispersed at posts placed at proper distances on a Cordon, surrounding the colony on the land side, in order, as far as possible, to defend the distant plantations and the colony in general from the attacks of several dangerous bands of runaway slaves, which from very small beginnings have, from the natural prolificacy of the negro race, and the continual addition of fresh fugitives, arrived at such an height as to have cost the country very great sums of money and much loss of men, without being able to do these negroes any effectual injury. This colony was first possessed by the French about the year 1630 or 40—was taken up by some Englishmen, about 1650. In 1667 it was taken by the Dutch. At present this colony is in the possession of the British.

DUTCHMAN'S Point, on lake Champlain, about 16 miles S. of the Canada line.

DUXBROUGH, a maritime township in Plymouth co. Massachusetts. It contains 1460 inhabitants. It is 3 miles W. by N. of Plymouth, across the bay, and 8 round by land, and 38 S. E. by S. of Boston.

DUXBURY, a township in Hillsborough co. N. Hampshire. It has 169 inhabitants.

DUXBURY, a township in Chittenden co. Vermont, about 20 miles S. E. of Burlington; and contains 39 inhabitants.

E

EARL, a township in Lancaster co. Pennsylvania.

EAST BETHLEHEM, a township in Washington co. Pennsylvania.

EAST CHESTER, a township in West Chester co. N. York, about 8 miles S. W. of Rye; and 17 N. E. of N. York. It contains 740 inhabitants.

EASTERN-RIVER, a settlement in Hancock co. Maine; containing 240 inhabitants.

EASTERTON, a village in Dauphin co. Pennsylvania, on the E. side of Susquehanna R. 4 miles N. by W. of Harrisburg, and 111 N. W. by W. of Philadelphia.

EAST FLORIDA. See *Florida*.

EAST GREENWICH, a post town, in Kent co. Rhode-Island; 16 miles S. of Providence, and 22 N. N. W. of Newport; and contains 1824 inhabitants.

EAST HADDAM, a township in Middlesex co. Connecticut, on the E. side of Connecticut R. 14 miles E. of Middleton, and 23 N. W. of New London.

EASTHAM, a township in Barnstable co. Massachusetts, on the peninsula of Cape Cod, 95 or 100 miles S. E. of Boston. It contains 1834 inhabitants.

EAST HAMPTON, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts; 6 miles S. of Northampton, and 105 W. by S. of Boston,—457 inhabitants.

EAST HAMPTON, a handsome town in Suffolk co. N. York, on the S. E. coast of Long-Island, 12 miles E. N. E. of S. Hampton, and 105 E. of N. York city. It has an academy, and about 80 dwelling-houses in one street. The township contains 1497 inhabitants. Gardner's Island is annexed to this town.

EAST HARTFORD, in Hartford co. Connecticut, E. of Connecticut R. opposite to Hartford. Here are iron and glass works.

EAST HAVEN, a township in N. Haven co. Connecticut, on the E. side of N. Haven harbor.

EAST HAVEN, a township in Essex co. Vermont.

EAST KINGSTON, in Rockingham co. N. Hampshire, has 906 inhabitants.

EASTON, a post-town of Pennsylvania, and capital of Northampton co.; pleasantly situated at the mouth of the Lehigh; and on the W. side of Delaware R. It is regularly laid out, and contains about 150 dwelling-houses, a church, court-house, register's office, and an academy. It is 12 miles N. E. of Bethlehem, and 70 N. of Philadelphia.

EASTON, the chief town of Talbot co. Maryland, formerly called Talbot Court-House, is on the E. side of Chesapeake bay. It has a handsome court-house, and market-house; about 150 dwelling-houses; and several stores for the supply of the adjacent country. It is 5 miles S. westerly of Williamsburg, 37 S. of Chester Town, and 118 S. W. of Philadelphia.

EASTON, a township in Wash-

ington co. N. York, and has 2539 inhabitants.

EASTON, or *Eastown*, a township important for its iron manufactures, in Bristol co. Massachusetts, near the head of Raynham R. 6 miles N. W. of Raynham, has Bridgewater on the E. adjoining. It contains 1466 inhabitants. The best mill-saws in the State are made here. The art of making steel was introduced here by Capt. Eliphalet Leonard, in 1787. It is made in quantities; and is cheaper than imported steel, and equal in quality for large work, such as ploughshares, mill saws, horse shoes, &c. which require large quantities of hard steel. But for edge tools, in general, it is found to be of inferior quality to what is imported. The manufacture of linseed oil began here in 1792, and from an annual stock of 3000 bushels of seed, there has been annually produced near 5000 gallons of oil.

EAST RIVER, in the State of N. York, and the waters of N. or Hudson R. form York island.

EAST-TOWN, in Chester co. Pennsylvania.

EAST-WHITEBLAND, a township in Chester co. Pennsylvania.

EAST WINDSOR, a township in Hartford co. Connecticut; and about 7 miles N. E. of Hartford.

EATON, a town in Strafford co. N. Hampshire, 3 miles N. of the Great Ossipee lake, and about 56 N. by W. of Portsmouth. It has 253 inhabitants.

EATONTOWN, improperly called *Edentown*, a pleasant village in New-Jersey, about a mile S. of the town of Shrewsbury, in the same township.

EBENEZER, a post-town, and the chief of Effingham co. Geor-

gia, seated on the S. W. bank of Savannah river, 5 miles from Abbeccorn, 25 N. N. W. of Savannah, 75 S. E. of Louisville, and 860 S. W. of Philadelphia. It contains but a few houses.

EDEN, a township in Hancock co. Maine, incorporated in 1796, taken from the northerly part of Mount Desert.

EDEN, a township in Orleans co. Vermont, N. W. of Craftsbury, adjoining.

EDENTON, a district on the sea-coast of N. Carolina, subdivided into 9 counties, viz. Chowan, Pasquotank, Perquimins, Gates, Hertford, Bertie, and Tyrrel. It contains 53,770 inhabitants, of whom 19,198 are slaves. Its chief town is Edenton.

EDENTON, the capital of the above district, is a post-town and port of entry, at the head of a bay on the N. side of Albemarle sound, and at the N. E. side of the opening of Chowan river. It contains above 150 indifferent wooden buildings, and a few handsome ones. Its situation is advantageous for trade, but unhealthy. Its exports in the year ending September 30, 1794, amounted to the value of 50,646 dollars. It is 97 miles N. of Newbern, 139 S. E. of Petersburg, and 440 S. S. W. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 36 6, W. lo. 77 11.

EDESTON, a plantation in Hancock co. Maine, containing 110 inhabitants.

EDGARTON, a port of entry and post-town of Massachusetts, and the chief town of Duke's co. on the E. side of the island of Martha's Vineyard. The fertile island of Chabaquidick is within the jurisdiction of Edgerton; which has a small trade to the West-Indies. The exports in

1794, for one year, ending September 30th, amounted to 2257 dollars value. It lies about 14 miles S. of Barnstable co. on the main, and 94 miles S. S. E. of Boston. It contains 1352 inhabitants.

EDGCOMB, a township in Lincoln co. Maine, containing 855 inhabitants. It lies 180 miles N. by E. of Boston.

EDGCOMB, a co. of Halifax district, N. Carolina. It contains 10,255 inhabitants, of whom 2009 are slaves.

EDGEFIELD Co. in S. Carolina, in the district of Ninety-Six; contains 13,289 inhabitants, of whom 3619 are slaves. The court-house, where is a post-office, is 20 miles from Abberville court-house; 25 from Augusta, and 60 from Columbia.

EDGEMONT, a township in Delaware co. Pennsylvania.

EDISTO, or *Ponpon*, a navigable river in S. Carolina, which rises in two branches, which unite below Orangeburgh.

EDWARD, a fortification in Washington co. N. York, on the E. bank of Hudson river, now in ruins. N. lat. 43.7, W. long. 74.

EFFINGHAM, a township in Strafford co. N. Hampshire, S. E. of Ossipee pond, on Ossipee river, 154 inhabitants.

EFFINGHAM Co. in the lower district of Georgia, on Ogeechee R. contains 2424 inhabitants. Chief towns, Ebenezer and Elberton.

EGG-HARBOR, a town in Gloucester co. New-Jersey.

EGREMONT, a township in Berkshire co. Massachusetts, containing 759 inhabitants,—15 miles S. W. of Stockbridge, and 145 W. of Boston.

ELBERT, a new co. in the upper district of Georgia, on the tract of land between Tugulo and Broad rivers.

ELBERTON, the seat of justice in the above co. is 23 miles N. W. of Petersburg, and 30 S. E. of Franklin court-house.

ELBERTON, a post-town in Effingham co. Georgia, on the N. E. bank of Ogeechee R. containing about 30 houses. It is about 19 miles W. of Ebenezer, 48 N. W. of Savannah, and 55 S. E. of Louifville.

ELIZABETH CITY Co. in Virginia, lies between York and James river, and contains 3450 inhabitants, of whom 1876 are slaves.

ELIZABETH Islands, several islands on the S. E. side of Buzzard's bay, extending S. westerly from the extremity of Barnstable co. in Massachusetts, and bearing N. W. from Martha's Vineyard; situated between 41 24 and 41 32 N. lat. and between 70 38 and 70 56 W. long. They are 6 in number, viz. Nafhawn, Pasque, Nafhawenna, Pinequese, Cuttabunk and Nenimifet. Cuttabunk is the island on which Gosnold landed and built a store house and fort in 1602. All these belong to Duke's co.

ELIZABETH, a short southern arm of James R. in Virginia. It affords an excellent harbor, and large enough for 300 ships. The channel is from 150 to 200 fathoms wide; and at common flood tide it has 18 feet water to Norfolk, which stands near the mouth of its eastern branch.

ELIZABETH, a township in Lancaster co. Pennsylvania, containing about 30 houses, 18 miles N. W. by W. of Lancaster, and 84 W. by N. of Philadelphia.

ELIZABETHTOWN, a post-town and borough, in Effex co. N. Jersey. In the compact part of the town, there are about 150 houses, two brick churches, one for Presbyterians, the other for Episcopalians, and an academy. This is one of the oldest towns in the State. It lies 6 miles south-erly of Newark, and 15 S. W. by W. of N. York.

ELIZABETHTOWN, a village of Alleghany co. Pennsylvania, on the S. E. side of Monongahela R. between Redstone Old Fort and Pittsburg, about 18 miles from each, and 6 above the mouth of the Youghagany. Many boats are built here for the trade and em-igration to Kentucky, and in the environs are several saw-mills.

ELIZABETHTOWN, a post-town of Maryland, and capital of Washington co. formerly called *Hagarstown*, seated in the fertile valley of Conegocheague. It has several streets regularly laid out. The houses are principally built of brick and stone, in number about 300. Episcopalians, Pres-byterians, and German Luther-ans have each a church. The court-house and market-house are handsome buildings, and the gaol is of stone, and substantial.

ELIZABETHTOWN, the chief town of Tyrrel co. N. Carolina, 40 miles from Fayetteville, and 55 from Wilmington.

ELIZABETHTOWN, a post-town in Bladen co. N. Carolina, on the N. W. branch of Cape Fear. It contains a court-house, gaol, and about 30 houses; 36 miles south-ward of Fayetteville, and 47 N. W. of Wilmington.

ELK, a navigable river of the eastern shore of Maryland.

ELK, a short navigable river, in the State of Tennessee.

ELKRIDGE, a small town in

Ann Arundel co. Maryland, on the S. bank of Patapsco R. This place is famous for the bright to-bacco called *bite's foot*. It is 8 miles S. W. of Baltimore, and 19 N. W. of Annapolis.

ELKTON, a post-town of consid-erable trade, at the head of Ches-apeak bay, in Maryland, and the capital of Cecil co. The tide flows up to the town, and it en-joys great advantages from the carrying trade, between Balti-more and Philadelphia. Up-wards of 250,000 bushels of wheat are collected here annual-ly, for supplying those markets, or the neighboring mills. Elk-ton consists of one street, in which are about 90 houses, a court-house, and gaol. On the W. side of the town is an academy. It is 12 miles S. W. of Christiana bridge, 10 N. E. of Charlestown, 47 S. W. of Philadelphia, and 56 N. E. of Baltimore.

ELLINGTON, a township of a-bout 200 families, in Tolland co. Connecticut. It lies about 12 miles N. E. of Hartford city, and 6 W. of Tolland.

ELMORE, a township in Or-leans co. in Vermont; with 12 inhabitants.

EMMAUS, a Moravian settle-ment, 8 miles from Bethlehem, in Pennsylvania.

EMMITSBURGH, a flourishing village in Frederick co. Mary-land, 24 miles N. E. by E. of Frederick, and 50 N. W. of Bal-timore.

ENFIELD, a township in Hart-ford co. Connecticut, on the E. bank of Connecticut R. opposite to Suffield. The compact part of the town, contiguous to the river, is very pleasant. It is 16 or 18 miles N. of Hartford.

ENFIELD, a township in Graf-ton co. N. Hampshire, about 12

miles S. E. of Dartmouth college ; has 724 inhabitants.

ENGLISH Harbor, one of the best harbors in the island of Antigua, on the S. shore. It is well fortified, and has a royal navy yard and arsenal, with conveniences for careening ships of war. N. lat. 17 8 25, W. long. 61 27 30.

ENGLISH NEIGHBORHOOD, a village in Bergen co. N. Jersey, on a N. E. branch of Hackinack river, W. of and in the vicinity of Fort Lee.

ENGLISHTOWN, in N. Jersey, a small village in Monmouth co. 6 miles W. of Monmouth courthouse, and 18 E. of Princeton.

ENOREE, a N. W. branch of Broad river, in S. Carolina.

ENOSBURG, a township in Franklin co. Vermont, about 18 or 20 miles E. of Swantown.

EPHRATA, or *Dunkirk Town*, a village in Lancaster co. Pennsylvania ; 12 miles N. of the town of Lancaster, and upwards of 60 W. of Philadelphia. It is situated in a romantic and sequestered vale, and inhabited by a religious community called *Tinkers*, who are mostly of German descent. This settlement is sometimes called *Tinker's Town*, and consists of about 40 buildings ; of which 3 are places of worship. They subsist by cultivating their lands, by attending a printing-office, a grist-mill, a paper-mill, an oil-mill, &c. and the sisters by spinning, weaving, sewing, &c.

EPPING, a plantation in Maine, of about 25 families, 12 miles from Narraguagus.

EPPING, a township in Rockingham co. N. Hampshire, having 1740 inhabitants. It is 6 miles N. W. of Exeter, and 23 W. of Portsmouth.

Epsom, a township in Rocking-

ham co. N. Hampshire ; 10 miles E. of Concord, and 45 miles N. W. of Portsmouth. It has 799 inhabitants.

ERIE, Fort, a strong fortification in Upper Canada, on the N. shore of Lake Erie, and on the W. bank of Niagara R. 27 miles S. by E. of Niagara Fort.

ERIE, a lake of the fourth magnitude in N. America, is situated between 41 and 43 N. lat. and between 78 48 and 83 W. long. Its form is elliptical. Its length is about 225 miles ; and its medium-breadth about 40. It affords good navigation for shipping of any burden. The coast on both sides of the lake is generally favorable for the passage of batteaux and canoes. It has a great variety of fine fish, as sturgeon, eel, white fish, trout, perch, &c.

ERROL, a small town on lake Umbagog, New-Hampshire.

ERVINE, a township in Ontario co. New-York.

ESCAMBLA, one of the most considerable rivers that fall into the bay of Pensacola, in W. Florida. Capt. Hutchins ascended it in a boat upwards of 80 miles, and from the depth of water there, it appeared to be navigable for pettiaugers, many miles further. The lands in general on each side of the river, are rich, low, or swampy, admirably adapted to the culture of rice or corn.

ESQUIMAUX, a large bay on the Labrador coast, around which live the Esquimaux Indians.

ESSEQUEBO, is a district of Dutch Guiana, in S. America, and receives its name from the large navigable river which waters it.

ESSEX, a maritime co. in Massachusetts, in the N. E. corner of the State, is subdivided into 22

townships, which contain 7644 houses and 57,913 inhabitants; being the most populous, of its size, of any in the State, having about 135 souls to a square mile.

ESSEX Co. in Virginia, on Rapahannock river, contains 9122 inhabitants, of whom 5440 are slaves.

ESSEX Co. in N. Jersey, is in the eastern part of the State, and divided from Staten-Island by Newark bay. It has three townships, viz. Newark, Elizabethtown and Acquackanack, which contain 17,785 inhabitants.

ESSEX Co. in Vermont, is the north-easternmost in the State.

ESSEX, a township in Chittenden co. Vermont, contains 354 inhabitants.

ESTHER Town, in Lancaster co. Pennsylvania, a little N. of Harrisburg.

EUSTATIA Town, in the island of Eustatia or Eustatius.

EUSTATIUS, St. or *Eustatia*, is the chief island belonging to the Dutch in the W. Indies, in 17 29 N. lat. and in 63 10 W. long. and 3 leagues N. W. of St. Christopher's. It is only a mountain, about 29 miles in compass, rising out of the sea, like a pyramid, and almost round; but though so small and inconveniently laid out by nature, the industry of the Dutch has turned it to so good account, that it is said to contain 5000 whites, and 15,000 negroes. The sides of the mountains are laid out in very pretty settlements: but they have neither springs nor rivers. The produce is chiefly sugar and tobacco. The Dutch first took possession of this island in the year 1635.

EVANS-HAM, the capital of

Wythe co. in Virginia. It contains a court-house, gaol, and about 25 houses; 40 miles W. by S. of Christiansburg, 242 in a like direction from Richmond.

EVESHAM, a township in Burlington co. N. Jersey, 7 miles easterly of Haddonfield, 16 E. of Philadelphia, and 25 S. of Burlington.

EXETER, a post town in Rockingham co. N. Hampshire, and, next to Portsmouth, the most considerable sea-port town in the State. It is situated at the head of navigation on Swamscot, or Exeter R. a branch of the Piscataqua, 15 miles S. W. of Portsmouth, and a like distance N. W. of Newburyport. The tide rises here 11 feet. It is well situated for a manufacturing town, and has already a duck manufactory in its infancy, 6 saw-mills, a fulling-mill, sitting-mill, paper-mill, snuff-mill, 2 chocolate and 10 grist-mills, iron works, and 2 printing-offices. The public edifices are 2 Congregational churches, an elegant building appropriated for the academy, a handsome and capacious court-house, and a gaol. The public offices of the State are kept here at present. Besides the celebrated Exeter academy, there are here an English school, and 6 or 8 private schools, chiefly for females. The number of inhabitants, 1722. It lies 54 miles N. of Boston, and 402 N. E. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 42 59, W. long. 71. "Phillips Exeter Academy" was founded and endowed by the Hon. John Phillips, L. L. D. of Exeter, and incorporated by act of Assembly in 1781. It is a very respectable and useful institution, under the inspection of a board of trustees, and the in-

mediate government and instruction of a preceptor and an assistant. It has a fund of £.15,000, a part of which is in lands not yet productive. The present annual income is £480. It has commonly between 50 and 60 students.

EXETER, a township in Washington co. Rhode-Island. It contains 2495 inhabitants.

EXETER, a township in Luzern co. Pennsylvania.

EXETER, a town in New-Hanover co. in Wilmington district, N. Carolina; 36 miles N. from Wilmington.

F

FABIUS, one of the military townships in New-York.

FAIRFAX Co. in Virginia, on the W. bank of Patomack R. and contains 12,320 inhabitants. Chief town, Alexandria.

FAIRFAX, a township in Franklin co. Vermont, contains 254 inhabitants; 9 miles from lake Champlain.

FAIRFIELD, a plantation, in Lincoln co. Maine; on the S. E. bank of Kennebeck R. about 17 miles from Pittstown, and 7 from Fort Halifax, has 492 inhabitants.

FAIRFIELD, a new township in Herkmes co. N. York.

FAIRFIELD, a township in Franklin co. Vermont, E. of St. Albans; and contains 129 inhabitants.

FAIRFIELD, a township in Washington co. N. York.

FAIRFIELD, a township in Cumberland co. N. Jersey, on Cohanzey creek, 25 miles E. by S. of Salem.

FAIRFIELD Co. in Connecticut, is the S. westernmost in the

State. It is divided into 13 townships, of which Fairfield and Danbury are the chief; and contains 36,250 inhabitants.

FAIRFIELD, a post town and port of entry of Connecticut, and capital of the above county, is pleasantly situated, 22 miles S. W. by W. of N. Haven, and 64 from N. York. It contains about 200 houses, a neat Congregational church, and a courthouse. About 4 miles N. W. of the body of the town, and in the township, is the parish of Greenfield, in which is a flourishing academy. A high eminence in the centre of the parish commands a delightful prospect. It was burnt by a party of Tories and British, under the command of Gov. Tryon, in 1777; the loss sustained amounted to upwards of £40,000. Fairfield carries on a considerable trade to the W. Indies. The exports for one year, ending Sept. 30th. 1794, amounted to 77,425 dollars.

FAIRFIELD, a township in Westmoreland co. Pennsylvania.

FAIRFIELD Co. in Camden district, S. Carolina, between Water-ree and Broad rivers, contains 6138 white inhabitants. Its chief town is Winnsborough.

FAIRHAVEN, in Bristol co. Massachusetts, lies on the N. W. side of Buzzard's bay, and on the eastern side of Accushnet river, opposite Bedford.

FAIRHAVEN, a considerable township in Rutland co. Vermont, N. W. of Poultney—contains 545 inhabitants, and is 51 miles N. of Bennington.

FAIRLEE, a township in Orange co. Vermont, on the W. bank of Connecticut R. 16 miles N. of Dartmouth College. It contains 463 inhabitants. This township

has lately been divided. The names of the two divisions are Fairlee and West Fairlee. In the former are two remarkable ledges of rocks, which project to the river, presenting a perpendicular front; one about 200 feet high, the other as much as 300. The latter called Sawyer's mount appears to hang over the road, and to threaten the traveller as he passes. The space between this ledge and the river is scarcely wide enough for a road. Behind these mountains is a pond of considerable size, bordered with excellent land, and thickly settled.

FALKLAND Isles lie at no great distance from the straits of Magellan, at the utmost extremity of S. America; between 50 and 56, W. long. and 51 and 53, S. lat. The Spaniards now send criminals to these inhospitable shores from their settlements in America.

FALLS, a township in Bucks co. Pennsylvania.

FALLING Spring, a branch of James R. in Virginia. The water falls over a rock 200 feet. Between the sheet of water and the rock below, a man may walk across dry.

FALMOUTH, a township, formerly including Portland, in Cumberland co. Maine, containing 2991 inhabitants, is situated on Casco bay, 120 miles N. N. E. of Boston.

FALMOUTH, a township in Hants co. Nova-Scotia; 28 miles N. W. of Halifax.

FALMOUTH, a maritime township and post-town in Barnstable co. Massachusetts, on the N. E. part of the Vineyard sound, 77 miles S. E. by S. of Boston, 18 from Sandwich, and 9. from

Holme's Hole. It contains 1637 inhabitants.

FALMOUTH, a post-town in Stafford co. Virginia, on the N. bank of Rappahannock river, nearly opposite to Frederickburg. It contains about 150 houses. It is 23 miles S. W. of Dumfries; 76 N. by E. of Richmond, and 207 S. westerly of Philadelphia.

FALMOUTH, a town in Lancaster co. Pennsylvania, 20 miles westerly of Lancaster.

FALMOUTH, a town and harbor on the S. shore of the island of Antigua, in the W. Indies.

FALMOUTH, in the island of Jamaica, W. Indies; commonly called the Point, is situated on the S. side of Martha Brae harbor; and including the adjoining villages of Martha Brae and the Rock, is composed of 220 houses. Here 30 capital stationed ships load for Great-Britain, exclusive of sloops and smaller craft.

FALSINGTON, a village in Pennsylvania, in Bucks co. 28 miles N. E. of Philadelphia.

FANNET, a township in Franklin co. Pennsylvania.

FAQUIER Co. in Virginia, is bounded E. by Prince William co. and contains 17,892 inhabitants.

FAREWELL, Cape, the S. point of W. Greenland.

FARMINGTON, a very flourishing township of excellent land, in Lincoln co. Maine, on Sandy river, 35 miles N. W. of Hallowell, 30 same course from Harrington, and 204 N. N. E. of Boston. Number of inhabitants, about 1200. A very few years since this township was a wilderness.

FARMINGTON, a large, pleasant, and wealthy town in Hartford co. Connecticut, 10 miles S. W. of Hartford city, 32 N. E. of No

Haven, and 22 E. of Litchfield.

FAWN, a township in York co. Pennsylvania.

FAYETTE, a settlement in Tioga co. N. York, between the Unadilla and the main branch of the Chenengo. It is laid out into 100 lots of a square mile each, as nearly as the ground will permit.

FAYETTE Co. in Pennsylvania, is bounded S. by part of Maryland and Virginia, and W. by Monongahela R. It is divided into 11 townships, of which Union is the chief. The number of inhabitants is 13,325.

FAYETTE, a district of N. Carolina, comprehending 6 counties, viz. Moore, Cumberland, Sampson, Richmond, Robeson, and Anson. It has 34,020 inhabitants, of whom 5,678 are slaves.

FAYETTEVILLE, so called in honor of the Marquis La Fayette, a flourishing post-town of N. Carolina, the seat of justice for the above district, and pleasantly situated in Cumberland co. on the W. side of the N. W. branch of Cape Fear R. nearly at the head of navigation, and 100 miles above Wilmington, and 61 southerly of Raleigh. On the bank of the R. stand a few buildings and the tobacco ware houses, which have received in one season 6000 hhds. of tobacco, equal in quality to that of Peterfburg. The compact part of the town is situated about a mile from the R. It contains about 400 houses, 2 handsome edifices for the supreme, district, and co. courts, and the meetings of the town officers and its citizens. The Free Masons' lodge is also a large and handsome building. The town is regularly laid out, and its principal streets are 100

feet wide. Here are three mills, two considerable distilleries and breweries, and several extensive tan yards. The trade to Wilmington is very considerable, to which it sends down tobacco, wheat, flour, beef, pork, flax-seed, hemp, cotton, butter, lumber, staves, naval stores, &c. The situation of the town is agreeable and healthy, and stands in a settlement of Scotch Highlanders, and is 55 miles N. W. of Camden in S. Carolina, 100 S. W. of Tarborough, 147 S. W. by S. of Halifax, 379 S. by W. of Washington city, and 526 S. W. by S. of Philadelphia.

FAYETTE, a co. of Kentucky. Chief town Lexington.

FAYSTOWN, in Chittenden co. Vermont, uninhabited in 1790.

FEDERALSBURG, a village in Maryland, on the E. side of Chesapeake bay, about 20 miles N. E. of Cambridge.

FE, SANTA, the capital of N. Mexico, in N. America. It is situated near the source of Rio del Norte, 130 leagues from its mouth, in the gulf of Mexico. It is said to be a rich and regularly built city, and a bishop's see. Baudrand makes it 9 leagues from the river. It is also called Santa Fe de Grenada; by others N. Mexico. N. lat. 36, W. long. 104.

FE, SANTA, a city of Paraguay, S. America, 150 leagues S. by S. W. of the city of Assumption. It stands on the W. side of Paraguay R. S. lat. 30 45, W. long. 60 40.

FELL'S Point. See *Baltimore*.

FER, POINT AU, on the W. coast of lake Champlain, lies in Clinton co. nearly 5 miles S. of the division line between N. York and Lower Canada, and 25 miles S. of St. John's. The British oc-

occupied a barrack here, furnished with one field piece, a few men, and a subaltern officer. It has been given up according to treaty.

FERMANAGH, a township in Mifflin co. Pennsylvania.

FERRISBURGH, a township in Addison co. Vermont, on Lake Champlain. It contains 481 inhabitants.

FIG-TREE Bay, lies on the S. W. side of the island of St. Christopher's, at the head of which stands Sandy-Fort town. The bay is secured by a fort on each side.

FINCASTLE, a post-town in Virginia, and capital of Botetourt co. on the W. side of the North Mountain. Here are about 50 houses, a court-house and gaol. It lies on the post-road from Richmond to Kentucky, 192 miles W. by N. of Richmond.

FINDLEY, a township in Washington co. Pennsylvania.

FISHERSFIELD, a township in Hillsborough co. N. Hampshire, containing 331 inhabitants—about 16 miles easterly of Charlestown.

FISHER'S Island, in Long-Island Sound, lies opposite to Groton in Connecticut, is about 10 miles in length and 2 in breadth, having a light soil, favorable for raising sheep. It produces also wheat and other grain. It is annexed to the township of Southhold on Long-Island.

FISHING Bay, in Maryland, lies on the E. side of Chesapeake bay.

FISHING Bay, on the S. side of Lake Ontario, is about 37 miles E. of Fort Niagara.

FISHING-CREEK, a township on Susquehanna river, in Pennsylvania.

FISKILL, a post-town in Dutch-

ess co. N. York, 5 miles E. of Hudson R. at the foot of the Highlands, which rise S. of it; containing about 30 houses, a church for Episcopalians, and one for Low Dutch. The township is very extensive, and contains 5,941 inhabitants. It lies 14 miles S. by E. of Poughkeepsie, and 66 N. of N. York city.

FITCHEBURGH, a post-town of Massachusetts, Worcester co. 23 miles N. of Worcester, 24 from Concord, and 42 N. W. of Boston. It has 1,151 inhabitants.

FITZWILLIAM, a township in Cheshire co. N. Hampshire, about 16 miles E. of Connecticut river, and has 1,038 inhabitants.

FLATBUSH, the chief town of King's co. Long-Island, N. York. It is a pleasant and healthy town, 5 miles S. by E. from New-York city. It contains a number of dwelling-houses, mostly in one street; many of which are elegant and commodious. The inhabitants are chiefly of Dutch descent. It contains 941 inhabitants. The land lies low; and in summer the whole township appears like an extensive garden. The public buildings are a Dutch church, a court-house, and an academy, called Erasmus Hall, the most flourishing of all the academies in the State. It is in a pleasant and healthful situation, 4 miles from Brooklyn ferry. A bloody battle was fought near this town on the 27th of August, 1776, when the Americans were defeated by the British with great loss.

FLATLANDS, a small township in King's co. Long-Island, distant from N. York city 6 or 7 miles. It contains 423 inhabitants.

FLAT Rock is an expansive, clear, flat rock, but a little above

the surface of the ground, and near the banks of a delightful rivulet of excellent water, which is one of the head branches of Great Ogeechee river, in Georgia. This is a common rendezvous or camping-place for traders and Indians.

FLATTERY, *Cape*, so named by Capt. Cook, on account of its promising at a distance what it denied on a nearer approach. Lat. 48 15, long. 235 30 E.

FLEMINGTON, a small post-town of N. Jersey, in Hunterdon co. about 6 miles N. eastward of Amwell on Delaware river, 23 N. N. W. of Trenton, and 53 N. E. by N. of Philadelphia. It contains about a dozen compact houses.

FLETCHER, a township in Franklin co. Vermont, has 47 inhabitants.

FLINT River, a considerable river of Georgia, which rises in the country of the Creek Indians, and running a S. and thence a S. W. course, joins the Appalachicola, at its entrance into Florida. The Flint is about 30 rods wide, and from 12 to 15 feet deep in summer, and has a gentle current. The territory lying on this river, especially on the upper part of it, presents every appearance of a delightful and fruitful region in some future day; it being a rich soil, and exceedingly well situated for every branch of agriculture, and offers an uninterrupted navigation to the bay of Mexico, and Atlantic ocean, and thence to the W. India islands and over the whole world. There are a number of villages of Creek Indians on this river.

FLINT, a small river, in the Genesee country, N. York, which runs N. N. E. into Canandarqua creek.

FLINTSTON, a plantation in Cumberland co. Maine, having 180 inhabitants.

FLORIDA, a township in Orange co. N. York, 6 or 8 miles S. of Goshen, and 50 N. W. of New-York city.

FLORIDA, *East and West*, belonging to Spain, situated between 25 and 31 N. lat. and between 80 and 91 W. long. about 600 miles in length. Its breadth is various; the broadest part of W. Florida is about 130 miles, while the narrow peninsula of E. Florida extends, in the same direction, from S. to N. 400 miles. It is bounded N. by Georgia, S. by the gulf of Mexico, E. by the Atlantic ocean, and W. by the Mississippi, which separates it from Louisiana, and is nearly of the form of the letter L. Among its rivers that fall into the Atlantic, St. John's and Indian rivers are the chief. Seguana, Appalachicola, Chatahatchi, Escambia, Mobile, Pascagoula, and Pearl rivers, all rise in Georgia, and run southerly into the gulf of Mexico. The climate is little different from that of Georgia. There are, in this country, a great variety of soils; the eastern part of it, near to, and about St. Augustine, is by far the least fruitful. The banks of the rivers which water the Floridas, and the parts contiguous, are of a superior quality, and well adapted to the culture of rice and corn. The orange and lemon trees grow here, without cultivation, to a large size, and produce better fruit than in Spain and Portugal. The intervalles between the hills are extremely rich. The principal town in W. Florida is Pensacola; in E. Florida, St. Augustine. The Spanish strength in the Floridas, in 1790,

was as follows, according to Mr. Melford's account: Troops and levies at St. Augustine and on St. John's river, 400—St. Mark's, 100—Pensacola, 350—Mobile and Tombigbee, 150—at the Natchez, 200. The number of American families that have been Spanish subjects since 1783, amounts to 1720, viz. at Tenfau, near Mobile bay, 90—on Tombigbee river, 130—at the Natchez, on the Mississippi, 1500. The British divided this country into E. and W. Florida. During the American war, both the Floridas were reduced by the Spaniards, and guaranteed to the crown of Spain by the definitive treaty of 1783.

FLORIDA KEYS, or *Martyr's Islands*, a number of rocks and sand banks, projecting from the peninsula of E. Florida inward, to the gulf of Mexico, in the form of a hook.

FLOWERTOWN, in Pennsylvania, is a small village about 12 miles N. of Philadelphia, in Montgomery co.

FLOYD, a new township in Herkemer co. N. York.

FLOSHING, a town in Queen's co. N. York, on Long-Island, and on the S. side of Hell Gate; 7 miles E. by N. of New-York city. It contains 1607 inhabitants.

FLUVANNA Co. Virginia, on Fluvanna or James river, contains 3,921 inhabitants. There is great plenty of marble, both white and variegated with blue, red and purple veins, found here, on James R. at the mouth of Rockfish; where it forms a large precipice, overhanging a navigable part of the river.

FOLLOWFIELD, a township in Washington co. Pennsylvania.

PONTAINE, *Belle*, a settlement

on the E. side of the Mississippi, 23 miles below Cahokia.

FORESTERTON, a village in Burlington co. N. Jersey, about 15 miles E. of Philadelphia, and 11 S. of Burlington city.

FOKKS, a township in Northampton co. Pennsylvania.

FORT BALIZE, at the mouth of Mississippi river, lies 105 miles below the city of New-Orleans.

FORT BREWINGTON, in N. York State, is situated at the W. end of Oneida Lake.

FORT CHARTRES, in the N. W. Territory, on the Mississippi R. 19 miles W. N. W. of Kaskaskias village.

FORT EDWARD, a pleasant village in Washington co. N. York, on the E. bank of Hudson R. 49 miles N. of Albany. It has its name from the large fort built here in 1755, now in ruins.

FORT ANNE, a village on the head waters of Wood creek, in Washington co. N. York, 60 miles N. E. of Albany city. It has its name from a small picket fort, erected in the reign of Queen Anne, of which there is no vestige left.

FORT GEORGE, lies at the S. end of lake George, 62 miles N. of Albany. Here are the remains of the old forts, George, and William Henry. The situation is pleasant, but there is hardly the appearance of a village.

FORT ROYAL, one of the principal towns in the island of Martinico, in the W. Indies. It is the seat of government in the island. The citadel, which defends the town, cost the French £325,000 sterling. The harbor here is one of the best in the W. Indies, and the ships of war winter in it.

FORTUNE, a large bay towards the S. W. part of Newfoundland

island. It has great depth of water throughout.

FOSTER, a township in Providence co. Rhode-Island, containing 2268 inhabitants; 17 miles westerly of Providence, and 31 N. W. of Newport.

FOXBOROUGH, a township in Norfolk co. Massachusetts, containing 674 inhabitants, 26 miles S. of Boston.

Fox, a river in the N. W. Territory, which rises in the S. and runs about 50 miles N. where it approaches very near to, and parallel with, Ouifconsin, a N. eastern branch of the Mississippi river. From the Great Carrying place here, through lake Winnebago, it runs easterly, then N. E. to bay Puan, about 180 miles. Its breadth is between 70 and 100 yards. The land on its borders is good, thinly wooded with hickory, oak, and hazel.

FRAMINGHAM, a township in Middlesex co. Massachusetts, containing 1598 inhabitants, 24 miles W. S. W. of Boston.

FRANCESTOWN, Hillsborough co. N. Hampshire, 21 miles to the S. W. of Concord. It has 982 inhabitants.

FRANCISBOROUGH, a settlement in York co. Maine, 311 inhabitants.

FRANCIS, St. a lake, or extension of the river St. Lawrence, between Kingston and Montreal, through which passes the line dividing Upper from Lower Canada. This lake is about 21 miles long, and, in the widest place, about 9 miles wide.

FRANCIS, St. a river in Lower Canada, which rises from lake Memphremagog, and runs northward into the river St. Lawrence. It is not all the way navigable.

FRANCIS, St. in Brazil, S. Amer-

ica, a long and large river, which empties into the ocean, N. E. of the town of Serégippe del Rey. It has a number of towns and settlements, chiefly on its head waters.

FRANÇOIS, *Cape St.* a jurisdiction, city, and port in the N. western part of the island of St. Domingo. This jurisdiction is in the N. division of the island, in what was called the French part of it; and contains 13 parishes. Its exports from Jan. 1, 1789, to Dec. 31, of the same year, were as follow: 31,187,636 lbs. white sugar; 7,267,531 lbs. brown sugar, 32,545,524 lbs. coffee; 269,240 lbs. cotton; 245,177 lbs. indigo; tanned hides, molasses, spirits, &c. to the value of 21,789 livres. Total value of duties on exportation, 253,590 dollars, 37 cents. Cape François exceeds Port au Prince in the value of its productions, the elegance of its buildings, and the advantageous situation of its port. The city, which is the governor's residence in time of war, is situated on a cape at the edge of a large plain, cut through by straight roads, 40 feet broad, uninterruptedly lined with hedges of lime and lemon trees, intermixed with long avenues of lofty trees, leading to plantations which produce a greater quantity of sugar than any spot of the same size in the world. The town is situated in the most unhealthy place of this extensive and beautiful plain. The harbour is admirably well situated for ships which come from Europe, being only open to the N. from whence ships receive no damage, its entrance being sprinkled over with reefs that break the force of the waves. Before its destruction in 1793,

this city contained about 8000 inhabitants; whites, people of colour, and slaves.

FRANÇOIS, *Old Cape*, the northernmost point of the island of St. Domingo or Hispaniola.

FRANCONIA, a township in Grafton co. N. Hampshire, 14 miles N. E. of Haverhill (N. H.) on Connecticut R. 72 inhabitants.

FRANKFORT, a township in Hancock co. Maine, on the W. side of Penobscot bay, 8 miles W. of Penobscot, and 238 N. E. of Boston; 891 inhabitants.

FRANKFORT, or *Frankford*, a pleasant, thriving village of about 50 houses, chiefly of stone, an Episcopal and a German church, on elevated ground, about 5 miles N. E. of Philadelphia.

FRANKFORT, a new township in Herkemer co. N. York, E. of Whitestown, adjoining.

FRANKFORT, a thriving village in Hampshire co. Virginia, 13 miles N. W. of Rumney, 4 miles S. of the Potowmac, and 10 S. S. E. of Fort Cumberland.

FRANKFORT, the capital of Pendleton co. Virginia, on a S. branch of Potowmac R. has a court-house, gaol, and about 30 houses; 180 miles N. W. of Richmond.

FRANKFORT, the capital of Kentucky, Franklin co. on the N. E. bank of Kentucky R. about 50 miles from its confluence with the Ohio. It is a flourishing town, regularly laid out, and has a number of handsome houses. The state-house is a handsome stone building. Here is also a tobacco ware-house. It is 30 miles N. of Harrodsburg, 40 N. by W. of Danville, and 790 W. by S. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 38 14, W. long. 95 28.

FRANKLIN, *Fort*, in Pennsylvania, was erected in 1787, on

the S. W. bank of Alleghany R. 53 miles S. S. E. of Presque Isle, and 63 northward of Pittsburg.

FRANKLIN Co. Vermont, on lake Champlain, contains 20 townships.

FRANKLIN Co. in Pennsylvania, lies chiefly between the N. and S. mountains, and comprehends the middle part of the beautiful & rich valley of Conegocheague; is divided into 11 townships, which contain 15,655 inhabitants.

FRANKLIN, a county in Kentucky; chief town, Frankfort.

FRANKLIN Co. in Halifax district, N. Carolina, contains 7559 inhabitants, of whom 2717 are slaves. Chief town, Lewisburg.

FRANKLIN Co. in Virginia; 6842 inhabitants, including 1073 slaves. A range of the Alleghany Mountains passes through it on the N. W.

FRANKLIN Co. Georgia, in the Upper District, on Tugulo river, contains 1041 inhabitants. The court-house is 17 miles from Hatton's Ford on Tugulo R. 25 from Elberton, and 77 from Washington.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE. See *Lancaster*, in Pennsylvania.

FRANKLIN, a township in Norfolk co. Massachusetts, has 1101 inhabitants, and lies 30 miles S. W. of Boston.

FRANKLIN, a new township in Dutchess co. N. York 210 of whose inhabitants are qualified to be electors.—Also, a new township in Delaware co. of whose inhabitants 239 are electors. It lies S. W. from, and borders on Harpersfield. This town was divided by an act of the Legislature, 1797.

FRANKLIN, a township in Westmoreland co. Pennsylvania.

—Also, 30 others in the same State, viz. in York co. Fayette co. and in Washington co.

FRANKLIN, a township N. London co. Connecticut, 6 miles N. W. of Norwich. It contains above 1000 inhabitants.

FRANKSTOWN, a township in Huntingdon co. Pennsylvania, on the Frankstown branch of Juniata R. 20 miles W. of Huntingdon.

FREDERICA, a village in Kent co. Delaware, of about 40 houses, 12 miles E. of Dover, and 88 from Philadelphia.

FREDERICA, a town of Glynn co. in Georgia; on St. Simon's island, in a very pleasant situation, and was built by Gen. Oglethorpe. The fortrefs was beautiful and regular, but is now in ruins. The town contains but few houses, which stand on an eminence, upon a branch of Alatomaha river, which washes the W. side of this agreeable island, and forms a bay before the town, affording a safe and commodious harbor for vessels of the largest burden; which may lie along the wharf.

FREDERICK Co. Maryland, on Potowmac R. On the Monocacy river and its branches in this co. are about 37 grist-mills, a furnace, iron forge, and a glass manufactory, called the Etna glass works, which are in a thriving state. It contains 30,791 inhabitants. Chief town, Fredericktown.

FREDERICK Co. Virginia, on Shenandoah R. contains 19,681 inhabitants. Near the North Mountain in this co. is a curious cave, by some called *Zaney's Cave*. Its entrance is on the top of an extensive ridge. You descend 30 or 40 feet as into a well, from whence the cave then ex-

tends, nearly horizontally, 400 feet into the earth, preserving a breadth of from 20 to 50 feet, and a height of from 5 to 12 feet. It is used with a bucket and windlafs as an ordinary well. It is said there is a current in it tending sensibly downwards. Chief town, Winchester.

FREDERICK, a township in Montgomery co. Pennsylvania.

FREDERICK, a town in Cecil co. Maryland, 6 miles S. W. of Warwick, and 14 E. of Grove point, in Chesapeake bay.

FREDERICKSBURG, a post-town in Spotsylvania co. Virginia, on the S. W. bank of Rappahannock river, 110 miles from its mouth in Chesapeake bay. It is an incorporated town, and regularly laid out into several streets, the chief of which runs parallel with the river, and in all contains upwards of 200 houses, two tobacco warehouses, and several stores of well-assorted goods. Its public buildings are an Episcopal church, an academy, court-house and gaol. It is a place of considerable trade, and contains about 2000 inhabitants. It is 50 miles S. S. W. of Alexandria, 68 N. by E. of Richmond.

FREDERICKSTOWN, in Dutchess co. N. York, contains 5932 inhabitants.

FREDERICKTON, a considerable township in the province of N. Brunswick, 90 miles up St. John's R. which is thus far navigable for sloops.

FREDERICKTOWN, a post-town of Maryland, and capital of Frederick co. The streets are regularly laid out, intersecting each other at right angles. The dwelling-houses, chiefly of stone and brick, are about 700 in number, many of which are hand-

some and commodious. The public edifices are, one church for Presbyterians, two for German Lutherans and Calvinists, and one for Baptists, an elegant court-house, a gaol, and a brick market-house. It is a very flourishing town, and has considerable trade with the back country. The Etna glass works are situated 4 miles above the town, on Tuikarora creek. Fredericktown is 47 miles W. by N. of Baltimore, 24 E. of Sharpsburg, and 148 S. W. by W. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 39 24.

FREEHOLD, a post-town in Monmouth co. N. Jersey, 15 miles W. of Shrewsbury, and 20 S. E. by S. of N. Brunswick. In this town was fought the obstinate battle called the Monmouth battle, on the 28th of June, 1778. There is an academy in this town, and it contains 3785 inhabitants.

FREEHOLD, *Upper*, a township of N. Jersey, Monmouth co. adjoining the Burlington and Middlesex cos. on the N. and S. W. and Freehold on the E. It contains 3,442 inhabitants.

FREEHOLD, a township in Albany co. N. York, containing 1822 inhabitants.

FREEPORT, a township in Cumberland co. Maine, at the head of Casco bay; about 10 miles N. E. of Portland, and 140 N. by E. of Boston. It contains 1330 inhabitants.

FREETOWN, a township in Bristol co. Massachusetts, contains 2202 inhabitants, 50 miles south-erly of Boston.

FRENCH AMERICA. The only part of the continent which the French nation now possess, is the district or province of Cayenne, and the island of the same name

on its coast, in S. America. In the W. Indies the French claim the following islands, to which the reader is referred for a particular description: *St. Domingo*, or Hispaniola, *Gaudaloupe*, *St. Lucia*, *Tobago*, *St. Bartholomew*, *Desseada*, and *Marigalante*. The W. India islands are at present in fluctuating a state, and so often changing masters, that it is impossible to give a correct account of them.

FRENCH BROAD, a navigable R. in Tennessee, formed by two main branches, which unite about 58 miles from the source of the Nolachucky, the eastern branch; thence flows N. westerly about 25 miles, and joins the Holston 11 miles above Knoxville, and is 400 or 500 yards wide. The navigation of this branch is much interrupted by rocks.

FRENCH CREEK, a N. western water of Alleghany R. into which it falls along the N. side of Fort Franklin, 63 miles N. by E. of Pittsburg. It affords the nearest passage to Lake Erie. It is navigable with small boats to LeBeuf; the portage thence to Presque Isle, from an adjoining peninsula, is 15 miles. This is the usual route from Quebec to Ohio.

FRENCHMAN'S BAY, lies on the sea coast of Lincoln co. Maine, and is formed by Mount Desert island on the westward, and the peninsula of Goldborough township on the eastward.

FRENCH TOWN, in Cecil co. Maryland, lies on the E. side of Elk R. a mile S. of Elkton.

FRIEDBURG and FRIEDLAND, two Moravian settlements in Wachovia, Surry co. N. Carolina.

FROBISHER'S STRAITS, lie a little to the northward of Cape Fare-

well and W. Greenland, and were discovered by Sir. Martin Frobisher.

Frog's Point or Neck, in West Chester co. New-York, on the coast of Long-Island Sound, 9 miles from Harlaem heights.

FRONTINAC, Fort, a fortress in Canada, situated at the head of a fine bay or harbor, on the N. W. side of the outlet of Lake Ontario, where all sorts of vessels may ride in safety. It is a league from the mouth of the lake, and a short distance S. of Kingston, and about 300 miles from Québec. The British, under Col. Bradstreet, took it in 1759, to whom it was confirmed at the peace in 1763.

FRYDUFFERIN, a township in Chester co. Pennsylvania.

FRYING-PAN, a dangerous shoal so called from its form, at the entrance of Cape Fear R. in N. Carolina; the S. part of it is in N. lat. 33 32, 6 miles from Cape Fear pitch, and 24 S. E. by S. from the light-house on Bald Head.

FRYBURGH, a township pleasantly situated in York co. Maine, in a bend of Saco R. and has a flourishing academy, and contains 447 inhabitants. This is the ancient Indian village Pigwaket, through which the upper part of Saco meanders; 60 miles from the sea, and 120 N. by E. of Boston.

FUCA, Straits of Juan de, lie on the N. W. coast of N. America. The entrance is in N. lat. 48 25, W. long. 124 52. The Spaniards, jealous of their right to the American coast, established a settlement at this place.

FUNDY, a large bay which opens between the islands in Penobscot bay, in Lincoln co. Maine, and Cape Sable, the S. western point of Nova-Scotia. It

extends about 200 miles in a N. E. direction. It is 12 leagues across from St. John's, in N. Brunswick, to the Gut of Annapolis, in Nova-Scotia; where the tides are rapid, and rise 30 feet. Above this it preserves nearly an equal breadth, until its waters are formed into 2 arms, by a peninsula, the western point of which is called Cape Chignecto. At the head of the N. eastern arm, called Chignecto channel, which, with bay Verte, forms the isthmus, the tides rise 60 feet. In the Basin of Minas, which is the E. arm or branch of this bay, the tides rise 40 feet. These tides are so rapid as to overtake animals feeding on the shore.

FUNKSTOWN. See *Jerusalem*.

G

GAGE's Town, a settlement in Sunbury co. N. Brunswick; on the lands granted to Gen. Gage; on the W. side of St. John's R. on the northern shore of the bay of Fundy. The general's grant consists of 20,000 acres of land.

GALEN, a military township in the State of N. York, 12 miles N. W. of the N. end of Cayuga lake, and 13 S. by E. of Great Sodus.

GALICIA, an audience in Old Mexico or N. Spain, containing 7 provinces. Guadalaxara is the capital city.

GALLIOPOLIS, a post-town in the N. W. Territory, situated on a bend of the Ohio, and nearly opposite to the mouth of the Great Kanhaway. It is said to contain about 100 houses, all inhabited by French people. It is 140 miles eastward of Columbia, 300 S. W. of Pittsburg, and 559

S. W. of Philadelphia. This town is said to be on the decline, their right to the lands not being sufficiently secured.

GALLOWAY, a township, in Gloucester co. N. Jersey.

GALWAY, a township in the new co. of Saratoga, in N. York; 491 of its inhabitants are electors.

GAMBLE'S Station, a fort about 12 miles from Knoxville, in Tennessee.

GARDNER, a township in Worcester co. Massachusetts: It contains 531 inhabitants, and is 26 miles N. by W. of Worcester, and 60 N. W. of Boston.

GARDNER'S Island, at the E. end of Long-Island, N. York, is 10 miles N. W. of Montauk Point, and as far S. W. of Plumb island. It contains about 3000 acres of fertile land, the property of one person, and yields excellent grass, wheat and corn. Fine sheep and cattle are raised on it. It is annexed to E. Hampton, and lies 40 miles southwesterly of Newport, Rhode-Island.

GASPEE, or *Namquit Point*, 7 miles S. of Providence (R.I.) projecting from the western shore of Providence R. remarkable as being the place where the British armed schooner, called the *Gaspee*, was burnt, June 10, 1772, by about 60 men from Providence, painted like Narraganset Indians.

GATES Co. in Edenton district, N. Carolina, contains 5,392 inhabitants, including 2,219 slaves. Chief town, Hertford.

GAY Head, is a kind of peninsula on Martha's Vineyard, between 3 and 4 miles in length, and 2 in breadth, and almost separated from the other part of the island by a large pond. The Indians inhabiting this part, when

lately numbered, amounted to 203. The soil is good. The sea has made such encroachments here, that, within 30 years, it has swept off 15 or 20 rods. The extremity of Gay Head is the S. W. point of the Vineyard. N. lat. 41 20, W. long. from Greenwich, 70 50.

GENESSEE Country, a large tract of land in the State of N. York, bounded N. and N. W. by lake Ontario, S. by Pennsylvania, E. by the western part of the military townships in Onondago co. and W. by lake Erie and Niagara river. It is a rich tract of country, and well watered by lakes and rivers; one of the latter, Genessee river, gives name to this tract. It is generally flat; the rivers sluggish; the soil moist; and the lakes numerous.

GENESSEE, a township in Ontario co. N. York, having 217 electors.

GENESSEE River rises in Pennsylvania, in the highest ground in that State. Fifty miles from its source there are falls of 40 feet, and 5 from its mouth, other falls of 75 feet, and a little above that, falls of 96 feet. These falls furnish excellent mill-seats, which are improved by the inhabitants. After a course of about 100 miles, mostly N. E., by N. it empties into lake Ontario, 4½ miles E. of Irondequat, or Rundagut bay, and 80 E. from Niagara falls. The settlements on Genessee river, from its mouth upwards, are, Hartford, Ontario, Wadsworth and Williamsburgh. The last mentioned place, it is probable, will soon be the seat of extensive commerce. There will not be a carrying-place between N. York city and Williamsburgh, when the western canals and locks shall be completed. The

carrying-places at present are as follows, viz. Albany to Schenectady 16 miles, Oswego falls 2, Genesee falls 2; so that there are but 20 miles land carriage necessary, in order to convey commodities from a tract of country capable of maintaining several millions of people. The famous Genesee flats lie on the borders of this river. They are about 20 miles long, and about 4 wide. The soil is remarkably rich, quite clear of trees, producing grass near 10 feet high. These flats are estimated to be worth £200,000 as they now lie. They are mostly the property of the Indians.

GENEVA, a post-town in Onondago co. N. York, on the great road from Albany to Niagara, on the bank of the N. W. corner of Seneca lake, about 74 miles W. of Oneida-castle, and 92 W. of Whites town. The Friends' settlement lies about 18 miles below this. Here were 20 log-houses, and a few other buildings several years ago, which have much increased since.

GENEVIEVE, *St.* a village in Louisiana, on the western bank of the Mississippi, nearly opposite to the village of Kaskaskias, 12 miles southerly of Fort Chartres. It contained, about 20 years ago, upwards of 100 houses, and 460 inhabitants, besides negroes.

GEORGE'S, *St.* a cape and islands, nearly opposite to the river Apalachicola, on the coast of E. Florida.

GEORGE, *Lake*, in East-Florida, is a dilatation of the river St. John, and called also Great Lake. It is about 15 miles wide, and generally about 15 or 20 feet deep. The lake is beautified with 2 or 3 fertile islands. Here are

evident marks of a large town of the Aborigines, and the island appears to have been once the chosen residence of an Indian prince. On the scite of this ancient town, stands a very pompous Indian mount, or conical pyramid of earth, from which runs in a straight line, a grand avenue or Indian highway, thro' a magnificent grove of magnolias, live oaks, palms and orange-trees, terminating at the verge of a large, green, level savanna. From fragments dug up, it appears to have been a thickly inhabited town.

GEORGE, *Lake*, lies to the southward of lake Champlain, and its waters lie about 100 feet higher. The portage between the two lakes is a mile and a half; but with a small expense might be reduced to 60 yards; and with one or two locks might be made navigable through, for bâteaux. It is a most clear, beautiful collection of water; 36 miles long, and from 1 to 7 wide. It embosoms more than 200 small barren islands. The famous fort of Ticonderoga, which stood on the N. side of the outlet of the lake, where it discharges its waters into lake Champlain, is now in ruins.

GEORGE'S, *St.* a large and deep bay on the W. side of Newfoundland Island. N. lat. 48 12.

GEORGE'S BANK, *St.* a fishing bank in the Atlantic Ocean, E. of Cape Cod, in Massachusetts. It extends from N. to S. between 41 15, and 42 22 N. lat. and between 67 50, and 68 40 W. long.

GEORGE'S, *R. St.* in Lincoln co. Maine, is rather an arm of the sea, and lies about 2 leagues S. W. of Penobscot bay. Four leagues from the mouth of this R. stands

Thomaston. This river is navigable for brigs and ships of a large burden up to the narrows; and from thence about 4 miles higher, to nearly the head of the tide, for sloops and schooners of 80 or 90 tons.

GEORGE'S, *St.* a village nearly in the centre of Newcastle co. Delaware, 17 miles S. by W. of Wilmington, and 45 S. W. of Philadelphia.

GEORGES, *St.* the capital of the island of Grenada, in the W. Indies; formerly called Fort Royale, which name the fort still retains. It is situated on a spacious bay, on the W. or lee-side of the island, not far from the S. end, and possesses one of the safest and most commodious harbors in the British W. Indies, which has lately been fortified at a very great expense, and declared a free port. The town is computed to contain about 2000 inhabitants, many of whom are wealthy merchants. This was its situation before the insurrection of the negroes; of its present state we have not authentic information.

GEORGETOWN, the chief town of Sussex co. Delaware, 16 miles W. S. W. of Lewistown, and 103 S. of Philadelphia—contains about 30 houses.

GEORGETOWN, a post-town in Maryland, Kent co. on the E. side of Chesapeake bay, of about 30 houses, is 60 miles N. E. of Chester, and 65 S. W. of Philadelphia.

GEORGETOWN, a village of Fayette co. Pennsylvania, on the S. E. side of Monongahela river, 16 miles S. W. of Union.

GEORGETOWN, a post-town and port of entry, in Montgomery co. Maryland, in the territory of Columbia, pleasantly situated on a

number of small hills, upon the northern bank of Potowmac R. 4 miles from Washington city, and 8 N. of Alexandria. It contains about 230 houses, several of which are elegant and commodious. The Roman Catholics have established a college here, for the promotion of general literature, which is at present in a very flourishing state. Georgetown carries on a small trade with Europe and the W. Indies. The exports in one year, ending Sept. 30, 1794, amounted to the value of 128,924 dollars. It is 46 miles S. W. by W. of Baltimore, and 148 S. W. of Philadelphia.

GEORGETOWN, in Lincoln co. Maine, is situated on both sides of Kennebeck R. It is the oldest town in the co. contains 1333 inhabitants, and is almost surrounded by navigable waters. The entrance at the mouth of Kennebeck R. is guided on the E. by Parker's island, belonging to this township. It contains about 28,000 acres of land and salt marsh, and is inhabited by more than one-third part of the people of the township. This was the spot on which the Europeans first attempted to colonize N. England, in the year 1607. It is a part of what was called Sagadahock; and the patentees of the Plymouth Company began here to lay the foundation of a great State. They sent over a number of civil and military officers, and about 100 people. By various misfortunes they were forced to give up the settlement, and in 1608, the whole number who survived the winter returned to England. Georgetown is 15 miles S. of Pownalborough, and 170 N. by E. of Boston.

GEORGETOWN, a post-town of

Georgia, in the co. of Oglethorpe, 50 miles S. W. of Augusta, surrounded by a poor country; but, nevertheless, exhibits marks of growing prosperity.

GEORGETOWN, a large maritime district in the lower country of S. Carolina, in the S. E. corner of the State. It is about 112 miles from N. to S. and 63 from E. to W. and is divided into the parishes of All Saints, Prince George, and Prince Frederick. It contains 22,122 inhabitants, of whom 13,131 are slaves.

GEORGETOWN, a post-town, port of entry, and capital of the above district, is situated on a spot near which several streams unite their waters, and form a broad stream called Winyaw bay, 12 miles from the sea. Its situation connects it with an extensive back country of both the Carolinas, and would be a place of vast importance, were it not for a bar at the entrance of Winyaw bay, which interrupts the entrance of vessels drawing above 11 feet water, and is in many respects a dangerous place. It contains above 300 houses, built chiefly of wood. The public buildings are a courthouse, gaol, and academy; 3 churches, of which the Episcopalians, Baptists, and Methodists have one each. There is here a small trade to the W. Indies. The exports for one year, ending Sept. 30, 1795, were to the value of 21,511 dollars. It is 60 miles N. E. by N. of Charleston, 127 S. W. of Wilmington, N. Carolina, and 681 from Philadelphia. N. lat. 33 24, W. long. 79 35.

GEORGIA, one of the United States of N. America, is situated between 30 37 and 35 N. lat. and between 80 8 and 91 8 W.

long. being about 600 miles in length, and on an average 250 in breadth. It is bounded E. by the Atlantic ocean; S. by E. and W. Florida; W. by the river Mississippi; N. E. and N. by S. Carolina and the Tennessee State. It was formerly divided into parishes, afterwards into 3 districts, but lately into two districts, viz. Upper and Lower, which are subdivided into 24 counties, as follow: In the Lower district are Camden, Glynn, Liberty, Chatham, Bryan, McIntosh, Effingham, Scriven, and Burke. The counties in the Upper District are Montgomery, Washington, Hancock, Greene, Franklin, Oglethorpe, Elbert, Wilkes, Lincoln, Warren, Jefferson, Jackson, Bullock, Columbia, and Richmond. The principal towns are Augusta, formerly the seat of government, Savannah, the former capital of the State, Sunbury, Brunswick, Frederica, Washington, and Louisville, which is the metropolis of the State; and here are deposited the records of the State, such of them as a late legislature did not order to be publickly burnt. The principal rivers which water Georgia are, Savannah, Ogeechee and Altamaha. Besides these and their numerous branches, there is Turtle river, Little Sitilla, Great Sitilla, Crooked R. and St. Mary's, which forms a part of the southern boundary of the United States. The rivers in the middle and western parts, as the Mobile, Tombigbee, Pearl, &c. are noticed under their titles. The chief lake or marsh is Ekanfanoka, by some called Ouaquaphenogaw, which is 300 miles in circumference. The eastern part of the State, between the mountains

and the ocean, and the rivers Savannah and St. Mary's, a tract of country more than 120 miles from N. to S. and from 50 to 80 E. and W. is level, without a hill or stone. At the distance of about 40 or 50 miles from the sea board, or salt marsh, the lands begin to be more or less uneven, until they gradually rise to mountains. In the low country, near the rice swamps, bilious complaints and fevers of various kinds are pretty universal, during the months of July, August, and September. In the winter and spring, pleurifies, peripneumonies, and other inflammatory disorders, occasioned by violent and sudden colds, are considerably common, and frequently fatal. Consumptions, epilepsies, cancers, palsies, and apoplexies, are not so common among the inhabitants of the southern as northern climates. The winters in Georgia are very mild and pleasant. In the low lands are the rice, indigo, and cotton fields. In the interior and hilly parts, wheat, Indian corn, and the other productions more common to the northern States. Rice and cotton is at present the staple commodities of the State; tobacco, wheat and indigo are the other great articles of produce. Besides these the State yields silk, corn, potatoes, oranges, figs, olives, pomegranates, &c. The forests consist of oak, hickory, mulberry, pine, cedar, &c. The whole coast is bordered with islands. There is a prospect, that in a few years the States of S. Carolina and Georgia may be able to raise more than *ten millions* of pounds of cotton annually for exportation. Most of the tropical fruits would flourish in this

State, with proper attention. The south-western part of this State, and the parts of E. and W. Florida, which lie adjoining, will probably, in some future time, become the vineyard of America. The chief articles of export are rice, tobacco, indigo, sago, lumber, naval stores, leather, deer-skins, snake-root, myrtle and bees wax, corn, and live stock. The planters and farmers raise large stocks of cattle, from 1,000 to 1,500 head, and some more. The value in sterling money, of the exports of Georgia, in the year 1796, was 950,158. In 1790, the tonnage employed in this State was 28,540, and the number of American seamen 11,225. In return for her exports Georgia receives W. India goods, teas, wines, cloathing, and dry goods of all kinds. From the northern States, cheese, fish, potatoes, apples, cider, and shoes. The imports and exports are principally to and from Savannah, which has a fine harbour, and is the place where the principal commercial business of the State is transacted. According to the census of 1790, the number of inhabitants amounted to 82,548, of whom 29,264 were slaves. The increase by immigration and otherwise, has been very considerable since. The different religious sects are Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists, and Methodists. They have but few regular ministers among them. The literature of this State, which is yet in its infancy, is commencing on a plan which, if ever carried into effect, will be very advantageous to the State. The funds for the support of literary institutions are principally in lands, amounting in the whole

to 50,000 acres, a great part of which is of the best quality, and at present very valuable; together with nearly 6000l. sterling in bonds, houses, &c. This State was first settled in the year 1732, and was the only colony settled at the expense of the crown.

GEORGIA WESTERN TERRITORY. Under this name is included all that part of the State of Georgia which lies W. of the head waters of those rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean. This extensive tract of country embraces some of the finest land in the United States, is intersected with a great number of noble rivers, and is inhabited (except such parts wherein the Indian title has been extinguished) by three nations of Indians, viz. the Muskogulge or Creek, the Chactaws, and Chicafaws. The Cherokees also have a title to a small portion of the northern part of this Territory, on the Tennessee river. These nations together can furnish between 8 and 9000 warriors. About 2000 families of white people inhabit those parts of this Territory where the Indian title has been extinguished, chiefly at the Natchez, and the Yazoo river, on the banks of the Mississippi, and a considerable number on the Tombigbee river, and scattered among the Creek Indians. This Territory, which has lately become an object of much public attention and inquiry, in Europe, as well as in the United States, is very fully and accurately described in the *American Gazetteer*, of which this work is an abridgment, to which inquirers concerning this Territory are referred for information.

GEORGIA, a township in Frank-

lin co. Vermont, on Lake Champlain, contains 340 inhabitants.

GERARDSTOWN, a neat little town, situated in Berkely co. Virginia, containing about 30 or 40 houses; 10 miles from Martinsburg, and 254 from Philadelphia.

GERMAN, a township in Fayette co. Pennsylvania.

GERMAN FLATS, the chief township of Herkemer co. N. York. By the State census of 1796, it had 4194 inhabitants, of whom 684 are electors. It lies on the S. side of Mohawk R. opposite Herkemer. It is 24 miles E. of Whitestown, and 60 miles W. of Schenectady.

GERMANTOWN, Columbia co. N. York, contains 516 inhabitants.

GERMANTOWN, in Philadelphia co. Pennsylvania, 7 miles N. of Philadelphia city, is a corporation, consisting chiefly of High and Low Dutch, and contains about 250 houses, chiefly of stone, some of which are large, elegant and commodious; built chiefly on one street, about two miles in length. The public buildings are a German Calvinist and Lutheran church, a Friend's meeting-house, and an academy. Knit stockings, of cotton, thread and worsted, are manufactured here by individuals to a considerable extent, and of an excellent quality. This town is also rendered famous, by the battle fought in it on the 4th of Oct. 1777.

GERMANTOWN, a post-town and the capital of Stokes co. N. Carolina. It is situated near the Town Fork of Dan R. and contains a court-house, gaol, and about 30 houses. It is 528 miles S. W. by S. of Philadelphia.

GERMANTOWN, the chief town of Hyde co. in Newbera district, N. Carolina.

GERMANY, a township in York co. Pennsylvania.

GERRISH Island, a small isle near Cape Neddock, close to the main land in the District of Maine.

GERRY, a township in Worcester co. Massachusetts, has 740 inhabitants, is 30 miles N. W. of Worcester, and 65 N. W. by W. of Boston.

GETTYSBURGH, a small town in York co. Pennsylvania, of about 30 houses; 8 miles from Millerstown, 15 from Abbotstown, 36 from Williamsport in Maryland, and 118 W. by S. of Philadelphia.

GIBRALTER, an ancient town in the province of Venezuela, in Terra Firma, on the south-eastern side of Maracaibo Lake. The best Spanish tobacco is made here, called Tabago de Maracaibo, from which the valuable snuff is made, vulgarly called *Mackaba fauss*. The air, however, is so unhealthy, that very few but labourers live in the town; the wealthier sort resorting to Merida or Maracaibo. N. lat. 8, W. long. 70 10.

GILL, a new township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, on the W. bank of Connecticut R. a little below the mouth of Miller's R. on the opposite side, and named after his Honor Moses Gill, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts.

GILMANTOWN, a township in Strafford co. N. Hampshire, S. westerly of Lake Winnipiseogee, and 52 miles N. W. of Portsmouth. Its inhabitants, in 1790, amounted to 2613.

GILSON, a township in Cheshire co. N. Hampshire, containing 298 inhabitants; on the E. side of Ashuelot R. and joins Keene on the south.

GIRTY's Town, an Indian village in the N. W. Territory, near the head of the navigable water or landing on St. Mary's R. where the Indians ceded at the treaty of Greenville, a tract of 2 miles square to the United States.

GLAIZE, *An*, a S. S. W. branch of the Miami of the Lake, which interlocks with St. Mary's river. By the treaty of Greenville, the Indians have ceded to the United States a tract of land 6 miles square, at the head of its navigable waters, and 6 miles square at its confluence with the Miami, where Fort Defiance now stands.

GLASGOW, a new county in Newbern district, N. Carolina.

GLASTENBURY, a township in Bennington co. Vermont, having 34 inhabitants. It has good intervalle lands, and lies N. E. of Bennington, adjoining.

GLASTENBURY, a handsome little town in Hartford co. Connecticut, situated on the E. side of Connecticut R. opposite to Weathersfield, 4 miles S. E. of Hartford, and 11 N. of Middletown.

GLOUCESTER, or *Cape-Ann*, a township in Essex co. Massachusetts, whose E. point forms the N. side of the bay of Massachusetts. It contains 5317 inhabitants, and is divided into 5 parishes, and has besides a society of Universalists. This is a post-town and port of entry. The harbor is very open and accessible to large ships; and is one of the most considerable fishing towns in the Commonwealth. At the harbor, properly so called, are fitted out annually from 60 to 70 bankers; and from Squam and Sandy Bay, two small out ports, the bay fishery is carried on with great spirit,

and to a large amount. The exports for one year, ending Sept. 30, 1794, amounted in value to 229,613 dollars. Thatcher's Island, on which are two lights of equal height, lies close to the S. E. side of the township, which is itself joined to the continent by a beach of sand which is very rarely overflowed by the water. There is a very fine white sand here suitable for making glass. The harbor is defended by a battery and citadel erected in 1795. It is 16 miles N. E. by E. of Salem, and 34 N. E. of Boston.

GLoucester, the north-westernmost township, and the largest, in Providence co. Rhode-Island, having Connecticut on the W. and Massachusetts on the N. and contains 4025 inhabitants.

GLoucester Co. N. Jersey, S. of Burlington co. on the Delaware, is divided into 10 townships, viz. Woodbury, Waterford, Newtown, Gloucester Township, Gloucester Town, Deptford, Greenwich, Woolwich, Egg Harbor, and Gallopway. The first 8 lie along the Delaware, and the other two on the ocean. It contains 13,172 free inhabitants, and 191 slaves. There are found in this co. quantities of bog iron ore, which is manufactured into pig and bar iron, and hollow ware. Here is also a glass-house. Chief town, Woodbury.

GLoucester, a small town in the above co. on the E. side of Delaware R. 3 miles below Philadelphia. It was formerly the co. town, but has now scarcely the appearance of a village.

GLoucester, a post-town in Virginia, partly opposite York-Town, 17 miles distant.

GLoucester Co. Virginia, is bounded S. W. by York R. and

contains 13,498 inhabitants, including 7063 slaves.

GLOVER, a township in Vermont, Orleans co. N. E. of Craftsborough, adjoining.

GLYNN Co. in the Lower district of Georgia, bounded E. by the ocean, N. by Alatomaha R. contains 413 inhabitants, including 215 slaves. Chief town, Brunswick.

GNADENHUETTEN, a settlement of the Moravians or United Brethren, on Muskingum R. In 1746 it was a pleasant town, inhabited by Christian Indians, where were a chapel, missionary's house, and many Indian houses. This together with Schoenbrun and Salem were reserved by Congress, by an ordinance, May 20, 1785, for the Christian Indians formerly settled there; Sept. 3, 1788, it was resolved that the plat of each town should make up 4,000 acres, and the grant was made to the United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the heathen.—Also the name of a Moravian settlement on the S. W. bank of Lehigh R. in Pennsylvania, about 29 miles N. W. of Bethlehem.

GNADENHUETTEN NEW, a Moravian settlement on Huron R. about 22 miles from Lake St. Clair, and 28 N. W. of Detroit.

GOAVE LE PETIT, one of the W. jurisdictions of the French part of St. Domingo. It contains 5 parishes, is the unhealthiest part of the colony, the inhabitants being subject to constant fevers, occasioned by the badness of the waters. Its dependencies, however, are healthy, and remarkable for the culture of coffee. Exports from Jan. 1, 1789, to Dec. 31, of the same year; 27,090 lbs white sugar—655,187 lbs brown—807,865 lbs coffee—

50,053 lbs cotton—and 2 rolls indigo.

GOBLANS, POINT AU, a promontory on the N. side of Lake Ontario, about 33 miles south-westerly of Fort Frontinac.

GOLFSTOWN, in Hillsborough co. N. Hampshire, on the western bank of Merrimack R. 3 miles from Amuskeag Falls, and 60 W. of Portsmouth—1275 inhabitants.

GOLDSBOROUGH, a post-town in Hancock co. Maine, containing 267 inhabitants. On the waters of its harbor is the town of Washington. It is 47 miles easterly of Penobscot, 188 S. E. of Portland, and 330 N. E. of Boston.

GOLFBINGTON, the chief town of Washington co. Georgia, situated near the head of Ogeeche R. about 26 miles E. S. E. of Occoee town, 37 S. W. of Augusta, and 50 N. W. of Louisville.

GONAIVES, a bay in the island of Hispaniola, S. eastward of Cape St. Nicholas. N. lat. 19 33.

GOCHLAND, a co. in Virginia, surrounded by Louisa, Fluvanna, Henrico, Hanover, and Powhatan cos. It contains 9,033 inhabitants, including 4,656 slaves.

GOOD HOPPE, a Danish colony in W. Greenland, in N. lat. 64.

GOOSE CREEK, a river which falls into Potowmac R. in Fairfax co. Virginia.

GOOSEBERRY Islands and Rocks, on the coast of Essex co. Massachusetts, have been the occasion of the loss of many valuable vessels.

GONAIVE, an island in the bay of Leogane, in the western part of the island of St. Domingo, 13½ leagues W. by N. W. of Port-au-Prince.

GONAIVES, a sea-port in the same island, at the head of a bay of its own name, on the N. side of

the bay of Leogane. The town is situated on the great road from Port de Paix to St. Mark, 16 leagues S. E. of the former, and 15 N. by E. of the latter. N. lat. 19 27, W. long. from Paris 75 230.

GORHAM, a township in Cumberland co. Maine, on Saco R. 15 miles from Pepperelborough, and contains 2,244 inhabitants.

GOSHEN, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, 14 miles N. of Northampton, and 112 W. by N. of Boston. It contains 681 inhabitants.

GOSHEN, a township in Addison co. Vermont, adjoining to Salisbury on the W. and 21 miles N. E. by E. of Mount Independence.

GOSHEN, a township in Chester co. Pennsylvania.

GOSHEN, a town in Litchfield co. Connecticut, famous for the production of excellent cheese. It is 7 miles N. by N. W. of Litchfield, and 50 N. of New-Haven.

GOSHEN, the most considerable town in Orange co. N. York, about 58 miles N. of N. York city, 20 W. by S. of N. Windfor, and 30 W. by S. of Fish-Kill. This town is pleasantly situated, containing about 60 or 70 houses, an academy, court-house, gaol, and Presbyterian church. The township contains 2,448 inhabitants.

GOSHEN, a township of Maine, 8 miles from Buckston on Penobscot R.

GOSHOSHINK, a Moravian settlement in Pennsylvania, situated on Alleghany R. about 15 miles above Venango, or Fort Franklin.

GOSPORT, formerly called *Apple-dore*, a fishing town on Star Island, one of the isles of Shoals, belonging to Rockingham co. N.

Hampshire, containing 93 inhabitants. It lies about 12 miles E. S. E. of Piscataqua harbor.

GOTHAM, a small village in Maryland, about 4 or 5 miles N. of Baltimore city.

GRACIAS A-DIOS, a town belonging to the province of Honduras, or Comaigua, and audience of Guatemala.

GRAFTON County, the northern part of N. Hampshire, comprehending nearly as much territory as all the other four counties, but is by no means so thickly settled. It is divided into 50 townships, and 17 locations, and contains 13,472 inhabitants. The increase of population, since the enumeration of 1790, has been great.

GRAFTON, a township in the above co. 13 miles S. E. of Dartmouth college, and 19 S. W. of Plymouth—403 inhabitants.

GRAFTON, a township in Worcester co. Massachusetts, containing 900 inhabitants; 40 miles S. W. of Boston, 8 easterly of Worcester, and 34 N. W. of Providence.

GRAINGER, the name given to a new co. in the district of Hamilton, in Tennessee, formed of parts of the counties of Knox, Jefferson and Hawkins; bounded W. by the Indian boundary, N. by the States of Virginia and Kentucky, and on the other sides by the counties of Knox, Jefferson and Hawkins. It is watered by Holston, Clinch and Powell's rivers.

GRAINGER Fort, in Tennessee State, stands on the N. side of Holston river, a little above its junction with the Tennessee, 18 miles below fort Tellico, and 22 miles below Knoxville.

GRANADA, or *Grenada*, the most southerly of the Caribbee Islands

in the W. Indies, situated between 11 58 and 12 20 N. lat. and between 61 20 and 61 35 W. long. about 20 leagues N. W. of Tobago, and 20 N. of New-Andalulia, on the continent of America; 30 leagues S. W. of Barbadoes, and 70 from Martinico. Its extreme length is about 28 miles, and its breadth 13 miles. It contains about 80,000 acres of land; of which (although no less than 72,141 acres paid taxes in 1776, yet) the quantity under cultivation never exceeded 50,000 acres. The face of the country is mountainous, but not inaccessible in any part; and it abounds with springs and rivulets. The exports of the island and its dependencies, in 1776, were valued at the ports of shipping, to be worth 600,000*l.* sterling. The sugar was the produce of 106 plantations; and they were worked by 18,293 negroes; which was more than a hogthead of Muscovado sugar of 16cwt. from the labour of each negro, old and young, employed in its cultivation and manufacture—a return unequalled by any other British island in the W. Indies, St. Christopher's excepted. The exports of 1787 were inferior: by the prices in London, the value of the cargoes was, however, £614,908 9*s.* 3*d.* and consisted of the following articles shipped off in 188 vessels, viz. 175,548cwt. 9lbs. sugar—670,390 gallons of rum—4,300 gallons molasses—8,812cwt. 2qrs. 4lbs. coffee—2,716cwt. 3qrs. 18lbs. cocoa—2,062,427lbs. cotton—2,810lbs. indigo; besides hides, dying woods, &c. The exports to the American States, included in the above sum, amounted to £24,597 4*s.* This island is divided into six parishes, and its

chief dependency, Cariacou island, forms a 7th parish. Besides St. George's the capital, the other towns are inconsiderable villages. Grenville, or La Bay, is a port of entry, with distinct revenue officers independent of St. George's. The white population does not now exceed 1,000. There are likewise about 500 regular troops on the British establishment. The free people of colour amount to 1,115. In 1785 there were 23,926 negro slaves. The above was the state of the island prior to the late insurrection. Granada was ceded to Great-Britain in 1763, was taken by the French during the American war, and at the peace of 1783 was restored to Great-Britain.

GRANADA, a town of Nicaragua and audience of Guatimala, in S. America, is 70 miles from the sea, on a lake of the same name, by means of which the inhabitants carry on a great trade. N. lat. 11 28.

GRANADA, *New*, a province of Terra Firma, S. America. It contains mines of gold, copper, and iron. Santa Fe de Bagota is the capital.

GRANADILLOES, or *Grenadines*, a knot of dangerous islands and rocks near the leeward islands, lying about the 12th degree of latitude, dependent on Granada, containing 23 islands fit to produce cotton, coffee, indigo, and even sugar. The air is healthy, but there are no running springs of fresh water.

GRANBY, a township in Essex co. Vermont.

GRANBY, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, E. of S. Hadley, about 90 miles westerly of Boston; and contains 596 inhabitants.

GRANBY, a township in Hartford co. Connecticut, 18 miles northward of Hartford.

GRANBY, a small town on the Congaree, in S. Carolina, about 2 miles below the junction of Broad and Saluda rivers.

GRAND BAY, on the S. W. coast of Newfoundland island.

GRANDE RIVIERE, a settlement in a hilly tract of the island of St. Domingo, $6\frac{1}{2}$ leagues south-west of Fort Dauphin.

GRAND *Island*, at the mouth of Lake Ontario, is within the British territories, having Roebuck and Forest islands on the south-west, and the Thousand Isles on the north-east. It is 20 miles in length, and its greatest breadth is 4 miles.

GRAND *Island*, in Lake Superior, lies on the north side of the lake.

GRAND *Island*, in Niagara R. is about 6 miles long and 3 broad. The south end is 4 miles north of Fort Erie; and its northern extremity 3 miles south of Fort Slusher, and nearly 14 south of Niagara fort.

GRAND MANAN *Island*, lies 6 miles S. by S. E. of Campo-Bello Island, opposite to Passamaquoddy Bay.

GRAND R. runs a N. W. course into Lake Erie, 80 miles S. W. of Presque Isle.

GRANVILLE, a fine township in Annapolis co. Nova-Scotia, on the N. side of Annapolis R. on the Bay of Fundy, settled from New-England.

GRANVILLE, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, about 14 miles W. of Springfield. 1979 inhabitants.

GRANVILLE, a township in Washington co. N. York—2240 inhabitants.

GRANVILLE Co. in Hillsborough

district, N. Carolina, has the State of Virginia north, and contains 10,982 inhabitants, of whom 4163 are slaves. Chief town, Williamsburg.

GRANVILLE, a flourishing town in Kentucky.

GRAVE CREEK, on the Ohio, 12 miles down the river from Wheeling.

GRAVESEND, *Port of*, is situated on the south-western side of the island of Jamaica, in a large bay.

GRAVESEND, a township in King's co. Long-Island, N. York, 7 miles N. by E. of the city—426 inhabitants.

GRAY, a post-town of Maine, in Cumberland co. 15 miles N. by W. of Portland—577 inhabitants.

GREAT BARRINGTON, a township in the south-western part of the State of Massachusetts, in Berkshire co. lying S. of Stockbridge, 150 miles W. of Boston, and 26 E. by S. of Hudson city.

GREAT ISLAND, in Piscataqua harbour, N. Hampshire.

GREAT KANHAWAY, a large river, which falls into the Ohio in 39 5 N. lat. nearly 500 yards wide at its mouth. The current is gentle, for about 10 or 12 miles, when it becomes considerably rapid for upwards of 60 miles farther, where you meet with the first falls, when it becomes impossible to navigate it from the great number of its cataracts.

GREAT SPRINGS, is an amazing fountain of transparent, cool water, situated near the road, about mid-way between Augusta and Savannah.

GREEN, a township in Franklin co. Pennsylvania.—Also a township in Washington co. in the same State.

GREEN, a post-town in Lincoln

co. Maine, on the E. side of Androscoggin R. 31 miles W. by S. of Pittston, 39 N. of Portland, and 164 N. by E. of Boston, containing 639 inhabitants.

GREEN, a navigable river of Kentucky, has a gentle current; and is navigable nearly 150 miles. Its course is generally W. and at its confluence with the Ohio is upwards of 200 yards wide. On this river are a number of Salt springs or licks. There are 3 springs or ponds of bitumen near this river, which do not form a stream, but empty themselves into a common reservoir, and when used in lamps this bitumen answers all the purposes of the best oil. Vast quantities of nitre are found in the caves on its banks; and many of the settlers manufacture their own gunpowder.

GREEN BRIAR, a co. of Virginia, surrounded by Bath, Randolph, Harrison, Kanhaway, Botetourt, and Montgomery counties, and together with Kanhaway co. which was formerly a part of it, contains 6,015 inhabitants, including 319 slaves. The chief town is Lewisburg. At *Green Briar* court-house is a post-office, 30 miles W. by S. of Sweet Springs, and 103 W. of Staunton.

GREEN BRIAR R. runs a S. W. course, and falls into the eastern side of the Great Kanhaway, at the place where that river breaks through the Laurel Ridge, in N. lat. 38.

GREENBURGH, a township in Westchester co. N. York, containing 1400 inhabitants.

GREENBUSH, a township in Renfalaer co. N. York, E. of the city of Albany and separated from it by Hudson R. 164 of its inhabitants are electors.

GREENCASTLE, a town in Franklin co. Pennsylvania, near the Conegocheague creek. Here are about 80 houses, 2 German churches, and a Presbyterian church; 11 miles S. by W. of Chambersburg, and 156 W. by S. of Philadelphia.

GREENE, a co. in Washington district, State of Tennessee.

GREENE, a co. in Kentucky, on Ohio R.

GREENE, a co. in Washington district, Tennessee, having 7,741 inhabitants. It was named after Maj. Gen. N. Greene, of Rhode-Island, and is bounded N. by Lee co. Virginia, E. by Washington and Sullivan cos. and S. S. W. by the cos. of Jefferson and Grain-ger. It is watered by Holston and Clinch rivers. Greenville college has been established by law in this county. It is situated between two small northern branches of Nolachucky R. about 15 miles N. W. by W. of Jonesborough, and 54 E. of the mouth of French Broad river.

GREENE, a township in Tioga co. N. York, on the E. side of Chenengo river.

GREENE, a co. in the upper district of Georgia, on Oconee R. containing 5,405 inhabitants. Chief town, Greensborough.

GREENFIELD, a handsome flourishing town in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, about 4 miles N. of Deerfield, and 114 W. by N. of Boston. The township lies on the W. bank of Connecticut R. and contains 1,498 inhabitants.

GREENFIELD, a township in Saratoga co. N. York; 380 of the inhabitants are electors.

GREENLAND, a town in Rockingham co. N. Hampshire, 5 miles southerly from Portsmouth. It contains 634 inhabitants.

GREEN MOUNTAINS, a range of mountains extending N. N. E. to S. S. W. and dividing the waters which flow easterly into Connecticut river, from those which fall westerly into Lake Champlain, Lake George, and Hudson's river.

GREENSBOROUGH, a very flourishing village, or town, in Georgia, in Greene co. one of the most fertile in the State, and is 80 miles west of Augusta, 30 from Washington, and 5 from the Oconee river, the boundary line between the Creek Indians and white people. This town is very near to a large quantity of lands which the State has laid off and appropriated for the use of her public University, and which are now in such a state of cultivation, as to afford a handsome revenue for that institution.

GREENSBOROUGH, a thriving village in Caroline co. Maryland; 7 miles north of Danton, and 22 S. E. by S. of Chester.

GREENSBOROUGH, a new township in Orleans co. Vermont—19 inhabitants.

GREENSBURG, a post-town, and the capital of Westmoreland co. Pennsylvania. It is a neat pretty town of 100 dwelling-houses, a German Calvinist church, a brick court-house, and a stone gaol. It is 31 miles S. E. by E. of Pittsburg, and 270 W. by N. of Philadelphia.

GREENSVILLE, a co. of Virginia, of 6,362 inhabitants, of whom 3,620 are slaves.

GREENVILLE Court-House, in Virginia, stands on Hick's Ford, 25 miles from Southampton, and 61 from Norfolk.

GREENVILLE, a co. in Washington district, S. Carolina; situated in the N. W. corner of the

State; bounded N. by the State of N. Carolina. It contains 6,503 inhabitants.

GREENVILLE, a post-town of S. Carolina, and chief town of Cheraws district; on the west side of Great Pedee river, and contains about 30 houses, a court-house, gaol, and academy. It is 55 miles E. N. E. of Camden, 90 N. E. by E. of Columbia, 135 N. by E. of Charleston.

GREENVILLE, a post-town, and the chief town of Pitt co. N. Carolina; on the south bank of Tar river, distant from Ocrecok Inlet 110 miles. It contains about 50 houses, a court-house, and gaol; also a seminary of learning, called the Pitt Academy. It is 23 miles from Washington, and 25 miles from Tarborough.

GREENVILLE, a small post-town in Greene county, Tennessee, situated on the west side of the north-eastermost branch of Nolachucky river, 6 miles N. by E. of Greenville college, 26 miles N. W. of Jonesborough, 75 east of Knoxville, and 653 S. W. of Philadelphia.

GREENVILLE; a fort and settlement in the N. W. Territory, on the south side of a north-western branch of the Great Miami, six miles north-west of Fort Jefferson on the same branch, and about 23 miles S. E. of Fort Recovery. It is a picketed fort, with bastions at each angle, and capacious enough to accommodate 2,000 men. Here was concluded a treaty of peace with the Indian nations, on the 3d of August, 1795.

GREENVILLE Bay, or *La Bay*, a town and port of entry on the east or windward side of the island of Granada. It has about 60 dwelling-houses.

GREENWICH, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, contains 1,045 inhabitants. It is 20 miles easterly of Northampton, and 75 westerly of Boston.

GREENWICH, a township, in Gloucester co. New-Jersey, on the E. bank of Delaware river, opposite to Fort Mifflin, 3 miles N. by E. of Woodbury, and 6 S. E. of Philadelphia.

GREENWICH, a township in Sussex co. N. Jersey, on the E. side of Delaware river, about 5 miles N. E. of Easton, in Pennsylvania. It contains 2,035 inhabitants.

GREENWICH, a town in Cumberland co. N. Jersey, on Cohanzey creek, of about 80 houses, 15 miles S. E. of Salem, and 66 S. by W. of Philadelphia.

GREENWICH, a maritime township in Fairfield co. Connecticut, and the south-westermost of the State, lies about 50 miles W. of New-Haven, and 36 E. of New-York city. It is divided into 3 parishes, viz. E. Greenwich, W. Greenwich and Standwich. This township, on running the line, fell within the State of New-York, and was afterwards exchanged for what is called the *Oblong*, which was set off to New-York.

GREENWOOD, a township in Cumberland co. Pennsylvania. Also, a township in Mifflin co. in the same State.

GREGSTOWN, a village in Somerset co. N. Jersey, 6 miles N. E. of Princeton, and about 9 S. W. of New-Brunswick.

GRENADA. See *Granada*.

GRES, *Cape au*, a promontory on the eastern side of the Mississippi in the N. W. Territory, 8 leagues above the Illinois river. If settlements were begun here, the French inhabitants acknowl-

edge that the Spanish settlements on the other side of the Mississippi would be abandoned; as the former would excite a constant succession of settlers, and intercept all the trade of the upper Mississippi.

GROTON, a township in Caldonia co. Vermont, 9 miles N. W. of Stephen's Fort, on Connecticut river. It contains 45 inhabitants.

GROTON, a township in Middlesex co. Massachusetts, 35 miles N. W. of Boston, and contains 1,340 inhabitants.

GROTON, a township in New-London co. Connecticut, on Thames river; which separates it from New-London, to which it formerly belonged. It consists of two parishes, containing 3,946 inhabitants. On a height, on the bank of the Thames, opposite New-London city, stood Fort Griswold, memorable for being stormed on the 6th of September, 1781, by Benedict Arnold. Here 70 men, the flower of the town, were put to the sword, after they had surrendered themselves prisoners.

GRYSON, a new county of Virginia, taken from Montgomery.

GUADALAJARRA, or *Guadalajara*, a province in the audience of Galicia, in Old Mexico or New-Spain, and its capital, an episcopal city of the same name, both large and beautiful. The air of the country is temperate, and the soil so fertile, that it yields 100 to one; and all the fruits of Europe grow in luxuriance and abundance. N. lat. 20 50, W. long. 104 49.

GUADALAXARA, or *Great River*, in Mexico or New Spain, after running a course of more than 600 miles, empties into the Pa-

cific Ocean, in the 22d degree of N. lat. It has stupendous falls, 15 miles S. of the city of its name.

GUADALOUPE, one of the Caribbe islands in the W. Indies belonging to France, having been settled by them in 1635. It is situated in 16 20 N. lat. and in 62 W. long. about 30 leagues N. of Martinico, and almost as many S. of Antigua, being 45 miles long and 38 broad. It is divided into two parts by a small arm of the sea, or rather a narrow channel, through which no ships can venture; but the inhabitants pass it in a ferry-boat. Its soil is equally fertile, and in the same productions with that of Martinico. This island was taken by the British in 1759, but was restored at the treaty of peace in 1763. It was taken by the same power in 1794, but was retaken by the French in the close of the same year. Here is a high burning mountain, which abounds with sulphur, and smoke issues out from sundry clefts and chinks. The negroes who sell brimstone fetch it from this mountain. Many years ago this island produced 46 million pounds of sugar, 21 millions of coffee, 320,000 of cotton, and 8,000 lbs. of cocoa.

GUAIRA, a Spanish province in the E. division of Paraguay, in S. America. Its city is Ciudad Real, called also Guaira, and Oliveros.

GUAMALIES, a province in the jurisdiction of the abp. of Lima, in S. America, and empire of Peru, begins 80 leagues N. E. of Lima, and extends along the centre of the Cordillera.

GUAMAN Villas, a jurisdiction under the abp. of Lima, highly fertile in corn and fruits.

GUAMANGA, a city of Peru,

about 60 leagues S. E. of Lima. The famous quick-silver mines of Guancavelica are 9 or 10 leagues from the city. S. lat. 12 20, W. long. 72 36.

GUANCHA *Belica*, a jurisdiction subject to the abp. of Lima, in Peru, 30 leagues north of the city of Guamanga.

GUANCHACO, a port or harbour in Peru, S. America, about 2 leagues north of Truxillo, and the channel of its maritime commerce, situated in 8 6 S. lat. in the South Sea.

GUANTA, a jurisdiction N. N. W. of Guamanga 4 leagues, in the empire of Peru; under the abp. of Lima. Its rich silver mines are nearly exhausted.

GUANZAVELICA, or *Guancavelica*, a town of Peru in S. America, and in the audience of Lima. It is rich, and abounds in mines of quick-silver; 120 miles N. E. of Pisco, and 175 S. E. of Lima. S. lat. 13, W. long. 88 30.

GUANUCO, a city and the capital of its jurisdiction, in the abp. of Lima, in Peru, which begins 40 leagues from Lima, 192 miles N. E. of Lima. S. lat. 10 21, W. long. 75 20.

GUARA, a town in its own jurisdiction on the road from Truxillo to Lima, containing about 200 houses.

GUARCHI, a jurisdiction 6 leagues E. of Lima.

GUARICO, a town situated on the N. side of the Island of St. Domingo.

GUARMA, a maritime town of Peru, in S. America. S. lat. 10 10.

GUARMOY, a small maritime town of Peru, has a good harbour, and lies 134 miles N. W. of Lima. S. lat. 18 3 53.

GUATIMALA, *Audience and Pro-*

vince of, in N. Spain, is about 750 miles in length, and 450 in breadth. It has 12 provinces under it, and the native Indians profess Christianity; but it is mixed with a great many of their own superstitions. It produces great quantities of chocolate, cochineal, cotton, indigo, honey, some balsam and wood. The merchandize of the province is generally conveyed to the port of St. Thomas, in the bay of Honduras, to be sent to Europe. The way across this province to the South Seas is about 65 leagues, and is the next to that from Vera Cruz to Acapulco. St. Jago de Guatemala, the capital city, is situated in a valley, through the midst of which runs a river between two burning mountains. In 1541 this city was ruined by a dreadful tempest, and a number of the inhabitants were buried in the ruins. It was rebuilt at a good distance from the volcano, and became a large and rich town, with a bishop's see, and an university; but it was swallowed up by an earthquake in 1773. It contained about 60,000 inhabitants of all colours, and was immensely rich, but there are no traces of it left. The loss was valued at 15 millions sterling; and it was the third city in rank in Spanish America. In this dreadful earthquake 8,000 families instantly perished. New Guatemala is built at some distance, is well inhabited, and carries on a great trade. N. lat. 13 40, W. long. 90 30.

GUAXACA, a province in the audience of Mexico, in New-Spain, N. America, and its capital city of the same name. It reaches from the bay of Mexico

on the N. to the South Sea. It extends nearly 95 leagues along the South Sea, and 50 along the bay of Mexico. There were in this province 120 monasteries, besides hospitals, schools, and other places of public charity, 150 considerable towns, besides upwards of 300 villages. But now the province is said to be thinly inhabited,

GUAXACA, the capital of this province, is a bishop's see, and the residence of a governor. It lies 230 miles S. of the city of Mexico, in the delightful valley of Guaxaca, which is 40 miles in length and 20 in breadth; and on the road leading through Chiapa to Guatimala. This city contains a very stately cathedral, and several thousand families, both Spaniards and Indians. It carries on a considerable trade with the N. and S. seas. The river is not fortified, so that it lies open to invasion.

GUAYALAS, a province and jurisdiction in the archbishopric of Lima, extends along the centre of the Cordilleras, begins 50 leagues N. N. E. of Lima; produces grain, fruits, and pasture for cattle.

GUAYANA, a town in the province of Paria, in Terra Firma, 75 miles S. of the mouth of the gulf of Paria.

GUAYAQUIL, a city, bay, harbour, and river, in Peru, S. America. Guayaquil city is the second of Spanish origin, being as ancient as 1534; is situated on the W. side of the river Guayaquil, N. of the island of Puna at the head of the bay, and about 155 miles S. S. W. of Quito, in 2 11 S. lat. 79 17 W. long. It contains about 20,000 inhabitants—Europeans, creoles and other

casts; besides a number of strangers drawn hither by commercial interests. This place is noted for a shell-fish called *turbine*, no bigger than a nut, which produces a purple reckoned to exceed all others in the world, and to vie with that of the Tyrians. It is called the purple of Punta, a place in the jurisdiction of Guayaquil. With this valuable and scarce purple, they dye the threads of cotton, ribbands, laces, &c. and the weight and colour are said to exceed according to the hours of the day; so that one of the first preliminaries to a contract is to settle the time when it shall be weighed. The dye is only the blood of the fish, pressed out by a particular process; and the cotton so dyed is called by way of eminence *caracollillo*. The river Guayaquil is the channel of its commerce; and the distance of the navigable part of it, to the custom-house of Babahoyo is reckoned about 24 leagues. The commerce of this place is considerable; the productions of the country alone form the most considerable part of it; these are cocoa, timber, salt, horned cattle, mules, and colts; Guinea pepper, drugs, and lana de ceibo, a kind of wool, the product of a very high and tufted tree of that name, being finer than cotton. It is used for mattresses and beds.

GUAYARA, *La* or *Laguari*, a maritime town, and one of the chief of Caraccas, on the Spanish Main, S. America. This town is fortified, is a place of considerable trade, and is not far from the Island of Curraçoa. A formidable insurrection happened here in the summer of 1797, during which it was said the insur-

gents took possession of the city.

GUIANA, a large country of S. America, between the rivers Oroonoko and Amazon. The sea-coast is partly possessed by the Dutch and French.

GUIANDOT, a river of Virginia, which falls into the Ohio about 34 miles below the Great Kanhaway. It is said to be 60 yards wide at its mouth, and as many miles navigable for canoes.

GUILDHAL, a township in Essex co. Vermont, on Connecticut river, and contains 158 inhabitants.

GUILFORD, a township in Franklin co. Pennsylvania.

GUILFORD, a township in Windham co. Vermont, on the W. bank of Connecticut river—contains 2432 inhabitants.

GUILFORD, a post-town of Connecticut, in New-Haven co. on the S. side of Long-Island Sound, about 18 miles E. by S. of New-Haven city. The township is large, and is divided into 5 parishes.

GUILFORD Co. in Salisbury district, N. Carolina, is noted for the extensive and rich tracts called New-Garden, Buffalo, and Deep river lands. It contains 7,191 inhabitants. Chief town, Martinville.

GUINET, a township in Montgomery co. Pennsylvania.

GUNPOWDER, a river of Maryland, which empties into Chesapeake Bay, about 12 miles above Patapsco river. It is navigable only a few miles, by reason of falls.

GURNET, *The*. See *Dunborough*.

GUYSBOROUGH, or *Manchester*, a township in Nova-Scotia, on Chedabucto Bay, 10 leagues N. W.

of Cape Canso, and 40 leagues eastward of Halifax, contained 250 families in 1783.

H

HACKETSTOWN, a small post-town in Suffex co. N. Jersey, 22 miles W. by N. of Morristown, and 16 S. W. by W. of Suffex court-house.

HACKINSACK, a river of New-Jersey which unites with Passaic river at the head of Newark Bay, and is navigable about 15 miles.

HACKINSACK, the chief town in Bergen co. N. Jersey, is 15 miles N. of Bergen and 20 N. W. of N. York city. The inhabitants are mostly Dutch. The houses are chiefly built of stone, in the old Dutch taste. Here are four public buildings, a Dutch and Episcopal church, a court-house, and a flourishing academy.

HADDAM, a town of Connecticut, the second in rank in Middlesex co. on the W. side of Connecticut river, 18 or 20 miles from its mouth, and 10 miles S. of the city of Middleton. This township, including East-Haddam, on the opposite side of the river, was purchased of the Indians, May 20th, 1662. A spot in East-Haddam, now called *Moudus Landing*, was famous for Indian *Pawawas*, and was subject for many years to noises of the nature of earthquakes, which the first settlers, agreeable to the superstitious ideas of that age attributed to these *Pawawas*. An old Indian being asked what was the reason of such noises in this place?—answered, "The Indian's God was very angry because the Englishmen's God came

here." These noises are now frequently heard. Between 20 and 30 years since, a chafm of 18 inches wide, and 3 or 4 rods in length, and tapering at each end, was made at this place, and 30 or 40 cart-loads of sand were thrown out. The noise resembled that of a large mill-stone, falling on the bottom of a deep well.

HADDONFIELD, a small town in Gloucester co. N. Jersey, 9 miles S. E. by E. of Philadelphia.

HADLEY, a pleasant town in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, on the E. side of Connecticut R. nearly opposite Northampton, 20 miles N. of Springfield, and 97 W. of Boston. The town consists of two long spacious streets, which run parallel with each other, and with the river. The township contains 882 inhabitants.

HAGARSTOWN, now called *Elizabeth-Town*; which see. It has a considerable trade with the western country, and has between 200 and 300 houses. It is situated in Washington co. Maryland; is a post-town, 26 miles N. W. of Fredericktown, 73 N. W. by W. of Baltimore, and 22 S. by W. of Chambersburg in Pennsylvania.

HALF MOON, an extensive township in Albany co. N. York, containing 3,600 inhabitants; *Waterford*, a neat village is situated in this township.

HALIFAX, a co. in the eastern part of the British province of Nova-Scotia.

HALIFAX, the capital of the province of Nova-Scotia, in the above co. is situated on a spacious and commodious bay or harbor, called Chebucto, of a bold and easy entrance, where a thousand of the largest ships

might ride with great convenience and safety. The town is built on the W. side of the harbour, on the declivity of a commanding hill, whose summit is 236 feet perpendicular from the level of the sea. The town is laid out into oblong squares; the streets parallel and at right angles. The town and suburbs are about two miles in length and the general width a quarter of a mile. It contained in 1793, about 4000 inhabitants and 700 houses. At the northern extremity of the town, is the king's naval yard, completely built and supplied with stores of every kind for the royal navy. The harbour of Halifax is reckoned inferior to no place in British America for the seat of government, being open and accessible at all seasons of the year, when almost all other harbors in these provinces are locked up with ice; also from its entrance, situation and its proximity to the Bay of Fundy, and principal interior settlements of the province. This city, lying on the S. coast of Nova-Scotia, has communication with Pictou, 68 miles to the N. E. on the gulf of St. Lawrence, by a good cart-road, finished in 1792. N. lat. 44 40, W. long. 63 15.

HALIFAX, a fort in the town of Winslow, in Lincoln co. Maine, erected in 1754, on the point of land formed by the confluence of the Sebatacook with the Kennebeck.

HALIFAX, a township in Windham co. Vermont, 23 miles E. by S. of Bennington, has 1309 inhabitants.

HALIFAX, a township in Plymouth co. Massachusetts, situated 35 miles S. E. of Boston—664 inhabitants.

HATIFAX, a village in Pennsylvania, 13 miles N. of Harrisburg, on Susquehanna river.

HALIFAX, one of the middle districts of N. Carolina, divided into 7 cos. viz. Northampton, Halifax, Martin, Edgcomb, Warren, Franklin, and Nash, which contain 64,630 inhabitants, including 25,402 slaves. Chief town, Halifax.

HALIFAX, a co. of the above district, contains 7459 inhabitants, and 6506 slaves. Chief town, Halifax.

HALIFAX, the chief town of the county, and district of its name in N. Carolina, is a post-town, on the western bank of the Roanoke, regularly laid out, and besides dwelling houses, has a court-house and gaol. It is 36 miles N. of Tarborough, 28 miles from Greenville court-house, 147 N. E. of Fayetteville, 75 S. by W. of Peterburg, Virginia, and 383 S. W. by S. of Philadelphia: N. lat. 36 13.

HALIFAX, a co. in Virginia, bordering on the State of N. Carolina. It contains 14,722 inhabitants, including 5565 slaves.

HALLAM, a township in York co. Pennsylvania.

HALLOWELL, a flourishing post-town in Maine, Lincoln co. situated at the head of the tide waters on the W. side of Kennebeck R. An academy is established here with a considerable fund in lands; 30 miles N. by W. of Wiscasset, 40 N. E. of New-Gloucester, and 195 N. by E. of Boston. The township contains about 1000 inhabitants.

HAMBATO, a principal assiento, or jurisdiction in the province of Quito, in Peru; 12 miles W. of the city of Quito; and has 6 small villages in its dependence. It contains about 18,000 inhabitants.

HAMBEN, or *Hamden*, a township in N. York, 13 miles W. by S. of the mouth of Chenengo R.

HAMBURG, a small post-town of N. Jersey, 18 miles from Goshen in N. York, and 20 from Newtown or Suffex court-house.

HAMBURG, a handsome town in Burke co. Pennsylvania, seated on the E. side of Schuylkill. Here are about 50 or 60 houses, a German Lutheran and Calvinist church, united. It is 18 miles N. by W. of Reading, and 70 N. N. W. of Philadelphia.

HAMDEN, a township of Maine, in Hancock co. on the W. side of Penobscot R. having about 50 families in 1796.

HAMDEN, a township in N. Haven co. Connecticut, about 8 miles N. of N. Haven.

HAMILTON. There are three townships of this name in Pennsylvania; one in each of the counties of York, Franklin, and Northampton.

HAMILTON, a settlement in Vermont, on the Canada line.

HAMILTON, in Herkemer co. N. York, a township 12 miles square, 20 S. of old Fort Schuyler, a level township of good land, fast settling. In 1796 there were 1202 inhabitants, of whom 196 were electors.

HAMILTON, a town or settlement lately laid out in Albany co. N. York, in the extensive township, of Water Vliet, formerly called the *Glass Factory*; and has its present name in honour of that great patron of American manufactures, the late secretary of the treasury of the United States. It lies 10 miles W. of Albany, two miles from the Schenectady road; and is one of the most decisive efforts of private enterprize in the manufacturing line, as yet exhibited in the United States. The

glass manufactory is now so well established, and so happily situated for the supply of the northern and western parts of the State of N. York, as well as Vermont and Canada, that it is to be expected the proprietors will be amply rewarded for their great and expensive exertions. The proprietors were incorporated in the spring of 1797, by the name of "*the Hamilton Manufacturing Society.*" The glass is in good reputation. Here are two glass-houses; and various other buildings, curious hydraulic works to save manual labour, by the help of machinery. A copious stream runs through the heart of the settlement which lies high; and being surrounded by pine plains, the air is highly salubrious. The great Schoharie road traverses the settlement. A spacious school-house, and a church of an octagonal form are soon to be erected.

HAMILTON, a district in the State of Tennessee, situated on the waters of the Holston and Clinch. It contains the counties of Knox, Jefferson, Blount, Sevier, and Grainger.

HAMILTON, a county of the N. W. Territory, erected Jan. 2, 1790, on the bank of the Ohio river.

HAMILTON, FORT, stands on the E. side of the Great Miami, in the N. W. Territory; 25 miles S. of Fort St. Clair, and 25 N. of Cincinnati. It is a stockaded fort, capable of containing 200 men.

HAMMEL'S Town, in Dauphine co. Pennsylvania, 5 miles from Susquehanna river, and 85 from Philadelphia. It contains a German church, and about 35 dwelling-houses.

HAMPDEN Sidney College, Prince Edward co. Virginia.

HAMPSHIRE, a populous and

wealthy co. in Massachusetts. It contains 60 townships, 9181 houses, 9617 families, and 59,681 inhabitants. Its principal towns lie on both sides of Connecticut R. which intersects it from N. to S. These are Springfield, West-Springfield, Northampton, Hadley, Hatfield, Deerfield, and Northfield.

HAMPSHIRE, a co. in Virginia on the Patowmac river, and contains 7346 inhabitants. Chief town, Romney.

HAMPSTEAD, a town in Rockingham co. N. Hampshire, about 30 miles S. W. of Portsmouth. It has 724 inhabitants.

HAMPSTEAD, a town on Long Island, N. York, 9 miles easterly of Jamaica, and 23 miles eastward of N. York city. In this town is an extensive and remarkable plain, called *Hampstead Plain*.

HAMPSTEAD, a village in Georgia, about 4 miles from Savannah. The inhabitants are gardeners, and supply the town with greens, pot herbs, roots, &c.

HAMPTON, a township in Windham co. Connecticut, 3 miles N. E. of Windham.

HAMPTON, East, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, containing 457 inhabitants, S. S. W. of Northampton; 105 miles W. of Boston.

HAMPTON, East, on the E. end of Long Island, N. York, a half shire town of Suffolk co. It has 3260 inhabitants; and in it is Clinton Academy, which in 1795 had 92 students.

HAMPTON, a maritime township of N. Hampshire, having 853 inhabitants, 12 or 14 miles S. by W. of Portsmouth, and 8 S. E. of Exeter.

HAMPTON FALLS, a small town taken from the above, lying

on the road which leads from Exeter to Newbury-Port, 6 miles south-easterly of the former and 8 northerly of the latter, and 18 miles from Portsmouth. It contained in 1790, 541 inhabitants.

HAMPTRON, a township in the northern part of Washington co. N. York, having Skeensborough on the W.—463 inhabitants.

HAMPTRON, the capital of Elizabeth co. Virginia, also a port of entry and post-town, situated at the head of a bay which runs up N. from the mouth of James R. called *Hampton Road*, 5 miles N. W. of Point Comfort. It contains about 30 houses, an Episcopal church, a court-house and gaol. The value of its exports of grain, lumber, slaves, &c. amounted to 41,997 dollars in one year, ending Sept. 30, 1794. It is 18 miles N. of Norfolk, 22 S. E. of York-Town, 93 E. S. E. of Richmond, and 205 W. by S. of Philadelphia.

HANCOCK, a township in Addison co. Vermont.

HANCOCK, a large maritime co. of Maine, bounded N. by Lower Canada, S. by the ocean, E. by Washington co. and W. by Lincoln co. It is 190 miles long from N. to S. and nearly 60 broad. It contains 24 townships and plantations, of which Penobscot and Castine are the chief. The number of inhabitants is greatly increased since 1790. At that time there were 9549 souls. It is remarkably well watered by Penobscot R. and its branches, Union R. and other smaller streams. On the sea-coast are many harbours and inlets, hid by a multitude of fertile islands; the largest of these in a S. W. direction from Goldsborough, are Mount Desart, Swan Isles, Vinal Haven, Haut Isle, Deer, and Isles-

borough; all situated in Penobscot Bay. Great part of the co. is yet unsettled. Castine is the shire town.

HANCOCK, a township in Lincoln co. Maine, embosomed by Kennebeck and Sebasticook rivers, and 7 miles N. of the confluence of the 2 rivers. It contains 278 inhabitants.

HANCOCK, a township in Hillsborough co. N. Hampshire, situated between 2 western branches of Contoocook R. 14 miles E. of Keene, and between 60 and 70 W. by S. of Portsmouth. It contains 634 inhabitants.

HANCOCK, a long, narrow and mountainous township on the N. York line, in Berkshire co. Massachusetts, having Pittsfield on the S. It has 1211 inhabitants, and lies 20 miles N. by W. of Lenox, and 150 W. of Boston.

HANCOCK, a small post-town of Maryland, Washington co. on the N. bank of Patowmack R. about 25 miles S. E. of Bedford in Pennsylvania, 34 N. E. of Old Town in Maryland, and 119 N. W. of Baltimore.

HANCOCK, a new co. in the upper district of Georgia.

HANNAH'S-TOWN, in Westmoreland co. Pennsylvania, 4 miles N. N. E. of Greensburg, and on the road from Bedford to Pittsburg; 54 miles N. W. by W. of the former, and 26 E. of the latter.

HANNIBAL, a military township of N. York, on lake Ontario, 10 miles S. by W. of Fort Oswego.

HANOVER, a bay in the sea of Honduras, situated on the E. side of the peninsula of Yucatan, from which it receives the waters of the Rio Honda. The tract of land between the river Honda-

and the Balize was ceded by the Spanish king to the king of Great-Britain, at the peace of 1783, for the purpose of cutting and carrying away logwood.

HANOVER, a township in Luzerne co. Pennsylvania.—Also a township in Washington co.—East and West Hanover, are two townships in Dauphine co. in the same State.

HANOVER, or *M^r Allister's-Town*, a post-town in York co. Pennsylvania, situated between Cadorus creek, and a branch of Little Conewago, which flows into the Susquehannah. It contains nearly 300 dwelling-houses, and a German and Lutheran church. It is 18 miles S. W. of York, and 106 W. by S. of Philadelphia.

HANOVER, a township in Plymouth co. Massachusetts, 25 miles S.E. of Boston; and contains 1,083 inhabitants.

HANOVER, a post-town of N. Hampshire, on the E. side of Connecticut R. in Grafton co. *Dartmouth College*, is in this town. It derives its name from William, Earl of Dartmouth, one of its principal benefactors, and was founded in the year 1769, by the late Dr. Eleazer Wheelock. The funds of the college lie chiefly in lands, amounting to about 80,000 acres, which are increasing in value in proportion to the growth of the country. The revenue of the college, arising from the lands, in 1793, amounted annually to £140. By contracts then made, they would amount, in four years after, to £450; and in 12 years to £650. The income from tuition is about £600 per annum. The number of under-graduates is, on an average, from 150 to 180. The students are under the immediate government and instruction of a

president, who is also professor of history, a professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, a professor of languages, and two tutors. The college is furnished with a handsome library, and a philosophical apparatus tolerably complete. A new college edifice of wood, 150 by 50 feet, and three stories high, was erected in 1786, containing 36 rooms for students. Its situation is elevated, healthful and pleasant, commanding an extensive prospect to the W. There are three other public buildings, belonging to the college, and a handsome congregational meeting-house has lately been erected, in which the commencement exercises are exhibited. It is 32 miles N. of Charleston, 115 N. W. by W. of Portsmouth, 138 N. W. of Boston, and 378 N. E. by N. of Philadelphia.

HANOVER, a township in Morris co. N. Jersey. In a ridge of hills in this township are a number of wells, 40 miles from the sea in a straight line, which regularly ebb and flow about 6 feet twice in every 24 hours. It is about 16 miles N. W. of Elizabeth-Town, and joins upon Morristown.

HANOVER, a co. of Virginia, lying between Pamunky and Chickahominy rivers; and contains 14,754 inhabitants, including 8,223 slaves.

HANOVER, a small town of Virginia, in the above co. in which is an academy, 6 miles from New-Castle, 22 N. E. by E. of Richmond, and 110 N. N. W. of Washington city.

HANTS, a co. of Nova-Scotia, beginning about 30 miles from Halifax, contains the townships of Windsor, Falmouth, and Newport; several valuable tracts remain unsettled.

HARDIN, a new co. in the State

of Kentucky, bounded N. E. by Washington and Lincoln counties.

HARDWICK, a township in Caldonia co. in Vermont.

HARDWICK, a township in Worcester co. Massachusetts; 25 miles N. W. of Worcester, and 70 S. W. of Boston—1,725 inhabitants.

HARDWICK, a township in Suffolk co. N. Jersey, 10 miles S. W. of Newton.

HARDWICK, a small town of Georgia, at the mouth of Ogeeche R. and about 18 miles S. by W. of Savannah. It has lately been made a port of entry.

HARDY, a co. of Virginia, bounded N. by Hampshire. It contains 7,336 inhabitants. Chief town, Moorfield.

HARDYSTON, a township in Suffolk co. N. Jersey, containing 2,393 inhabitants.

HARE Bay, a large bay on the E. coast of Newfoundland.

HARFORD Co. in Maryland, is bounded E. by Susquehannah R. and Chesapeak Bay. It contains 14,976 inhabitants, including 3,417 slaves. Chief town, Belle-Air.

HARFORD, or *Buff-Town*, in the above co. has few houses, and is falling to decay since the courts of justice have been removed to Belle-Air. It is 9 miles S. E. of Belle-Air, and 25 N. E. by E. of Baltimore.

HARLEM, a township in Lincoln co. Maine, incorporated in 1796. It was formerly called *Jones's Plantation*.

HARLEM, or *East River*, connects Long-Island Sound with North or Hudson river, and forms York-Island.

HARLEM, a division of New-York co. in the northern part of York-Island, which contains 803 inhabitants, including 189

slaves. The village of its name is 9 miles northerly of N. York city, and 4 S. W. of West-Chester. It is opposite to the west end of Hell Gate.

HARMAN'S Station, in Kentucky, is a fort on the E. side of the W. branch of Big Sandy river, about 20 miles south of Vancouver's fort.

HARMAR, a well constructed fort in the N. W. Territory, at the mouth of the Muskingum. It has 5 bastions, and 3 cannon mounted, and is garrisoned by 4 companies. It is conveniently situated to reinforce any of the posts up or down the river Ohio.

HARMONY, a village in Luzerne co. Pennsylvania, near the line of N. York, about 140 miles N. by W. of Philadelphia, and 130 N. W. of N. York. N. lat. 41° 58'.

HARPETH, a small boatable R. in Tennessee, which, after a N. N. W. course of about 40 miles, falls into Cumberland R. 19 miles N. W. of Nashville.

HARBERSFIELD, a township in Otsego co. N. York, 32 miles S. E. of Cooperstown; 155 of its inhabitants are electors. Through this town runs the great post-road from Hudson to Williamsburgh, 62 miles W. of Hudson city.

HARPLE, a township in Delaware co. Pennsylvania.

HARPSWELL, a township in Cumberland co. Maine, contains 1071 inhabitants. It is bounded easterly by Georgetown; from which it is separated by a navigable river. The point called Merryconeag, projecting itself into the bay, together with the island Sebafcodeagan, and several other small islands, are incorporated, and form this township. The waters round this island extend to within two miles of the

waters of the Kennebeck, and thus form what is called Small Point.

HARRINGTON, a township in Bergen co. N. Jersey.

HARRISBURG, a post-town, and the capital of Dauphine co. Pennsylvania, on the N. E. bank of Susquehanna R. It is laid out regularly, and contains about 300 houses; of which several are neat and convenient; some of brick and others of stone. In 1789, it contained 130 houses, a stone gaol, and a German church. At that period it had been settled about 3 years. It is 167 miles W. N. W. of Philadelphia, 53 W. S. W. of Reading, and 17 E. N. E. of Carlisle. N. lat. 40 16.

HARRISON, a township in West Chester co. N. York; containing 1004 inhabitants.

HARRISON, a co. in the western part of Virginia. The number of inhabitants 2,080. Chief town, Clarkburg.

HARRISON, a new co. in the N. E. part of the State of Kentucky, N. of Bourbon.

HARRODSBURG, or *Harrodstown*, a post-town in Mercer co. Kentucky, at the head of Salt river, which contains about 20 houses, and is 10 miles S. W. of Danville, 30 S. by W. of Frankfort, and 82 S. W. of Philadelphia.

HARTFORD, a township in Windsor co. Vermont, on Connecticut R. opposite the town of Lebanon, in N. Hampshire, has 988 inhabitants.

HARTFORD, a township on the east bank of Genesee R. N. York, 40 miles W. of Geneva, and 67 S. E. by E. of Fort Niagara.

HARTFORD, a populous county in Connecticut, divided into 15 townships, and contains 38,029 inhabitants, including 263 slaves.

HARTFORD City, the capital of

the above co. lies on the W. bank of Connecticut river, 50 miles northwesterly from the mouth of the river. The town is divided by a small stream called Little River, with high romantic banks, over which is a bridge connecting the two divisions of the town. The city is laid out handsomely, and its buildings are an elegant state-house, lately built, 2 churches for Congregationalists, one for Episcopalians, and between 400 and 500 dwelling-houses, a number of which are handsomely built with brick. The inhabitants amount to upwards of 4,000. A bank was incorporated in 1792, with 100,000 dollars capital, number of shares 250. The corporation have the power to extend their capital to 500,000 dollars. The town is advantageously situated for trade, has a fine back country, enters largely into the manufacturing business, and is a rich, flourishing, commercial town. It lies 40 miles N. E. by N. of New-Haven, 55 N. W. of New-London, 124 S. W. of Boston, 128 N. E. of New-York, 223 N. E. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 41 44, W. long. 73 4.

HARTFORD, *West-Division*, a parish in the township of Hartford, 3 or 4 miles W. of the city, on the road to Farmington.

HARTLAND, a township of Connecticut, the north-easternmost in Litchfield county.

HARTLAND, a township in Windsor co. Vermont, on the W. bank of Connecticut river, 11 miles below the 15 mile Falls.

HARVARD, a township in Worcester co. Massachusetts, 23 miles N. E. of Worcester, and 35 N. E. of Boston. It has 1400 inhabitants.

HARWICH, a township on Cape Cod, Barnstable co. about 88 miles S. E. of Boston, containing 2392 inhabitants.

HARWICH, a township in Rutland co. Vermont, containing 165 inhabitants.

HARWINGTON, a post-town of Connecticut, in Litchfield co. 8 miles E. of Litchfield, and 24 W. by N. of Hartford.

HATBOROUGH, a small town in Montgomery co. Pennsylvania, about 5 miles above Frankfort. It contains about 20 houses.

HATFIELD, a very pleasant town in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, on the W. bank of Connecticut R. 5 miles N. of Northampton, and 100 W. of Boston. It lies chiefly on one street, and contains 103 houses and 703 inhabitants.

HATTERAS is the most remarkable and dangerous cape on the coast of N. America. This point extends far into the ocean, from the coast of N. Carolina, in 35 15 N. lat. The water is very shoal at a great distance from the cape, which is remarkable for sudden squalls of wind, and for the most severe storms of thunder, lightning and rain, which happen almost every day, during one half the year.

HATTON'S FORD, on Tugelo river, a village 16 miles from Pendleton court-house, in S. Carolina, and 17 from Franklin court-house, in Georgia.

HAUT Île, in Penobscot bay, Maine.

HAVANNAH, a strongly fortified sea-port town, on the northern side of the island of Cuba, capital of the island, 191 miles almost directly S. of Cape Florida. Its great strength, importance, and happy situation, occa-

sion it to be called the key of the W. Indies. It is famous for its harbour, which is so large that it may hold 1000 vessels, and yet the mouth is so narrow that only one ship can enter at a time. This is the place where all the ships that come from the Spanish settlements rendezvous on their return to Spain. The entrance into the harbour is well defended by forts and platforms of great guns. The town, situated on the W. side of the harbour, contains above 2000 houses with a great number of rich churches and convents. It is a place of great commerce; the residence of the governor of the island, and other royal officers, the bishop of St. Jago, and most men of fortune belonging to the island. It was taken by the British in 1762, but restored to the Spaniards by the treaty of peace in 1763. It is 30 miles W. of the town of Santa Cruz. N. lat. 23 11, W. long. 82 13.

HAVERFORD, a township in Delaware co. Pennsylvania.

HAVERTHILL, a pleasant and flourishing post-town of New-Hampshire, and the capital of Grafton co. situated on the E. side of Connecticut river, in Lower Coos. It has between 40 and 50 compact houses, several of which are elegant, and some of brick, a well constructed court-house, and a congregational church—552 inhabitants. Here is a flourishing academy. It is opposite to Newbury in Vermont, 35 miles above Dartmouth college, and 119 N. W. of Portsmouth.

HAVERTHILL, a handsome post-town of Massachusetts, Essex co. on the N. side of Merrimack R. across which is an elegant bridge, connecting this town with Brad-

ford, 650 feet long and 34 wide. It has 3 arches, of 180 feet each, supported by 3 handsome stone piers, 40 feet square; also a draw of 30 feet, over the channel of the river. Haverhill has a considerable inland trade, lying about 32 miles N. by W. of Boston, and 12 miles W. of Newbury-Port, at the mouth of the river, and about 28 S. W. of Portsmouth. Vessels of 100 tons burden can go up to it. Travellers are struck with the pleasantness of the situation; and a number of neat and well finished houses give it an air of elegance. Here are two churches, one for Congregationalists and one for Baptists; 3 distilleries, one of which has lately undergone a laudable transmutation into a brewery. A manufactory of sail-cloth was begun here in 1789, and is said to be in a promising way. The trade of the place, however, is considerably less than before the revolution. The whole township contains 330 houses, and 2,408 inhabitants.

Haverstraw, a township in Orange co. N. York, situated on the W. side of Haverstraw bay, 35 miles N. of N. York city. It contains 4,826 inhabitants.

Havre de Grace, or **Gras**, a post-town and port of entry in Hartford co. Maryland, on the W. side of Susquehanna R. at its mouth in Chesapeake Bay. It contains about 40 houses, 250 inhabitants, and is the port of entry for all the shores of Chesapeake Bay above Turkey Point. It is 6 miles W. by S. of Charleston in Cecil co. 37 N.E. of Baltimore, and 65 W. S. W. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 39 39.

Haw, a water of Cape Fear which unites with Deep R. It may be rendered navigable for 50 miles.

Hawke, a township in Rockingham co. N. Hampshire, 27 miles from Portsmouth—420 inhabitants.

Hawkins Co. in Washington district, Tennessee, has 6,970 inhabitants. Chief town, Rogersville. The *Court-House*, is 25 miles from Free-stone Gap, 72 from Abingdon, and 178 from Danville in Kentucky.

Hawley, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, 20 miles N. W. of Northampton, and 120 westerly of Boston—539 inhabitants.

Heath, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, containing 379 inhabitants; 125 miles N. W. of Boston, and about 18 miles N. N. W. of Northampton.

Hebron, a town in Cumberland co. Maine, on the N. E. side of Little Androscoggin, 35 miles N. by W. of Portland.

Hebron, a township in Washington co. N. York, containing 1703 inhabitants.

Hebron, a township in Tolland co. Connecticut, 18 miles S. E. of Hartford, and 16 S. of Tolland.

Hebron, a Moravian settlement in Pennsylvania, 16 miles from Litiz.

Hector, a military township in the State of N. York, on the east side of Seneca Lake, 29 miles S. by W. of the ferry on Cayuga Lake.

Heidelberg, a Moravian settlement in Pennsylvania, 24 miles from Litiz.

Heidelberg, a handsome town in Dauphine co. Pennsylvania, containing about 100 houses and two German churches for Lutherans and Calvinists; 33 miles E. by N. of Harrisburg, and 74 N. W. by W. of Philadelphia. There are two other townships

of this name in the State, the one in York co. the other in that of Northampton.

HELENA ISLAND, *Is.* on the coast of S. Carolina.

HELENA PARISH, *St.* in Beaufort district, S. Carolina, consists of a cluster of islands, on the S. W. side of St. Helena Island, one of the largest of which is Port Royal. The produce of the islands is rice, indigo, cotton, corn, and sweet potatoes. Chief town, Beaufort.

HELENA, *St.* a town on the coast of Florida, built by the Spaniards, and burnt by Sir Francis Drake in 1585.

HELL GATE, a celebrated strait, is near the W. end of Long Island Sound, about 8 miles N. E. of N. York city, is remarkable for its whirlpools, which make a tremendous roaring at certain times of the tide, occasioned by the narrowness and crookedness of the passage, and a bed of rocks which extend quite across it.

HEMPFIELD, two towns in Pennsylvania, one in Lancaster co. the other in Westmoreland.

HENNIKER, a township in Hillsborough co. N. Hampshire, about 12 miles W. of Concord—1127 inhabitants.

HENLOPEN, *Cape*, forms the S. W. side of the entrance of Delaware Bay, and Cape May the N. E. side, 28 miles apart. Cape Henlopen lies in N. lat. 38 50, and in W. long. 75 26. There is a light-house here, a few miles below the town of Lewis, 115 feet high, and its foundation is nearly as much above the level of the sea. The lantern is between 7 and 8 feet square, lighted with 8 lamps, and may be seen in the night 10 leagues off at sea.

HENRICO, a co. of Virginia, on James R. contains 12,000 inhabitants, including 5819 slaves. Chief town, Richmond.

HENRIQUELLE, a remarkable salt pond in the Spanish part of the island of St. Domingo, about 22 leagues in circuit, and about 11 leagues E. of Port au Prince.

HENRY, a cape in Virginia, 12 miles S. by W. of Cape Charles. These capes form the entrance of Chesapeake Bay. Cape Henry lies in N. lat. 37, W. long. 76 16.

HENRY, a co. of Virginia, bounded N. by Franklin, contains 6928 inhabitants, including 1511 slaves.

HERKEMER, a co. of N. York, divided into 20 townships. By the State census of 1796 this co. contained 25,573 inhabitants, of whom 4161 were electors. It is bounded N. by part of Lower Canada and the river St. Lawrence; N. W. by the E. end of Lake Ontario, and the river St. Lawrence S. by Otsego co. E. by Clinton and part of Washington co.

HERKEMER TOWN, in the above co. is on the north side of Mohawk R. The township includes the celebrated plain called German Flats. The village contains a court-house, gaol, a Dutch church, and about 40 dwelling houses, which last are very indifferent buildings. It is 80 miles N. W. by W. of Albany, 16 S. E. of old Fort Schuyler, and 20 in a like direction from Whitestown. It contained, in 1796, by the State census, 2073 inhabitants; of whom 338 were electors.

HERO, *North*, an island in Lake Champlain, is a township annexed to Chittenden co. in Vermont, and contains 125 inhabitants. It

is 13 miles in length, and 2 in breadth.

HERO, South, an island in the same lake, belonging to Chittenden co. Vermont, is a township and port of entry, and contains 537 inhabitants. It is 14 miles long, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ broad.

HERTFORD, a co. of Edenton district, N. Carolina; bounded N. by the State of Virginia, contains 5828 inhabitants, of whom 2442 are slaves. Chief town, Wynton.

HERTFORD, a post-town of N. Carolina, and capital of Gates co. on the W. side of Perquimin's R. It contains about 20 houses, a court-house and gaol, and is 18 miles N. N. E. of Edenton, and 38 S. by W. of Suffolk in Virginia.

HIATSTOWN, a village in Middlesex co. N. Jersey; 13 miles N. easterly of Trenton, and 17 S. by W. of New Brunswick.

HICKMAN's, a settlement in Fayette co. Kentucky, on the N. side of Kentucky river, 10 miles N. of Danville, and 22 S. of Lexington.

HIGHGATE, a village in Georgia, about 4 miles from Savannah.

HIGHGATE, the north-westernmost township, except Alburgh, in Vermont, Franklin co. contains 103 inhabitants.

HIGUEY, a city in the S. E. part of the Spanish division of St. Domingo, the easternmost of all the settlements in the island, celebrated formerly for its fertility, and the quantity of sugar it produced. It has now only about 500 inhabitants, and is distant about 40 leagues to the eastward of St. Domingo. N. lat. 18 30.

HILLSDALE, a township in Columbia co. N. York, 18 miles from Hudson city, containing 4556 inhabitants.

HILLSBOROUGH, a co. of New-Hampshire, bounded N. by Graf-

ton co. S. by the State of Massachusetts, - and divided into 37 townships, contains 32,871 inhabitants. Chief towns, Amherst and Hopkinton.

HILLSBOROUGH, a township in the above co. about 18 or 20 miles W. of Concord, and contains 798 inhabitants.

HILLSBOROUGH, a township in Somerset co. N. Jersey, containing 2,201 inhabitants, about 15 miles W. of Brunswick, and 18 north-eerly of Trenton.

HILLSBOROUGH, a village on the eastern side of Chesapeake Bay, in Caroline co. Maryland, 7 miles S. E. by E. of Denton, 9 N. W. of Greensborough, and 27 S. S. W. of Chester.

HILLSBOROUGH, one of the middle districts of N. Carolina, bounded N. by the State of Virginia. It comprehends the counties of Granville, Person, Caswell, Orange, Wake, Chatham, and Randolph; and contains 59,983 inhabitants, of whom 13,506 are slaves. Chief town, Hillsborough.

HILLSBOROUGH, a post-town of N. Carolina, and capital of the above district in Orange co. on the N. side of Eno R. in a high, healthy and fertile country. It contains about 80 houses, a court-house and gaol; and had in 1788 an academy of 60 or 80 students, patronized by the principal gentlemen of the State. It is 180 miles W. N. W. of Newbern, 101 W. by S. of Halifax, 110 E. N. E. of Salisbury, and 452 S. W. by S. of Philadelphia.

HILLSDALE, a township in Columbia co. N. York, having Claverack on the W. and Great-Barrington, in Massachusetts, on the E. It contains 4556 inhabitants.

HILLTOWN, in Chester co. Pennsylvania; 28 miles W. of Phila-

delphia. Also the name of a township in Bucks co. in the same State.

HILTON HEAD is the most southern sea land in S. Carolina.

HINCHE, a territory and town in the Spanish part of St. Domingo. The canton of Hinche is bounded W. by the French parishes of Gonaives, Petit Riviere and Mirebalais—and contains with some appendages about 12,000 souls. The town contains about 500 houses, and, together with its dependencies, 4,500 souls, 500 of whom are capable of bearing arms. It is 64 miles N. W. of St. Domingo.

HINESBORGH, a township in Chittenden co. Vermont, lies E. of, and joins Charlotte on Lake Champlain,—454 inhabitants.

HINGHAM, a pleasant post-town in Suffolk co. Massachusetts, situated on a small bay which sets up S. from Boston bay. It contains a number of houses compactly built, 2 Congregational churches, and a well endowed academy, called, after its principal benefactor and founder, "*Derby Academy*." It is 19 miles S. E. of Boston, and 22 in an opposite direction from Plymouth. The township consists of two parishes, and contains 2,085 inhabitants.

HINSDALE, the S. easternmost township in Vermont, in Windham co.—482 inhabitants.

HINSDALE, a township in Cheshire co. N. Hampshire, on the east bank of Connecticut R. opposite to Hinsdale in Vermont, and contains 522 inhabitants. It is about 38 miles above Northampton, and 114 W. of Portsmouth.

HISPANIOLA, or *St. Domingo*. See *St. Domingo*.

HITTON, a small village in

Anne Arundel co. Maryland, 13 miles W. by S. of Baltimore.

HIWASSEE is the only river of any consequence which empties into the Tennessee from the south. It is a bold river, passing through the Cherokee towns, and empties into the Tennessee about 40 miles below the mouth of the Clinch, and 46 above the Whirl or Suck. It is navigable till it penetrates the mountains on its S. side.

HOBBSHOLE. See *Tappahannock*.

HOBOKEN, a tract of land in Bergen co. N. Jersey, on the W. bank of the Hudson, in the mountainous country between the town of Bergen and Fort Lee, about 7 miles above N. York city.

HOCHELAGA, the ancient name of the island of Montreal, in the river St. Lawrence.

HOCKHOCKING, a R. in the N. W. Territory, about 28 miles below the Muskingum, which it resembles, but is inferior to it in size.

HOLDEN, a township in Worcester co. Massachusetts, 7 miles N. W. of Worcester, and 51 miles W. of Boston. It contains 1080 inhabitants.

HOLDERNESSE, a township in Grafton co. N. Hampshire, on the eastern side of Pemigewasset R. contains 329 inhabitants; 64 miles N. N. W. of Portsmouth.

HOLE-IN-THE-WALL, a village in Talbot co. Maryland, on the E. side of Chesapeake bay; 7 miles easterly of Oxford.

HOLLAND, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, adjoining Brimfield. It contains 428 inhabitants, and is 75 miles S. W. by W. of Boston.

HOLLAND Company Lands, are situated in Pennsylvania, on the navigable waters of Alleghany R. and French Creek.

HOLLIS, a township in Hillsborough co. N. Hampshire, situated on the Massachusetts line, and contains 1441 inhabitants. It is about 58 miles S. W. of Portsmouth, and 45 N. W. of Boston.

HOLLISTON, the southernmost town, in the co. of Middlesex, Massachusetts, 27 miles S. W. from Boston, and 28 N. from Providence, Rhode-Island. It lies on a direct line from Boston to Hartford. Incorporated 1724, and in token of respect for Thomas Hollis of London, one of the patrons of the University in Cambridge, was called *Holliston*. Number of inhabitants, 875. In Dec. 1753 and Jan. 1754, the number of inhabitants then being about 400, there was what is called "The great sickness in Holliston." It was so prevalent that but few families escaped; for more than a month there was not enough well to tend the sick, and bury the dead, though they spent their whole time in these services; the sick suffered, and the dead lay unburied notwithstanding help was procured, and charitable assistance afforded by many, in neighbouring towns. On the fourth of January, ten corpses lay unburied, in which week seventeen died. In six weeks 53 persons died, more than one eighth of the people.

HOLMES' HOLE, a noted harbour on the N. side of Martha's Vineyard, where ships bound from the southward to Boston, often take shelter in bad weather.

HOLLY Mount. See *Mount Holly*.

HOLSTON, the largest branch of Tennessee river, is a large, bold river, about 200 miles in length, and receives in its course several considerable rivers, viz.

from its head downwards, Watauga, French Broad, and Little rivers. Holston is navigable for boats of 25 tons upwards of 100 miles, as high as the mouth of the North Fork; at which place Mr. David Ross has erected iron-works upon a large scale. At the mouth of this river, on the north side, stands Fort Grainger. The river is 150 yards wide, 16 miles above the North Fork at Ross's iron-works.

HOLSTON, a settlement on the river above mentioned, in the State of Tennessee, containing 28,649 inhabitants, though in the year 1775 it had hardly 2,200. There are sundry lead mines in the settlement, one in particular on the French Broad, that produces 75 per cent. pure lead. Long-Island, on Holston river, is 340 miles S. W. by W. of Richmond in Virginia.

HOMER, a military township in Onondago co. N. York, on the head waters of the N. W. branch of Chenengo R.—56 of its inhabitants are electors.

HONA CHITTO, a river of Georgia, between Pearl and Loosa Chitto rivers, runs southerly at the town of Manca in W. Florida, turns W. to Mississippi R. N. lat. 30 25.

HONDO, *Rio*, a river of Yucatan, which empties into the bay of Honduras.

HONDURAS, a province of New-Spain, having the bay of its name and the North Sea on the north; Yucatan on the N. W. and the Mosquito Shore on the N. E.; Nicaragua and Guatemala on the S. and Vera Paz on the W. It is about 100 leagues long and 80 broad. It abounds with honey, cotton, fine wool, dye woods in particular, and has some gold and

silver mines. The rivers overflow like the Nile, and enrich the land. The air is good, except near the lagoons and low grounds. The soil in many parts bears Indian corn thrice a year; and the vineyards bear twice a year; for immediately after the vintage they cut them again; and the second grapes are ripe before Christmas. Valladolid is the chief town, where the governor and bishop reside. Truxillo is also a fine town, and very strong by nature; and Omoah is strongly fortified. The Spaniards claim this country; but the English have been long in possession of the logwood tract in the Bay of Honduras, cutting large quantities of it every year. And the Mosquito Indians to the east of this province have entered into treaties with the English, received them into their country, and done them several services. Besides, the Spaniards have no forts in this bay, or in the country of the Mosquitoes, only two small towns.

HONDURAS BAY, noted for cutting logwood, as that of Campeachy formerly was. It lies in the province of the same name, and opens betwixt Cape Honduras in N. lat. 13 30 and Cape Catoche, the easternmost point of Yucatan in N. lat. 21 30. The distance between these capes is 270 miles. The part of the country where the English cut their logwood is all a flat, and a great part of it a morass, with several lagoons, which are very often overflowed. The cutters amount to 1500 or 1600 men; but form no regular colony; yet they choose a chief, who cannot have less authority, luxury, or emolument, or whose subjects are more disobedient. The quantity of wood annually

furnished by the bay has been valued at 20,000 tons; the English export only about 6000; but the principal branch of the trade was lately carried on by the Dutch, whose annual clear profit used to amount to above 90,000 sterling. The bay is sprinkled with an infinity of shoals, rocks and clusters of drowned islands, which abound with great numbers of green turtle.

HOOKSET FALLS, in Merrimaek river, 8 miles below Concord, N. Hampshire.

HOOKSTOWN, a village on the W. side of Chesapeake Bay, 6 miles N. W. of the town of Baltimore.

HOOKTOWN, a village on the E. side of Chesapeake Bay, in Talbot co. Maryland, lies N. of Easton, and S. W. of Williamsburg, nearly 3 miles from each.

HOOSACK, a township in Rensselaer co. N. York, situated on the eastern boundary of the State, contains 3035 inhabitants.

HOOSACK, a river of New York which falls into the Hudson from the E. about 8 miles above the city of Lanfinburgh.

HOPE, a village in Sussex co. N. Jersey, on the post-road from Newtown to Easton in Pennsylvania, 16 miles S. W. of the former, and 20 N. E. of the latter. It is inhabited by about 100 of the Moravian United Brethren.

HOPE, a Moravian settlement in Wachovia, N. Carolina.

HOPKINS, or *Hopkinsville*, a township in Caledonia co. Vermont, was granted to Dr. Hopkins; 11 miles N. W. of the upper bar of the Fifteen Mile Falls in Connecticut river.

HOPKINTON, a township in Hillsborough co. N. Hampshire, on Contoocook R. about 9 miles

W. of Concord—and has 1,775 inhabitants.

HOPKINTON, a township in Middlesex co. Massachusetts, and contains 1317 inhabitants.

HOPKINTON, a township in Washington co. Rhode-Island, on the W. line of the State. It contains 2462 inhabitants.

HOPEWELL, a township in Cumberland co. in the province of N. Brunswick, on Chepodie river.

HOPEWELL, the name of three townships in Pennsylvania, viz. in York, Huntingdon, and Washington counties.

HOPEWELL, a township in Huntingdon co. N. Jersey, on Delaware R. 14 miles W. of Princeton, 17 above Trenton, and 30 S. westerly of N. Brunswick. It contains 2320 inhabitants. Another township of this name lies in Cumberland co. in this State.

HORN, Cape, the southern extremity of S. America, was first sailed round in 1616, and the straits were discovered in 1643. S. lat. 55 58, W. long. 67 21.

HORN-TOWN, a village in Maryland, 31 miles from Snowhill, 26 from Accomack court-house, in Virginia.

HORSENECK, or *West Greenwich*, a parish in the township of Greenwich, in Fairfield co. Connecticut, 6 miles N. E. of Rye, in N. York State. A bloody battle was fought here between the Dutch and the Indians, in 1646. The Dutch with great difficulty obtained the victory. Great numbers were slain on both sides; and their graves appear to this day. In this place was the scene of a humorous anecdote of Gen. Putnam, related as follows by Col. Humphreys, in his life of that veteran officer. "About the middle of the winter of 1778,

Gen. Putnam being on a visit to his out-post at Horseneck, he found Gov. Tryon, advancing upon that place, with a corps of 1500 men. To oppose these, Gen. Putnam had only a picket of 150 men, and two iron field pieces, without horse or dragoons. He however planted his cannon on the high ground by the meeting-house, and retarded their approach by firing several times; until, perceiving the horse, (supported by the infantry) about to charge, he ordered the picket to provide for their safety, by retiring to a swamp inaccessible to horse; and secured his own, by plunging down the steep precipice at the church, upon a full trot. This precipice is so steep, where he descended, as to have artificial stairs, composed of nearly 100 stone steps for the accommodation of foot passengers. There the dragoons, who were but a sword's length from him, stopped short. For the declivity was so abrupt that they ventured not to follow; and before they could gain the valley by going round the brow of the hill in the ordinary road, he was far enough beyond their reach." They shot at Gen. Putnam, and one ball passed through his hat. This circumstance so pleased Gov. Tryon that he presented him with a beaver hat, and a suit of clothes. It is 50 miles S. W. of N. Haven, and 36 N. E. of New-York city.

HORSENECK, a village in Essex co. N. Jersey, on the southern bank of Passaic R. above the Little Falls, four miles S. W. by S. of Patterson.

HORSHAM, a township in Montgomery co. Pennsylvania.

HORTON, a township in King's

co. Nova-Scotia. Salmon river runs through Horton, and supplies the inhabitants with excellent salmon.

HOSAGE, a branch of the Missouri R. about 300 miles from the place where the Missouri mingles its waters with the Mississippi. The *Hosage* Indians inhabit on this river. The Spaniards contemplated the establishment of a post here in 1794.

HOUVE, La, a little fort situated 2 leagues beyond the Havannah, in the island of Cuba.

HOWLAND'S Ferry, is the narrow part of the waters that separate Rhode-Island from the main land. It is about a quarter of a mile wide. The bridge built across this strait cost 30,000 dollars, and was carried away by a storm in Jan. 1796. It is rebuilt.

HOUSATONICK River, empties into Long-Island Sound, between Stratford and Milford in Connecticut. It is navigable about 12 miles, to Derby. In this river, between Salisbury and Canaan, is a cataract, where the water of the whole river which is 150 yards wide, falls perpendicularly 60 feet.

HUBBARDSTOWN, a township in Worcester co. Massachusetts, containing 933 inhabitants; 20 miles N. W. of Worcester, and 60 W. of Boston.

HUBBERTON, a township in Rutland co. Vermont, has 404 inhabitants, and is 50 miles N. of Bennington.

HUDSON'S BAY took its name from Henry Hudson, who discovered it in 1610. It lies between 55 and 65 degrees of N. latitude. It is reckoned about 300 leagues wide, from north to south. Its breadth is unequal, being about 130 leagues where broadest; but it grows narrower

at both extremities. The commerce in the countries adjacent to this inland sea is in the hands of an exclusive British company of its name, who employ only 4 ships, and 130 seamen. The forts, Prince of Wales, Churchill river, Nelson, New Severn, and Albany, are garrisoned by 186 men. The French, in 1782, took and destroyed these settlements, &c. said to amount to the value of £500,000 sterling. The Company's exports are to the amount of £16,000, mostly the drugs of the market, which produce returns, chiefly in beaver skins and rich furs, to the value of £29,000; yielding government a clear revenue of £3,734. This includes the fishery in Hudson's Bay. The skins and furs procured by this trade, when manufactured, afford articles for trading with many nations of Europe, to great advantage.

HUDSON River passes its whole course in the State of N. York, and is one of the largest and finest rivers in the United States. It rises in a mountainous country, between the lakes Ontario and Champlain. In its course southeasterly it approaches within 6 or 8 miles of Lake George; then, after a short course east, turns southerly, and receives the Sacondaga from the S. W. which heads in the neighbourhood of Mohawk R. The course of the R. thence to N. York, where it empties into York Bay, is very uniformly S. 12 15. Its whole length is about 250 miles. From Albany to lake George is 65 miles. This distance, the R. is navigable only for batteaux, and has two portages, occasioned by falls, of half a mile each. The banks of Hudson's R. especially on the western side, as far as the high-

lands extend, are chiefly rocky cliffs. The passage through the highlands, which is 16 or 18 miles, affords a wild romantic scene. In this narrow pass, on each side of which the mountains tower to a great height, the wind, if there be any, is collected and compressed, and blows continually as through a bellows; vessels, in passing through it are often obliged to lower their sails. The bed of this river, which is deep and smooth to an astonishing distance, through a hilly, rocky country, and even through ridges of some of the highest mountains in the United States, must undoubtedly have been produced by some mighty convulsion in nature. The tide flows a few miles above Albany, which is 160 miles from N. York. It is navigable for sloops of 80 tons to Albany, and for ships to Hudson. Ship navigation to Albany is interrupted by a number of islands and shoals 6 or 8 miles below the city, called the *Over-slaugh*. It has been in contemplation to confine the river to one channel, by which means it will be deepened, and the difficulty of approaching Albany with vessels of a larger size, be removed. About 60 miles above N. York the water becomes fresh. The river is stored with a variety of fish, which renders a summer passage to Albany delightful and amusing to those who are fond of angling. The advantages of this river for carrying on the fur trade with Canada, by means of the lakes, are very great. Its conveniencies for internal commerce are singularly happy. The produce of the remotest farms is easily and speedily conveyed to a certain and profitable market, and at the lowest expense.

HUDSON *City*, a port of entry and post-town situated in Columbia co. N. York, on the east side of Hudson's river, 30 miles S. by E. of Albany, and 132 north of New-York city. The limits of the corporation include a square mile, and its privileges as a port of entry extend no farther. The city, which commenced in 1784, is laid out into large squares, bordering on the river, and divided into 30 lots. The increase of the town from 1784 to the spring of 1786, was astonishingly rapid, and reflects great honour upon the enterprising and persevering spirit of the original founders. In this space of time no less than 150 dwelling houses, besides shops, barns, and other buildings, four ware-houses, several wharves, spermaceti works, a covered rope-walk, and one of the best distilleries in America, were erected, and 1,500 souls collected on a spot, which three years before, was improved as a farm, and but two years before began to be built. Its increase since has been very rapid; a printing-office has been established, and several public buildings have been erected, besides dwelling houses, stores, &c. The inhabitants are plentifully and conveniently supplied with water, brought to their cellars in wooden pipes, from a spring 2 miles from the town. It has a large bay to the southward, and stands on an eminence from which are extensive and delightful views. There is a bank here, called Bank of Columbia, whose capital may not exceed 160,000 dollars. It is composed of 400 shares, at 400 dollars each. Hudson city is governed by a mayor, recorder, 4 aldermen, 4 assistants, and a number of other

officers. The number of inhabitants in *Hudson Township*, by the census of 1790, amounted to 2,584; and it appears by the State census of 1796 that 338 of the inhabitants are electors.

HUGHESBURG, a town in Northumberland, co. Pennsylvania, called also *Cataweffy*, being situated at the mouth of Cataweffy creek, 25 miles N. E. of Sunbury. It contains about 60 handsome houses, and a meeting-house for Friends. It is 144 miles N. W. of Philadelphia.

HULL, a small town in Suffolk co. on the south side of Boston harbour, containing 120 inhabitants. On the fort on the east hill there is a well sunk 90 feet, which commonly has 80 odd feet of water.

HUMMEL'S TOWN, in Dauphin co. Pennsylvania, has about 90 houses on the south side of Swetara creek, 6 miles north of Middletown, 10 E. by N. of Harrisburg, and 100 west-north-west of Philadelphia.

HUNGERFORD, a township in Franklin co. Vermont, containing 40 inhabitants, 7 miles south of the Canada line, and 14 east of Lake Champlain.

HUNTER, FORT, 21 miles west of Schenectady, on the south side of Mohawk river, at the mouth of Schohary Creek.

HUNTERDON County, in New-Jersey, is bounded W. by Delaware river, which separates it from the State of Pennsylvania and N. W. by Sussex county. It is divided into 10 townships, and contains 20,253 inhabitants. Trenton is the chief town.

HUNTERSTOWN, a village of Pennsylvania, York co. 25 miles W. by S. of York-Town.

HUNTING-CREEK-TOWN, a vil-

lage in the northern part of Dorchester co. Maryland; 14 miles N. N. W. of Vienna, 16 S. by W. of Denton, and 18 N. E. of Cambridge.

HUNTINGDON Co. Pennsylvania, bounded west by Westmoreland co. It is divided into 7 townships, which contain 7,565 inhabitants.

HUNTINGDON, the capital of the above county, is on the N. E. side of Juniatta river; and at the mouth of Standing Stone creek, 50 miles from the mouth of Juniatta, containing about 90 houses, a court-house, and gaol. It is about 23 miles W. S. W. of Lewis Town, and 184 W. N. W. of Philadelphia.

HUNTINGDON, a township in York county, Pennsylvania.

HUNTINGDON, a post-town on the north side of Long-Island, N. York, contains about 70 compact houses, a Presbyterian and an Episcopal church; 38 miles E. by N. of New-York city. It is opposite to Norwalk in Connecticut, and contains 3,260 inhabitants.

HUNTINGTON, a township in Fairfield co. Connecticut, separated from Derby on the north-east by Stratford river.

HUNTING-TOWN, a village on the west side of Chesapeak bay, Maryland, 3 miles N. by W. of Prince Frederick, and 22 E. N. E. of Port Tobacco.

HUNTSBURG, a township in Franklin co. Vermont, on the Canada line, having 46 inhabitants.

HUNTSVILLE, a post-town in North-Carolina, 10 miles from Bethania, and 16 from Rockford.

HURLEY, a township in Ulster co. N. York, containing 847 inhabitants. The compact part contains about 30 houses, situat-

ed on Esopus Kill, about 5 miles from the west bank of Hudson's river, and 100 north of N. York.

HURON, one of the five principal northern lakes, is reckoned to be upwards of 1000 miles in circumference. It communicates with Lake Superior through the straits of St. Marie on the N. W. with Michigan on the W. and with Erie on the S. It is of a triangular shape. The land bordering on the western shore of the lake is greatly inferior in quality to that on Lake Erie. It is mixed with sand and small stones, and is principally covered with pines, birch and some oaks; but a little distance from the lake the soil is very luxuriant.

HURON, a small river of the N. W. Territory, which, after a course of 38 miles, falls into Lake St. Clair from the N. W.

HYANIS ROAD is near the entrance of Lewis Bay, in the town of Barnstable, Massachusetts.

HYDE, a maritime co. in Newbern district, N. Carolina; bounded S. by Carteret co. It contains 4120 inhabitants.

HYDESPARK, a township in Orleans co. Vermont, containing 43 inhabitants, 25 miles S. of the Canada line, and 126 north by east of Bennington.

I

IBBERVILLE, a river, or rather a fort of natural canal, of W. Florida, which, when the Mississippi overflows, and is high enough to run into it, (which is generally in the months of May, June, and July) forms a communication for vessels drawing three or four feet, from the Mississippi to the gulf of Mexico, eastward,

through the lakes Mauripas and Pontchartrain. This canal, which has been dignified with the name of river, is dry all the rest of the year. It is 99 miles W. by N. of New-Orleans.

ICHUA-TOWN, in the Genessee country, N. York, is an Indian village, 60 miles easterly of Fort Erie, 70 E. by S. of La Boeuf, and 67 S. W. by S. of Hartford, on Genessee river.

ILEIGNES, or *St. Charles*, a town on the S. side of the island of St. Domingo, and 200 fathoms from the city of St. Domingo. It is inhabited by emigrants from the Canary Islands, who are the most industrious people in the Spanish part of the island.

ILHEOS, a captainship S. of that called Bay of All-Saints, and in the middle division of Brazil. Chief town, Paya. Ilheos, the capital of the above province, stands about 30 leagues N. E. of Porto Segaro, and as far S. W. of the Bay of All-Saints. It is watered by a river of the same name, and contains about 200 families. S. lat. 15 40, W. long. 34 28.

ILLINOIS, a large navigable river of the N. W. Territory, which after running a serpentine S. W. course, through an extensive country of rich, fertile land, and receiving a vast number of rivers from 20 to 100 yards wide, which are navigable for boats from 15 to 180 miles, approaches within 5 miles of the Mississippi; from thence running eastward about 12 miles, it pays its tribute by a mouth 400 yards wide, 176 miles above the Ohio, and 18 above the Missouri. The lands on the banks of the Illinois, particularly those on the S. E. side, are perhaps as fertile as any part of North-America. They produce

in the most luxuriant plenty, wheat, rye, Indian corn, peas, beans, flax, hemp, tobacco, hops, grapes, apples, pears, peaches, dying roots, medicinal plants, &c. Such is the abundance of wild grapes in this country, that in the year 1769, the French planters upon this river made above 110 hhd. of strong wine, from these grapes. The Illinois furnishes a communication with lake Michigan, by Chicago river, between which and the Illinois are two portages the length of which do not exceed 4 miles. The whole length of the river is 480 miles.

ILLINOIS *Indians* inhabit near Cahokia on the Mississippi. Warriors, 260.

IMPERIALE, a city of Chili in South-America, 6 leagues from the S. Sea, situated on a rising steep neck of land, hard to be ascended. In 1600, it was taken by the Indians, after a year's siege; most of the inhabitants having perished by famine. The Spaniards afterwards built a town here called *Conception*.

INDEPENDENCE, *Mount*, is situated in the town of Orwell, Vermont, opposite to Ticonderoga.

INDIAN *Old Town*, is in Lincoln co. Maine, on an island in Penobscot river, just above the Great Falls, and about 60 below the Forks. Here are about 100 families, who are Roman Catholics, the remains of the Penobscot tribe, and the only Indians who reside in the District of Maine.

INDIAN *Orebard*, a tract of land in Northampton co. Pennsylvania, on the W. side of Delaware river.

INDIANA, a territory in Virginia, lying between Ohio river and the Laurel Mountain, containing

about $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions of acres; granted to Samuel Wharton, William Trent, and George Morgan, esquires, and a few other persons, in the year 1768, by the Shawanese, Delaware and Huron tribes of Indians, as a compensation for losses to the amount of £85,916: 10: 8 currency, which these people had sustained by the depredations of the Indians in the year 1763.

INDIAN RIVER, on the E. coast of the peninsula of E. Florida, rises a short distance from the sea-coast, and runs from N. to S. forming a kind of inland passage for many miles along the coast.

INDIAN-TOWN, in Maryland, on the bank of Choptank R. 3 miles S. W. of New-Market.

INDIAN-TOWN, a small post-town of N. Carolina, 10 miles from Sawyer's Ferry, and 52 from Edenton.

INGRAHAM *Isles*, in the South Pacific ocean, lie N. N. W. of the Marquesas Islands, from 35 to 50 leagues distant, and are 7 in number, viz. *Ooboona* or Washington; *Wooapoo*, or Adams; Lincoln; *Noobeeva*, or Federal; *Ta-too-e-tee*, or Franklin; Hancock, and Knox. The names in Italic are those by which they are known to the natives. The others were given them by Captain Joseph Ingraham, of Boston in Massachusetts, commander of the brigantine Hope of Boston, who discovered them on the 19th of April, 1791, a day remarkable in the annals of America, the revolutionary war having commenced on that day in 1775, and the first discoveries made under the flag of the United States marked its 16th anniversary. These islands, lying between $8^{\circ} 3'$ and $9^{\circ} 24'$ S. lat. and between $140^{\circ} 19'$ and 141°

18 W. long. from Greenwich, are mostly inhabited, and appear to be generally variegated with hills and vallies, abounding with timber, and very pleasant.

INVERNESS, *New*, a town on the R. Alatomaha, Georgia, built by a company of emigrants from the Highlands of Scotland, 130 of whom were brought over by Gen. Oglethorpe in 1734. It is about 20 miles from Frederica.

IOWA, a R. of Louisiana, which runs S. eastward into the Mississippi, in N. lat. 41 5, on the E. side of which is the *Upper* and *Lower Iowa Towns*.

IPSWICH, a post-town and port of entry in Essex co. Massachusetts, 12 miles S. of Newbury-Port, 10 N. E. of Beverly, and 32 N. E. by N. of Boston. The township of Ipswich is divided into 5 parishes, and contains 601 houses, and 4502 inhabitants. Its natural situation is pleasant; and, on all accounts, excellently well calculated to be a large manufacturing town. The supreme judicial court, the courts of common pleas and sessions, are held here once a year, on the first Tuesday of April. Silk and thread lace, of an elegant texture, are manufactured here by women and children, in large quantities, and sold for use and exportation in Boston, and other mercantile towns. In 1790, no less than 41,979 yards were made here, and the manufacture is rather increasing.

IPSWICH, *New*, a township in Hillsborough co. N. Hampshire, containing 1241 inhabitants; 56 miles N. W. of Boston, and about 77 W. of Portsmouth. It has a flourishing academy.

IRASBURG, a township in Orleans co. Vermont, on Black river,

17 miles N. of Hazen Block-house, and 12 S. of the Canada line.

IREDELL *County*, in Salisbury district, N. Carolina, is surrounded by Surry, Rowan, and Burke. It contains 5435 inhabitants. At *Iredell* court-house, is a post-office, 25 miles from Salisbury, and 25 from Charlotte court-house.

IRELAND, *New*, a long narrow island in the Pacific ocean, N. of New Britain, extending from the N. W. to the S. E. about 270 miles, and in general very narrow. The inhabitants are negroes.

IROQUOIS. See *Six Nations*.

IROQUOIS R. See *St. Lawrence*.

ISABELLA R. See *Ozama*.

ISABELLA *Point*, lies on the N. side of the island of St. Domingo, and forms the N. E. side of the bay of its name. N. lat. 19 59 10. This is the port where Columbus formed the first Spanish settlement on the island, and named both it and the point after his patroness Queen Isabella. It is about 29 leagues E. by N. of Cape Francois, measuring in a straight line.

ISLE OF WIGHT, a co. of Virginia, on the S. side of James R. W. of Norfolk co. and contains 9,028 inhabitants, including 3,867 slaves. A mineral spring has been discovered near the head of the W. branch of Nansemond R. about 10 miles from Smithfield, and 12 from Suffolk. It is much resorted to, and famed for its medicinal qualities.

ISLE ROYAL, on the N. W. side of Lake Superior, is about 100 miles long, and in many places about 40 broad. The natives suppose that this and the other islands in the lake are the residence of the Great Spirit.

ISLESBOROUGH, a township in

Hancock co. Maine, formed by Long-Island, in the centre of Penobscot Bay, 15 miles in length, and from 2 to 3 in breadth. It contains 382 inhabitants, and is 260 miles N. E. by N. of Boston. The latitude of this place was ascertained by actual observation in 1780, and found to be 44 17 7 26; its longitude 9 20, E. of the meridian of Cambridge.

ISLES DE MADAME lie at the south end of Sidney, or Cape Breton Island, on which they are dependant.

ISLIP, a township of N. York, Suffolk co. Long-Island, E. of Huntington, and contains 609 inhabitants.

J

JACKSON'S R. a head water of James R. in Virginia.

JACKSON, a new co. in Georgia.

JACKSONSBOROUGH, a small post-town of S. Carolina, on the E. side of Edisto R. about 35 miles W. of Charleston.

JACMEL, a jurisdiction and seaport town on the S. side of the island of St. Domingo. This jurisdiction, in the French part of the island, contains 3 parishes, is remarkable for the goodness of its soil, and the abundant crops of coffee; and is susceptible of a great augmentation. Its exports from Jan. 1, 1789 to Dec. 31, of the same year, were 27,350 lb. white sugar; 55,624 lb. of brown sugar; 4,072,702 lb. of coffee; 406,832 lb. cotton, and 10,046 lb. indigo. The town is situated on the S. side of the neck of the S. peninsula, is 6 leagues westward of Cayes de Jacmel, $7\frac{1}{2}$ E. of the bay and town of Baynet, as far

S. of Leogane on the N. side of the peninsula, 13 S. W. of Port au Prince, and 53 E. of Cape Tiburon.

JACMEL, *Cayes de*, a town and parish on the E. side of the stream of its name, 6 leagues E. of the above town of Jacmel.

JACOB'S Creek, an eastern water of Youghogany R. in Westmoreland co. Pennsylvania.

JAFREY, a township in Cheshire co. N. Hampshire, on the S. side of the Great Monadnock, 6 miles N. of the Massachusetts line, 19 E. of Connecticut R. about 56 W. S. W. of Portsmouth, and 75 N. W. of Boston. It contains 1,235 inhabitants.

JAGO, *St.* a handsome and considerable town of S. America, capital of Chili, with a good harbour, and a bishop's see, and a royal audience. It is seated on a large, beautiful plain, abounding in all the necessaries of life, at the foot of the Andes, on the river Mapocho. It is subject to earthquakes, and the inhabitants are native Americans and Spaniards. It contains 40,000 inhabitants, according to Abbe Raynal, and carries on a considerable trade with Buenos Ayres, by land, 354 leagues distant. Although above 40 leagues of the way are amidst the snows and precipices of the Andes, yet it is found safer and cheaper to send goods by this road than by sea.

JAGO DE CUBA, a town on the southern coast of the island of Cuba, with a good harbour, was formerly the capital of the island, is well fortified, and commands the windward passage. This place has a declining aspect, and presents only the ruins of its former greatness. Yet it has a noble, safe, and commodious port,

inferior to the Havannah only in its situation. 41 leagues S. 6 W. of the east end of the island of Jamaica. N. lat. 20 15, W. long. 76 40.

JAGO DE LA VEGA, or *Spanish Town*, is the capital of the island of Jamaica; situated in Middlesex co. on the banks of the river Cobre, about 6 miles from the sea, and contains between 5 and 600 houses, and about 5,000 inhabitants, including people of colour. It is the residence of the governor who is accommodated with a superb palace. Here the legislature is convened, and the court of chancery, and the supreme court of judicature are held. It lies in the S. E. part of the island, about 7 miles N. W. of Port-Passage, on the bay of Port-Royal. N. lat. 18 6, W. long. 76 49.

JAMAICA, a township in Windham co. Vermont, containing 263 inhabitants.

JAMAICA, a post and chief town of Queen's co. N. York, in the west part of Long-Island, and contains a Presbyterian, an Episcopalian, and a Dutch church, an academy, and nearly 100 dwelling houses. It is 12 miles east of N. York city. The whole township contains 1,675 inhabitants.

JAMAICA, one of the most valuable of the British W. India Islands. The centre of the island lies in about 18 12 N. lat. and about 76 45 W. long. from London. It is 150 miles in length, and on a medium about 40 miles in breadth, containing 4,080,000 acres; of which 900,000 acres were planted in 1675; and in November, 1789, there were no more than 1,907,589 acres located, or taken up by grants from

the crown. This island is intersected with a ridge of steep rocks, from which issue a vast number of small rivers of pure wholesome water. Sugar is the greatest and most valuable production of this island. Of this article was exported to Great-Britain in 1787, 824,706 cwt. in 1790, 1,185,519 cwt. It produces also cocoa, ginger, pimento, or as it is called, Jamaica pepper, and vulgarly allspice; the wild cinnamon, the machineel, whose fruit though uncommonly delightful to the eye, contains one of the worst poisons in nature; the cabbage tree, remarkable for its height, and for the hardness of its wood, which, when dry, is incorruptible, and hardly yields to any kind of tool; the palma, affording oil, much esteemed by the negroes, both as food and medicine; the soap tree, whose berries answer all the purposes of washing; the mangrove and olive bark, useful to tanners; the fustic and redwood, to the dyers; and lately the logwood. The indigo plant was formerly much cultivated, and the cotton tree is still so. Here they have maize, or Indian corn, Guinea corn, peas of various kinds, with a variety of roots. Fruits grow in great plenty, as citrons, Seville and China Oranges, common and sweet lemons, limes, shaddocks, pomegranates, namees, fourfops, papas, pine-apples, prickly pears, allcada pears, melons, guavas, several kinds of berries, and kitchen vegetables in great variety. Admiral Rodney enriched this beautiful island with many of the rare productions of the East, which fell into his hands by the fortune of war; particularly the bread-fruit tree, the true

Ceylon cinnamon tree, and the mango tree. Jamaica can boast of a botanical garden containing the rarest collection of curious trees and plants perhaps in the world; of which a catalogue has been published. The botanical garden contains, among other valuable productions, the Chinese hemp, palm, Otahcite plum, tallow tree, gum-arabic, paper-mulberry, from which paper and cloth are made, tea plant, and Chinese olive. Jamaica is divided into 3 eos. *Middlesex, Surry, and Cornwall*; subdivided into 20 parishes. The number of white inhabitants in 1787, was 30,000; freed negroes 10,000; maroons 1400; and slaves 250,000; in all, 304,000. The value of this island as British property, is estimated as follows: 250,000 negroes, at £50 sterling each, 12½ millions; the landed and personal property and buildings to which they are appurtenant, 25 millions more; the houses and property in the towns, and the vessels employed in trade, 1½ millions; in all, 39 millions. The exports of Jamaica for one year, ending the 5th of January, 1788, amounted in sterling money to £2,136,442 : 17 : 3. In 1787, the exports to the United States amounted to £60,095 : 18s. and importations from the United States to the value of £90,000. This island was originally a part of the Spanish empire in America. It was reduced under the British dominions by Penn and Venables in 1656, and ever since has been subject to Great-Britain. The government of it is one of the richest places next to that of Ireland, in the disposal of the crown, the standing salary being £2,500 per annum, and the assembly commonly vote as much

R

more to the governor; which, with other perquisites, make it on the whole little less than £10,000 a year. This fine island is subject to earthquakes and hurricanes, which have done it incredible damage.

JAMES'S Bay lies at the bottom or most southern part of Hudson's Bay.

JAMES'S Island lies on the S. side of Charleston harbour, in S. Carolina, and contains about 50 families.

JAMES, a navigable river of Virginia, affords harbour for vessels of any size in Hampton Road, but not in safety through the whole winter; and there is navigable water for them as far as Mulberry Island. A 40 gun ship goes to Jamestown, and, lightening herself, may pass to Harrison's Bar, on which there is only 15 feet water. Vessels of 250 tons may go to Warwick; those of 125 go to Rockets's, a mile below Richmond, from thence is about 7 feet water to Richmond; and about the centre of the town 4½ feet, where the navigation is interrupted by falls, which in a course of 6 miles, descend about 80 feet. A canal is nearly or quite completed for the passing of boats by these falls.

JAMES City, a county of Virginia, between Chickahominy and James rivers, containing 4,070 inhabitants.

JAMES'S, St. a town of Maryland, situated in Kent co. 4 miles south-westerly of the town of Chester.

JAMESTOWN, formerly the metropolis of Virginia, and county-town of James City county. In 1777 it had but one family. The church and other buildings are mouldering to ruins. It is the

oldest town in the settlements formed by the English in N. America. It is situated on a peninsula, on the N. side of James river, 32 miles from Point Comfort. It is 8 miles S. S. W. of Williamsburgh.

JAMES'S Town, in the island of Barbadoes, on the W. side of the island.

JANEVIE'S, St. See *Genevieve, St.*

JAY, a township in Cumberland co. Maine, thus named in honour of JOHN JAY, governor of the State of New-York.

JAY'S Valley, a settlement in the town of Kattskill, State of N. York, formerly called *Minor Kill*. This name was changed in honour of the present governor of New-York.

JAYNA, a canton, parish and river on the S. side of the island of St. Domingo. It was in this territory, and on the river Jayna, that the famous lump of gold was found, which the Spanish writers say weighed 3,600 Spanish dollars. The establishments in the plain of St. Rose, and those on the Jayna ought to be looked upon as depending on the city of St. Domingo. They are reckoned to contain 2,000 persons; for the most part people of colour, free, and slaves.

JEAN RABEL, a town on the N. W. part of the north peninsula of the island of St. Domingo, in 19 55 N. latitude.

JEFFERSON, Fort, in the N. W. Territory, is situated on a small stream which falls into the Great Miami; contains about 100 men; 21 miles north of Fort St. Clair.

JEFFERSON, a fort on the E. bank of the Mississippi, in Kentucky, near the line of the State of Tennessee.

JEFFERSON, a town of Virginia,

on the north side of Roanoke river.

JEFFERSON, a co. of Kentucky, bounded N. and W. by the Ohio, contains 4,565 inhabitants. Chief town, Louisville.

JEFFERSON, a new county of Georgia, erected in 1796, from the cos. of Burke and Warren, bordering on Ogechee R. and Briar and Big creeks. Courts and elections are held at Louisville for this co. a court-house not being yet erected.

JEFFERSON, a co. in Tennessee; Hamilton district, which contained by the State census of 1795, 7,840 inhabitants. It was named, as were the places above, after THOMAS JEFFERSON, the present Vice President of the United States; and is bounded N. by Greene co. E. by N. Carolina, and W. and S. by the cos. of Sevier, Knox, Grainger and Hawkins. It is watered by the Holston, French-broad, and Nolachucky rivers.

JEFFREY'S LEDGE, a sand-bank off the coast of New England, between Cape Ann and Casco Bay, extending from the N. eastward to the S. westward; between 42 40, and 43 37 30 N. lat. and between 68 52 30 and 69 45 W. long.

JEKYL SOUND, in the mouth of the river Alatamaha, in Georgia, which will afford safe riding for a dozen ships of 40 guns.

JENKINTOWN, a village in Montgomery co. Pennsylvania, 10 miles north of Philadelphia.

JEREMIE, a jurisdiction, town, and cape, within the bite or bay of Leogane, and on the southern peninsula of the island of St. Domingo. This is the westernmost jurisdiction of the island, contains two parishes, and is celebrated for the excellency of its soil, but

particularly for the culture of coffee. Its exports from January 1, 1789, to December 31, of the same year, were as follow: 1,420 lb. white sugar—247,760 lb. brown sugar—5,440,646 lb. coffee—54,786 lb. cotton—and 598 lb. indigo. The town stands on the W. side of the bay, nearly 8 leagues E. of Cape Dame Marie. Point Jeremie lies in N. lat. 18° 42' 30".

JEREMYSQUAM, an island in Lincoln co. Maine, which, with Folly island, form the mouth of Sheep-foot river, in Wiscasset Bay.

JERICO, a township of good land in Chittenden co. Vermont, situated on Onion R. and contains 381 inhabitants.

JERICO, a post-town of N. York, Tioga co. between Chenengo R. and the E. branch of Susquehanna.

JERSEY Field, a settlement in Norway township, Herkemer co. N. York, on the S. E. side of Canada creek.

JERUSALEM, a township in Ontario co. N. York. Of its inhabitants, 113 are electors. The compact part of it forms a handsome town, situated on the W. side of Seneca Lake, and contains about 50 families, the followers of Jemima Wilkinson. It is 30 miles N. E. by N. of Bath, and 16 S. S. W. of Geneva.

JERUSALEM, or *Funks Town*, a town of Maryland, Washington co. about 3 miles S. W. of Elizabeth-Town. It contains about 50 dwellings, and a German church.

JOHN'S Island, S. Carolina, lies S. W. of Charleston harbour.

JOHN'S, St. one of the chief towns of Newfoundland island, situated on its E. coast. N. lat. 47° 32'. Its harbour is one of the

best in the island, and has from 10 to 17 fathoms water up to King's wharf, which is a little to the north-west of the Old Fort, at the bottom of the town, and is a mile from the mouth of the harbour.

JOHN'S R. St. in E. Florida, pursues a northern course, in a broad navigable stream, which in several places spreads into broad bays or lakes; of which Lake George is the chief. Vessels that draw 9 or 10 feet water, may navigate safely through the W. channel into St. John's R. as far as Lake George. The bar at the mouth is liable to shift. It is 10½ leagues N. of St. Augustine.

JOHN'S R. Little St. W. Florida, falls into Apalache Bay, about 10 miles eastward of Apalache R. It is said to be the clearest and purest of any in America, is about 200 yards broad, and about 15 or 20 feet deep at the town of Talahachete. The swamp called Ouaquaphenogaw is said to be its source, which is 100 miles by land from Talahachete, and following its windings, from the sea 200 miles. The Indians and traders say it has no branches, or tributaries, which fall into it; but that it is fed by great springs which break out through the banks.

JOHN'S, St. is the largest R. in the British province of N. Brunswick. From its mouth on the N. side of the bay of Fundy, to its main source is computed to be 350 miles. The tide flows 80 or 90 miles up this river. It is navigable for sloops of 50 tons 60 miles, and for boats 200. Its general course from its source is E. S. E. It furnishes the greatest plenty of salmon, bass, and sturgeon; and is the common route to Quebec. This

noble river, in its numerous and extensive branches, waters and enriches a large tract of excellent country, a great part of which is settled and under improvement. The up-lands, in general, are covered with a fine growth of timber, such as pine and spruce, hemlock and hard wood, principally beech, birch, maple, and some ash. The pines on this river are the largest to be met with in British America, and afford a considerable supply of masts, some from 20 to 30 inches in diameter, for the British navy.

JOHN'S, St. one of the Virgin Islands, about 12 leagues E. of Porto Rico.

JOHN'S, St. an island in the gulf of St. Lawrence, near the northern coast of Nova-Scotia, to which government it is annexed. It is 117 miles in length. The medium breadth is 20 miles. It has several fine rivers, a rich soil, and is pleasantly situated. Its capital is Charlotte-Town, the residence of the lieutenant-governor, who is the chief officer on the island. The number of inhabitants are estimated at about 5,000. The island is divided into 3 counties, viz. King's, Queen's, and Prince's counties; which are subdivided into 14 parishes, consisting of 27 townships, which in all make 1,363,400 acres, the contents of the island. The chief towns, besides the capital, are Georgetown, Prince's-Town; Hillsborough, Pownal, and Maryborough. It lies between 45 46 and 47 10, N. lat. and between 44 22 and 46 32 W. long.

JOHN'S, St. the north-western-most town in Suffex co. Delaware, about 27 miles N. E. of Vienna in Maryland, and 22 S. by W. of Dover.

JOHN'S, St. a town and fort in Lower Canada, on the W. bank of Sorel R. at the N. end of lake Champlain, a few miles southward of Chamblee, 28 miles southward of Montreal. It has been established as the sole port of entry and clearance for all goods imported from the interior of the United States into Canada, by an ordinance published by the executive council of Lower Canada, the 7th of July, 1796. It is 115 miles northward of Ticonderoga, and was taken by General Montgomery in Nov. 1775. N. lat. 45 9.

JOHN'S, St. a small island in the W. Indies belonging to Denmark, N. of St. Croix, and S. of Tortola, to which last it is very near. It is noted only for its fine harbour, which is said to be sufficient to contain in safety the whole British navy.

JOHN'S, St. the capital of the island of Antigua in the W. Indies. It is a regularly built town, with a harbour of the same name on the W. shore, and on the N. E. side of Loblollo Bay. The entrance of the harbour is defended by Fort James. This town is the residence of the governor general of the leeward Charaibe Islands, and where the assembly is held, and the port where the greatest trade is carried on. It was so flourishing as to receive a loss by a storm, to the value of £400,000 sterling. N. lat. 17 4, W. long. 62 4.

JOHN, St. or *Juan de Porto Rico*, the capital of the island of Porto Rico, in the W. Indies.

JOHNSBURY, St. a township in Caledonia co. Vermont, bounded S. W. by Danville, and has 143 inhabitants.

JOHNSON, Fort, in S. Carolina, is on the N. E. side of James's Ill-

and S. of the city of Charleston. It stands at the entrance of the harbour, and by which no vessel can pass unless the master or mate make oath that no malignant distemper is on board.

JOHNSTON FORT, or *Johnston Fort*, in N. Carolina, stands on the western bank of Cape Fear R. opposite to the island on the sea-coast whose southern point is Cape Fear.

JOHNSONSBOROUGH, a post-town of N. Jersey, 10 miles from Suffex court-house.

JOHNSON, a co. of N. Carolina, Newbern district, bounded S. E. by Glasgow. It contains 5634 inhabitants.

JOHNSTOWN, a post-town and the capital of Montgomery co. N. York, on the N. bank of Mohawk R. 24 miles W. of Schenectady. The compact part of the town is a little back from the R. and contains about 70 houses, a Presbyterian and an Episcopal church, a court-house and gaol. In the township 593 of the inhabitants are electors. Caghawaga is a parish or district of Johnstown, 26 miles above Schenectady on the river. Settlements have been made here for about 80 years. Here stand the dwelling-house, barn, and out-houses (all of stone) formerly occupied by Sir William Johnson. This settlement was mostly destroyed by the British in the year 1780, who were joined by a party of Indians and others, under the command of Sir William Johnson. In this action it is asserted, that Sir William evinced a want of feeling which would have disgraced a savage. The people destroyed in this expedition were his old neighbours,

R. 2

with whom he had formerly lived in the habits of friendship. His estate was among them; and the inhabitants had always considered him as their friend. These unfortunate people, after seeing their houses and property consumed, were hurried, such as could walk, into cruel captivity; those who could not, fell victims to the tomahawk and scalping knife.

JOHNSTON, a township in Providence co. R. Island, westerly of the town of Providence, having 1320 inhabitants.

JOHNSTON, a township in Franklin co. Vermont; it contains 93 inhabitants.

JONES, a co. of N. Carolina, Newbern district, and contains 3141 free inhabitants. Chief town, Trenton.

JONESBOROUGH, a post-town and chief town of Washington district in Tennessee, is the seat of the district and county courts. It has but few houses, having been but lately established. It is 26 miles from Greenville, 101 from Knoxville, 40 from Abingdon in Virginia, and 627 from Philadelphia.

JONESBOROUGH, the chief town of Camden co. in Edenton district, N. Carolina. It contains a court-house and a few dwelling-houses.

JOPPA, a small town in Harford co. Maryland, 20 miles E. by N. of Baltimore, and 82 S. W. of Philadelphia.

JORE, a village and mountain in the Cherokee country. The mountain is said to be the highest in the Cherokee country, and through which the Tennessee river forces its waters. The Indian village, called Jore, is situated in a beautiful lawn, many

thousand feet higher than the adjacent country. Here is a little grove of the Casine Yapon, called by the Indians the beloved tree. They are very careful to keep this tree pruned and cultivated, and drink very strong infusion of the leaves, buds, and tender branches of this plant. It is venerated by the Creeks, and all the southern maritime nations of Indians.

JUAN, *St.* the capital of California, in N. America. N. lat. 26 25, W. long. 114 9.

JUAN DE FUCA, *Entrance of.* See *Fuco.*

JUAN *Fernandes*, an island in the South Pacific ocean, 38 leagues eastward of the island of Maffucero, and 390 W. of the continent. S. lat. 33 32, W. long. 79 50 from Greenwich. It is supposed to have been inhabited by a Spaniard, whose name it retains; although it was long abandoned by him and his nation; but is more remarkable for having been the residence of Alexander Selkirk, a Scotchman, whose life and adventures furnished De Foe with the groundwork of that admirable novel Robinson Crusoe. Admiral Anson sowed here a great variety of vegetables, and planted plum, apricot and peach stones, which the Spaniards say are now thriving trees.

JUDITH, *Point*, the S. easternmost point of Rhode-Island State, situated on the sea-coast of Washington co. S. Kingstown township.

JUNIUS, a military township in N. York State, bounded N. by Galen, and S. by Romulus.

JUNIOR *Creek*, a northern branch of the Little Kanaway, which interlocks with the western waters of Monongahela river; and

which may one day admit a shorter passage from the latter into the Ohio. See *Little Kanaway.*

K

KAATS' KILL, or *Catkill*, a small village of 30 or 40 houses and stores, in the State of N. York, on the W. side of Hudson's R. about 100 rods from its bank; 5 miles S. of Hudson city, and 125 N. of N. York. It has the appearance of a thriving place, and it is in contemplation to erect buildings on a marshy point, on the margin of the river, for the advantage of deeper water. The creek on which the stores now stand being too shallow. The township of this name contains 1,980 inhabitants.

KAATS' KILL, a creek on which stands the above town.

KAATS' KILL *Mountains*, in the vicinity of the above town, on the west bank of Hudson's R. which make a majestic appearance. These are the first part of the chain of mountains called the *Alleghany* mountains.

KAHNONWOLOHALE, the principal village of the Oneida Indians, in which is Oneida Castle, about 20 miles S. of W. from Whites-town, and 12 W. of Paris. There is but one framed house in this village. Their habitations are but a small improvement upon the ancient *wigwams*; and are scattered sparsely throughout an enclosure of several miles in circumference, within which they keep their cattle, horses, and swine, and without, plant their corn and sow their grain.

KAHOKIA. See *Cahokia.*

KANAWAY *County*, on the western line of Virginia, having

the Ohio river on the N. W. and Kentucky W. The population of this county is included in Green Briar, being 6,015 inhabitants. About 7 miles from the mouth of Elk river in this co. is a burning spring, capacious enough to hold 40 gallons. A bituminous vapour constantly issues from it, which, agitating the sand around it, gives it the appearance of a boiling spring. On presenting a torch within 18 or 20 inches of the mouth, it flames up in a column, 4 or 5 feet in height, and about 18 inches diameter, and which sometimes burns 20 minutes, and at other times has continued three days. General Clarke kindled the vapour, staid about an hour, and left it burning.

KANHAWAY, *Great*, a river of Virginia of considerable note for the fertility of its lands, and still more as leading towards the head waters of James R. But it is doubtful whether its great and numerous rapids will admit a navigation, but at an expense to which it will require ages to render its inhabitants equal. The great obstacles begin at what are called the Great Falls, 90 miles above the mouth, below which are only 5 or 6 rapids, and these passable with some difficulty even at low water. From the falls to the mouth of Green Briar, is 100 miles. It is 280 yards wide at its mouth. The Great Kanhaway is 196 miles below Pittsburg, and is navigable most of the year.

KANHAWAY, *Little*, a small navigable river of Virginia, which is 150 yards wide at its mouth, and is navigable 10 miles only.

KAPPAS *Old Fort*, in Louisiana, stands on the Mississippi, at the

mouth of the river St. Francis.

KARATUNK, a plantation in Lincoln co. Maine, consisting of about 20 families. It is the uppermost on Kennebeck river, 14 miles N. of Brookfield.

KASKASKIAS *Village* lies on the S. W. bank of the river of the same name, and 12 miles from its mouth, but not half that distance from the Mississippi. It contains 80 houses, many of them well built; several of stone, with gardens, and large lots adjoining. About 20 years ago it contained about 500 whites, and between 4 and 500 negroes. The former have large stocks of black cattle, swine, &c.

KASKASKIAS, an Indian nation near the R. of their name in the N. W. Territory. They can furnish 250 warriors. Three miles northerly of Kaskaskias is a village of Illinois Indians, of the Kaskaskias tribe, containing about 220 persons, and 60 warriors.

KASKASKIAS *River* is navigable for boats 130 miles. Its course is S. S. W. and near its mouth it turns to the S. S. E. and flows into the Mississippi R. 84 miles from the Illinois. It runs through a rich country, abounding in extensive natural meadows, and numberless herds of buffaloe, deer, &c.

KATHIFFACAMUNCK, an Indian village situated on the N. side of Wabash R. In 1791, before its destruction by Generals Scott and Wilkinson, it contained 120 houses, 80 of which were shingle roofed. The best houses belonged to the French traders. The gardens and improvements round were delightful. There was a tavern with cellars, bar, public and private rooms; and the whole marked no small de-

gree of order and civilization.

KAYADAROSSORA *Creek*. See *Saratoga*.

KEENE, a post-town of N. Hampshire, and one of the most flourishing in Cheshire co. It contained, in 1790, 1,314 inhabitants. It is 14 miles from Walpole, 96 W. of Portsmouth, and 36 N. W. from Boston.

KELLYSBURGH, a township in Chittenden co. Vermont, at the head of the N. branch of La Moille R.

KENNEBECK, next to Penobscot is the finest river in Maine. Three miles from the Chops, Swan Island, 3 miles long, divides the waters of the river. The waters on both sides of it are navigable; but the channel on the E. side of it is mostly used. On each side of this island is a sand bar, which at low water, will not admit vessels to pass that draw more than 10 feet water; and after passing these bars the channel is narrow, and difficult to pass for several miles. Four miles and an half above Swan Island is another bed of sand, which incommodes the navigation of the river. Between the Hook at Hallowell and Fort Western, 3 miles, there is commonly but 5 or 6 feet at low water.—at high water 9, or 10 feet. Forty eight miles up the river we find the head of the navigable waters. This is a basin 46 miles from the sea, and very commodious for the anchoring of vessels. On the E. bank of the small fall which terminates the navigation of the Kennebeck, is Fort Western, which was erected in the year 1752. From that fort to Taconnet Fall is 18 miles. This is a great fall of water, and on the bank of it, on the eastern side of the river, is Fort Halifax,

erected in 1754, and situated on the point of land formed by the confluence of the Sebasticook with the Kennebeck, by which the latter is increased one third in size. Thirty miles above Fort Halifax, as the R. runs, the stream called Sandy R. falls into the Kennebeck, at the point where the ancient town of Norridgewock stood. The carrying-place from boatable waters in the Kennebeck to boatable waters in the R. Chaudiere, is only 5 miles over. The Kennebeck affords great quantities of lumber, and is inhabited at different seasons by several species of valuable fish. Salmon and sturgeon are taken here in great abundance, and shad and alewives relieve the wants of the necessitous part of the inhabitants. Sturgeon are caught in the greatest plenty at Merry-Meeting Bay; here vessels from Newbury-Port and other places used formerly to resort to catch these fish, which they boiled, pickled and put up in kegs of about 4 gallons, for the W. India market. This R. forms the nearest sea-port for the people on the upper part of the R. Connecticut. From the Upper Cohos, or Coos, on the latter R. to the tide-water in Kennebeck, is 90 measured miles. From Merry Meeting Bay and upwards, this R. is usually frozen four months in a year; sometimes longer; and *Long Reach*, so called, below this bay, is frequently frozen over.

KENNEBUNK, the Indian name of the place since called *Wells*, in Maine, about 33 miles below Portsmouth, New-Hampshire. A river which divides the townships of Wells and Arundel, bears this name. It has a good harbour at its mouth, whence

great quantities of lumber are shipped for market.

KENNET, a township in Chester co. Pennsylvania.

KENSINGTON, a township in Rockingham co. N. Hampshire, about 6 miles southerly of Exeter, and 8 northerly of Newbury-Port—800 inhabitants.

KENT, a county of Maryland, on the eastern shore of Chesapeake Bay, has 12,836 inhabitants. Chief town, Chester.

KENT, the middle of the three counties of Delaware, has 18,920 inhabitants. Chief town, Dover.

KENT, a co. of Rhode-Island, lying S. of Providence co. on the W. side of Narraganset Bay. It is divided into 4 townships, and contains 8,785 inhabitants.

KENT, a township in Litchfield co. Connecticut, bordering on the State of N. York, and 8 or 10 miles west of Litchfield.

KENTUCKY, a very crooked river in the State of its name, which, after a general N. W. course of 200 miles, falls into the Ohio in N. lat. 39. Its mouth, 250 yards wide, is 77 miles above the rapids, and 626 below Pittsburg. The river is navigable 130 miles.

KENTUCKY, one of the United States of America, bounded N. W. by the R. Ohio; W. by Cumberland river; S. by Tennessee State; E. by Sandy R. and a line drawn due S. from its source, till it strikes the northern boundary of Tennessee. It lies between 36 30, and 39 30 N. lat. and between 81 and 89 W. long. about 250 miles long, and 200 broad, and contains about 50,000 square miles. It is divided into 14 cos. viz. Jefferson, Fayette, Bourbon, Mercer, Nelson, Madison, Lincoln, Woodford, Mason, Wash-

ington, Clark, Scott, Logan, and Franklin. It contains 73,677 inhabitants, of whom 12,430 are slaves. This whole country, as far as has yet been discovered, lies upon a bed of lime-stone, which in general is about 6 feet below the surface, except in the vallies, where the soil is much thinner. The climate is healthy and delightful, some few places in the neighbourhood of ponds and low grounds excepted. The inhabitants do not experience the extremes of heat and cold. Snow seldom falls deep, or lies long. The winter, which begins about Christmas, is never longer than three months, and is commonly but two, and is so mild as that cattle can subsist without fodder. Here are various minerals; as iron, copper, lead, sulphur, nitre, &c. The legislature of Virginia, while Kentucky belonged to that State, made provision for a college in it, and endowed it with very considerable landed funds. The Rev. John Todd collected chiefly from a number of liberal gentlemen in England, a very handsome library for its use. This college, of late, has not flourished; and another has been established, and considerable funds collected for its support. Schools are established in the several towns, and, in general, regularly and handsomely supported. In this State are two printing-offices, and two weekly gazettes published. There are erected a paper-mill, oil-mills, fulling-mills, saw-mills, and a great number of valuable grist-mills. Several valuable tanneries have been established in different parts of the country. Their salt works are more than sufficient to supply all their in-

habitants, at a low price. They make considerable quantities of sugar from the sugar-trees. The distance of Philadelphia, by land, to Kentucky is between 700 and 800 miles; from Baltimore nearly 700; nearly 600 from Alexandria, and upwards of 500 from Richmond.

KEOWE, or *Keowee*, the name given to Savannah river, above its confluence with the Tugulo, the west main branch, on which was anciently a populous town and territory of the Cherokee Indians. Fort George formerly stood near the old site of Keowe.

KERSHAW, a co. of Camden district, S. Carolina, on Wateree river.

KILLINGLY, a town in Windham co. Connecticut, bordering on Rhode-Island, 18 miles eastward of Windham.

KILLINGTON, a mountainous township in Rutland co. Vermont.

KILLINGWORTH, a post-town in Middlesex co. Connecticut, on Long-Island Sound, 9 miles E. of Guilford, 25 S. of Middleton, and 27 W. of New-London.

KILKENNY, a town in Grafton co. N. Hampshire.

KINDERHOOK, a post-town in Columbia co. N. York, on the E. side of Hudson's river; 10 miles N. of Hudson city, 20 S. by E. of Albany, 142 N. of New-York, and 25 W. by N. of Stockbridge in Massachusetts. The township contains 4,661 inhabitants.

KINDERHOOK *Landing*, in the above township, is situated under the bank of the river, surrounded with an uncleared barren country, has about 15 or 20 houses, and nearly as many stores and other buildings; 20 miles S. of

Albany. The town through which the stage to New-York runs, is about 5 miles E. of the Landing.

KINGLESS, a township in Philadelphia co. Pennsylvania.

KING AND QUEEN, a co. of Virginia, on Mattapony river — 9,377 inhabitants.

KING GEORGE, a co. of Virginia, lying between the Patowmac and Rappahannock rivers — 7,366 inhabitants.

KINGS, a co. of N. York, on the W. end of Long-Island, and separated from Staten-Island by the Narrows, contributes largely to the supply of the New-York market with vegetables, roots, fruits, butter, &c. It is divided into 6 townships, and contains 4,495 inhabitants. Chief towns, Brooklyn and Flatbush.

KING'S, a co. of Nova-Scotia, comprehending the lands on the S. W. and S. sides of the Basin of Minas.

KING'S BRIDGE, a post-town of New-York, 15 miles N. of New-York city. The bridge here connects New-York island with the main land.

KINGSBURY, a township in Washington co. N. York, contains 1,120 inhabitants.

KINGSTON, (or ESOPUS) a post-town of N. York, Ulster co. on the W. side of Hudson's river. It was destroyed on the 15th of October, 1777, by order of General Vaughan, commanding a fleet which sailed up the Hudson, when large quantities of stores were consumed. It is rebuilt on a regular plan, and contains about 150 houses, a court-house, gaol, a Dutch Reformed church, and an academy. It is most pleasantly situated upon and surrounded by a spacious plain, 56

miles S. of Albany, and 109 N. of New-York. The township contains 3929 inhabitants.

KINGSTON, a township in Addison co. Vermont—101 inhabitants.

KINGSTON, a township in Plymouth co. Massachusetts, on the western part of Plymouth Bay—1004 inhabitants. There is here a sitting and rolling mill, 38 miles S. E. of Boston.

KINGSTON, a township in Rockingham co. N. Hampshire, lying on the road from Exeter to Haverhill, 6 miles from the former, 12 from the latter, and 20 from Portsmouth—906 inhabitants.

KINGSTON, a village in N. Jersey, three miles N. E. of Princeton; an elevated and pleasant spot.

KINGSTON, a post town in Lenoir co. Newbern district, N. Carolina, situated in a beautiful plain on the N. side of Neus river, and contains a court-house, gaol, and about 30 houses. It is 40 miles W. of Newbern, and 24 from Waynesborough.

KINGSTON, a township in Luzerne co. Pennsylvania.

KINGSTON, a town of Georgetown district, S. Carolina, of about 30 houses; 41 miles N. by E. of Georgetown, and 103 N. N. E. of Charleston.

KINGSTON, a village in Talbot co. Maryland, situated on the eastern side of Choptank river, 4 miles below the Forks.

KINGSTON, formerly called *Frontinac*, is situated on the northern part of Lake Ontario, at the mouth of its outlet Iroquois river; 200 miles southward of Montreal, and 150 northward of Niagara. Here the King's forces are kept and guarded by one

company of men. Kingston contains about 100 houses. Large vessels go no farther than this place; thence to Niagara, &c. stores and merchandize are conveyed in boats.

KINGSTON, the capital of the island of St. Vincents, in the W. Indies, and the seat of government.

KINGSTON, the capital of the island of Jamaica, in the W. Indies, is situated on the N. side of a beautiful harbour, having Port-Royal on the N. E. and Spanish-Town on the S. W. It contains 1665 houses, besides negro huts and ware-houses. In 1788, the white inhabitants amounted to 6,539; free people of colour 3,280; and slaves 16,659; in all 26,478. It is a place of great trade and opulence. Upon an average of 20 years, the ships that go out annually from this port amount to 400. N. lat. 17 57 30, W. long. 76 33.

KING WILLIAM, a co. of Virginia, between Mattapony and Pamunky rivers—8128 inhabitants.

KINGWOOD, a township in Huntingdon co. N. Jersey, containing 2,446 inhabitants, about 5 miles below Alexandria, and 15 S. W. of Lebanon.

KINSALE, a post-town of Virginia, 16 miles from Westmoreland court-house.

KITTANING, a settlement in Pennsylvania, 36 miles northward of Pittsburg.

KITTATINNY Mountains, a ridge of the Alleghany mountains, which runs through the northern parts of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania.

KITTERY, a township in York co. Maine, has 3,250 inhabitants, and is situated between Piscata-

qua and York rivers, 67 miles northerly of Boston.

KITTS, ST. See *St. Christophers*.

KNOX, a co. in the State of Tennessee, Hamilton district, contained, in 1795, according to the State census, 11,573 inhabitants, of whom 2,365 were slaves. It was named, as were the places following, after Major General KNOX, late Secretary of War, and is bounded S. by Blount co. W. by the Indian boundary, and on the E. and N. by Sevier, Jefferson and Grainger counties. It is watered by the Holston and Clinch rivers.

KNOX, a co. in the N. W. Territory, on the Great Miami and Ohio rivers. Also the name of a fort in the same territory.

KNOXVILLE, the metropolis of the State of Tennessee, Knox co. on the north bank of Holston river, on a beautiful spot of ground, 22 miles above the junction of Holston river with the Tennessee, and 4 below the mouth of French Broad river, in lat. 35 42. It is in a flourishing situation, and enjoys a communication with every part of the United States by post. It is regularly laid out, and contains about 130 houses, a court-house, gaol, and barracks large enough to contain 700 men. The District Courts of the United States are to be holden alternately at this place and at Nashville, twice a year in each. The river Holston, opposite to Knoxville, is 300 yards wide. A college has been established here by government, called Blount College. It is 32 miles N. of Tellico Blockhouse; 200 S. E. by S. of Frankfort, in Kentucky; 485 W. by S. of Richmond, in Virginia; and 728 south-westerly of Philadelphia.

KORTRIGHT, a township in Ot-

sego co. N. York; 122 of its inhabitants are electors.

KYARSARGE, a noted mountain a few miles W. of Concord, N. Hampshire.

L

LABRADOR, TERRA DE, one of the northern countries of America comprehended in New-Britain. The coast is rocky, and interspersed with innumerable isles. The only attempt to trade with Labrador has been directed towards the fishery; the annual produce of which, amounts to upwards of 40,000l. sterl. The inhabitants, whose number is unknown, hunt for furs and skins.

LACHAWANNOCK, a township in Luzerne co. Pennsylvania.

LACK, a township in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania.

LA MOELLE, a large river in the N. W. part of Vermont.

LAMBAYEQUE, a town on the road from Guayaquil to Lima in Peru, four leagues from Merrope. It consists of about 1,500 houses, and 30,000 inhabitants. S. lat. 6 41 37, W. long. 76 15.

LAMPA, a jurisdiction of Cusco, in Peru, in S. America.

LAMPETER, a township in Lancaster co. Pennsylvania.

LANCASTER, a populous co. in the interior part of Pennsylvania, divided into 25 townships, and contains 36,147 inhabitants. The lands in this county are rich and well cultivated.

LANCASTER, a county of Virginia, bounded east by Chesapeak Bay, and S. W. by Rappahannock river, and contains 5638 inhabitants.

LANCASTER, a county of Camden district, S. Carolina, lying on

Lynche's creek and Wateree river, and contains 6,302 inhabitants.

LANCASTER, *Borough of*, a handsome and flourishing post-town, the capital of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and the largest inland town of the United States. It is pleasantly situated upon the descent of a hill, a mile and a half west of Conestoga creek, which falls into Susquehanna river 9 miles S. by W. of the town. Its trade is already great, and must increase, in proportion as the surrounding country populates. A considerable part of the produce of the country in this vicinity is carried to Wilmington and Newport, and thence by water conveyed to Philadelphia. It contains about 7 or 800 houses, and about 5,000 inhabitants. The legislature had agreed to meet here, till a permanent seat of government should be established, but their removal had not taken place in 1797. The public buildings are a handsome court-house of brick, a market-house of the same materials, and a strong stone gaol. Here are six places of worship, for as many different persuasions, viz. German Lutherans, German Calvinists, Presbyterians, Episcopals, Moravians, and Roman Catholics. Franklin College is established here for the Germans. Its endowments are nearly the same as those of Dickinson College at Carlisle. Its trustees consist of Lutherans, Calvinists, Presbyterians, and Episcopals; of each an equal number. The principal is a Lutheran, and the vice-president a Calvinist. It is 58 miles as the new turnpike road runs, W. by N. of Philadelphia, 48 from Wilmington in Delaware State, and

31 from Reading. N. lat. 40 3, W. long. 76 20.

LANCASTER, a post-town of S. Carolina, 36 miles from Camden, and 47 from Charlotte, N. Carolina.

LANCASTER, a very pleasant post-town in Worcester co. Massachusetts, the oldest in the county, having been settled in 1645. It is 35 miles W. N. W. of Boston, and 14 N. by E. of Worcester.

LANCASTER, a township in Grafton co. N. Hampshire, on the east bank of Connecticut river, about 41 miles above Hanover.

LANDAFF, a township in Grafton co. N. Hampshire.

LANGDON, a township in Cheshire co. N. Hampshire—244 inhabitants.

LANESBOROUGH, a township in Berkshire co. Massachusetts, 12 miles N. by W. of Lenox, and 144 W. by N. of Boston. It affords a quarry of good marble, and contains 2,142 inhabitants.

LANSBURGH, (*city*) in the township of Troy, Rensselaer co. N. York, is very pleasantly situated on the E. bank of Hudson's river, opposite one of the mouths of the Mohawk, and contains about 200 dwelling-houses, a brick church, the joint property of the Dutch and Presbyterian congregations, a court-house, gaol, and an academy, incorporated in 1796. Here is a library company which was incorporated in 1775. It is 9 miles N. of Albany, 3 above Troy, and 170 north of New York.

LA PLATE. See *Paraguay*.

LATACUNGA, *Affiento of*, the first jurisdiction to the southward of that of Quito, in Peru. The word *affiento* implies a place less than a town, but larger than a

village. The inhabitants amount to about 12,000, chiefly Spaniards and Mestizoes. Great quantities of pork are salted here and sent to Quito, Guayaquil, and Riobamba, being highly valued for the peculiar flavour given it in the pickling.

LAUREL MOUNTAIN, a range of mountains westward of the Alleghany ridge, and a part of what is called the Alleghany Mountains.

LAWRENCE River, St. St. Lawrence is one of the largest rivers in N. America. It issues from Lake Ontario, forming the outlet of the long chain of great lakes, which separate Upper Canada from the United States. From Lake Ontario to Montreal it has the name of Iroquois, and, taking a north-east course, embosoms the island of Montreal; just above which it receives Ottawa from the west, and forms many fertile islands. From Montreal it assumes the name of St. Lawrence, and, continuing the same course, passes by Quebec, and meets the tide upwards of 400 miles from the sea, and is so far navigable for large vessels.

LAURENS, a co. in Ninety-Six district, S. Carolina, lying between Enoree and Saluda rivers.—8,217 free inhabitants, and 1,120 slaves. The *Court-House* is 20 miles from Bush river, 32 from Newbury court-house, and 40 from Greenville.

LAWRENCE, a township a few miles to the eastward of Halifax, in Nova Scotia.

LEACOCK, a township in Lancaster co. Pennsylvania.

LEASBURGH, the chief town of Caswell co. N. Carolina. It contains a court-house, gaol, and a few houses.

LEBANON, a township in York co. Maine, on the east side of Salmon Fall river, 100 miles north of Boston. It contains 1275 inhabitants. A species of stone or fossil substance is found here which yields vitriol and sulphur. This stone is found in vast quantities in this town, and the people in the vicinity use it for dyes, and for blacking leather, with as much success as with the best imported copperas. It has been thought that a manufactory might be established here to great advantage.

LEBANON, a township in Windham co. Connecticut. Academic education has been patronized in this place for above 80 years, greatly to the honour of the people. It lies 9 miles north of Norwich, and 30 south-east of Hartford.

LEBANON, a township in Grafton co. N. Hampshire, on the east side of the Connecticut, 2 miles S. of Dartmouth College, having 1180 inhabitants.

LEBANON, a post-town of Pennsylvania, Dauphin co. contains about 300 houses, regularly built, many of which are of brick and stone; a German Lutheran and a Calvinist church. It is 25 miles E. by N. of Harrisburg, 43 E. by S. of Carlisle, and 82 N. W. by W. of Philadelphia.

LEE, a small town in Strassford co. N. Hampshire, about 12 miles N. of Exeter—1029 inhabitants.

LEE, Fort, was erected by the Americans during the late war, on the west bank of North river, about 9 miles above the town of Bergen. The Americans had 2,000 men in garrison here in the late war, but evacuated it in November, 1776, with the loss of their artillery and stores.

LEE, a co. of Virginia, lately taken from Ruffel, in the S. W. corner of the State.

LEE, a township in Berkshire co. Massachusetts, 5 miles south-erly of Lenox, 4 E. of Stock-bridge, and 140 W. of Boston—13170 inhabitants.

LEEDS, a town in the eastern part of Gloucester co. N. Jersey.

LEEDS, a village of Virginia, on the N. bank of Rappahannock river; 14 miles E. by S. of Port-Royal, 40 S. E. of Frederickburg, and 70 N. E. of Richmond. Near Leedstown is a famous course for horse-racing.

LEESBURG, a post-town of Mary-land, 25 miles from Frederick- town.

LEESBURG, a post-town of Vir- ginia, and capital of Loudon co. It contains about 60 houses, a court-house and gaol. It is 20 miles from Salisbury, 32 from Shepherdstown, 20 from Frede- ricktown in Maryland, 46 N. W. of Alexandria, and 64 E. S. E. of Winchester.

LEESBURG, or *Leestown*, on the banks of Kentucky river, 20 miles from Lexington, and about 30 from the Upper Blue Lick.

LE GRAND, a considerable wa- ter of the N. W. Territory, which empties into Lake Michigan. It is about 250 yards wide at its mouth.

LEQUIRA, a corruption of La- Guayara. See *Guayara, La*.

LEHIGH, or *Lecha*, a river of Pennsylvania, which empties in- to Delaware river on the S. side of Easton, 11 miles N. E. of Beth- lehem. It runs about 75 miles, and is navigable 30 miles.

LEICESTER, a township in Ad- dison co. Vermont, on the E. side of Otter Creek, having 343 in- habitants.

LEICESTER, a town in Worces- ter co. Massachusetts, containing 1076 inhabitants; on the post- road from Boston to Philadelphia, 6 miles westerly of Worcester, and 54 W. by S. of Boston. *Leicester Academy*, in this town, was incorporated in 1784, and is well endowed. Wool cards are manufactured here to the annual amount of 15,000 pairs.

LEMINGTON, a township in Essex co. Vermont, on the W. bank of Connecticut river, and near the N. E. corner of the State—31 inhabitants.

LEMPSTER, a township in Cheshire co. N. Hampshire—414 inhabitants.

LENOIR, a co. of Newbern dis- trict, N. Carolina—2484 free in- habitants, and 957 slaves. Chief town, Kingston.

LENOX, the shire town of Berkshire co. Massachusetts. It lies S. of Pittsfield 17 miles, and 145 N. of Boston.

LEOGANE, *Bay or Bite of*, at the W. end of the island of St. Domingo.

LEOGANE, a sea-port town in the French part of the island of St. Domingo, situated on the bay or bite of Leogane; 4 leagues N. E. of Grand Goave, 6½ N. of Jac- mel, and 9 W. by S. of Port au Prince. N. lat. 18 30, W. long. from Paris 75 2. It is an agree- able, pleasant, and commercial place. The exports in 1789 were, 895,87 lbs. white sugar—7,079,205 lbs. of brown sugar—1,932,952 lbs. coffee—139,887 lbs. cotton—and 4960 lbs. indigo.

LEOMINSTER, a post-town in Worcester co. Massachusetts, 7 miles N. by W. of Lancaster, 46 westward of Boston, and 19 N. of Worcester; has a printing-office and several neat buildings, and contains 1189 inhabitants.

LEON, *New*, a populous kingdom of New-Spain, in N. America, in which are silver mines.

LEON DE CARACAS, *St.* a city, the capital of the province of the Caracas, situated on a river, about 6 leagues S. from the coast, enclosed by mountains. It contains about 4 or 5,000 inhabitants; most of whom are owners of cocoa plantations, which 12 or 13,000 negroes cultivate in the rich vallies, which is almost the only cultivation they have.

LEON DE NICARAGUA, a town of New-Spain, and in the province of Nicaragua; the residence of a governor, and a bishop's see. It consists of about 1000 houses; 30 miles from the South Sea. N. lat. 12 25, W. long. 88 10.

LEONARDSTOWN, a post-town of Maryland, and the capital of St. Mary's co. 5 miles from its mouth in the Patowmac, and contains about 50 houses, a court-house and gaol. It is 113 miles S. of Baltimore, and 30 S. E. of Port Tobacco.

LES CAYES, a jurisdiction on the S. side of the French part of the island of St. Domingo, contains 4 parishes, and yields abundance of sugar, cotton, and coffee. Its exports in 1789 were, 2,597,666lbs. of white sugar; 24,526,050lbs. of brown sugar; 3,025,604lbs. coffee; 855,447lbs. cotton; 169,305lbs. indigo; and small articles to the value of 8,256 livres. The town *Les Cayes* lies between the villages Torbeck and Cavillon, on the large bay which sets up to the island Avache; from which it is about 3 leagues distant, and 5 leagues northerly of Point Abacoñ. N. lat. 18 12.

LETTERKENNY, a township in Franklin co. Pennsylvania.

LEVERETT, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, near Connecticut river, and 95 miles W. of Boston, has 524 inhabitants. A copper mine has been found in this township.

Lewis, a town in Essex co. Vermont, about 8 miles S. of the Canada line.

LEWISBURG, a co. in Orangeburgh district, S. Carolina.

LEWISBURG, a post-town of N. Carolina, and capital of Franklin co. situated on Tar river, and contains between 20 and 30 houses, a court-house and gaol. It is 30 miles N. of Raleigh, 25 S. of Warrenton, 56 from Tarborough, and 411 from Philadelphia.

LEWISBURG, a post-town, and the chief of Greenbriar co. Virginia, on the N. side of Greenbriar river, contains about 60 houses, a court-house and gaol. It is 250 miles W. by N. of Richmond, and 486 W. by S. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 38 8.

LEWISBURG, or *Tarstown*, a town of Northumberland co. Pennsylvania, on the W. side of the Susquehannah, 7 miles above Northumberland. It contains about 60 houses, and is well situated for carrying on a brisk trade with the N. W. part of the State.

LEWISTOWN, a plantation in Lincoln co. Maine, has 532 inhabitants, and is 36 miles N. E. of Portland.

LEWISTOWN, or *Lewes*, a town in Suffex co. Delaware, is pleasantly situated on Lewes creek, 3 miles above its mouth in Delaware Bay, and as far W. by N. of the light-house on Cape Henlopen. It contains a Presbyterian and a Methodist church, and about 150 houses, built chiefly on one street. The situation of this place must, at some future

time, render it of considerable importance. Placed at the entrance of a bay, which is crowded with vessels from all parts of the world, and which is frequently closed with ice a part of the winter season, necessity seems to require, and nature seems to suggest, the forming this port into a harbour for shipping. It is 113 miles S. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 38 6, W. long. 75 18.

LEWISTOWN, the chief town of Mifflin co. Pennsylvania, on the northern side of Juniatta river, about 23 miles north-easterly of Huntingdon. It is regularly laid out, and contains about 120 dwelling-houses, a court-house and gaol. It is 150 miles W. N. W. of Philadelphia.

LEXINGTON, a post-town of Virginia, and capital of Rock-bridge co. situated on the post-road from Philadelphia to Kentucky, by way of the wilderness, and about a mile S. of the N. branch of James river. It contains a court-house, gaol, and about 100 houses. It is 159 miles W. by N. of Richmond, 398 from Philadelphia, and 465 from Danville in Kentucky.

LEXINGTON, a post-town of Kentucky, and formerly the metropolis of that State, situated on a rich extensive plain, in Fayette co. It is built on a regular plan, and contains about 250 houses, 3 places of public worship, a court-house and gaol, 2 printing-offices, which publish two weekly gazettes; has several stores of goods well assorted, and is a flourishing, agreeable place; 24 miles E. of Frankfort, and 774 S. W. by W. of Philadelphia. Its inhabitants are supposed to amount to upwards of 2,000. N. lat. 38 6, W. long. 85 8. Near

this town are found curious sepulchres, full of human skeletons.

LEXINGTON, a co. in Orangeburgh district, S. Carolina.

LEXINGTON, formerly called the *Great Falls*, a small town of Georgia, situated on the S. side of Ogeechee river, on a beautiful eminence which overlooks the falls of the river. It is 2 miles from Georgetown, and 30 from Greensborough.

LEXINGTON, a town in Middlesex co. Massachusetts, 10 miles N. W. of Boston, having a neat Congregational church, and a number of compact houses. It has been rendered famous by the battle fought in it, April 19, 1775, which may be considered as the commencement of the American revolution. It contains 941 inhabitants.

LEYDEN, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, between Colerain and Bernardston, 29 miles from Northampton, the shire town, and 117 N. W. of Boston. It contains 989 inhabitants.

LEYDEN, a new town in Herkemer co. New-York, taken from Steuben, and incorporated 1797.

LIBERTY, a post-town of Virginia, 15 miles from New-London; 35 from Fincastle, 40 from Franklin court-house, and 65 from Martinsburg.

LIBERTY, one of the maritime counties of Georgia, between Ogeechee and Altamaha rivers, having Chatham co. north. A considerable part of its inhabitants are descendants of emigrants from New-England. The chief town is Sunbury; but the principal commercial business of the co. is transacted at a place called Newport Bridge. Number of inhabitants, 5355.

LIBERTY-TOWN, a village of Maryland, Frederick co. 10 miles N. E. of Frederickstown, and about 44 N. N. W. of the Federal City. Copper mines have been found near this town, but have been worked to no great extent as yet.

LICKING, a navigable river of Kentucky, runs in a N. W. direction, upwards of 180 miles, and by a mouth 150 yards wide, falls into the Ohio river, opposite Fort Washington.

LIGHT-WOOD LOG, a large creek or river in Georgia, which runs from S. W. to N. E. into Savannah river, 43 miles above Petersburg, dividing Elbert from Franklin co.

LIMA, the middle division of Peru, in S. America.

LIMA, the capital of Peru, is the emporium of this part of the world. The figure of the town is nearly quadrilateral. A diagonal line running east and west, would be 18 furlongs in length, and the city occupies a space of ground nearly equal to a mile and a quarter square. The northern side, for about three quarters of a mile next the river, is fortified. The city stands about 6 miles from Callao, which is the sea-port to Lima. The white people in Lima are estimated at about 15,000, and the whole number of inhabitants are about 60,000. One remarkable fact is sufficient to demonstrate the wealth of this city. When the viceroy, the Duke de la Palada, made his entry into Lima, in 1682, the inhabitants, to do him honour, caused the streets to be paved with ingots of silver, amounting to 17 millions sterling. But all the wealth of the inhabitants; all the beauty of the situ-

ation, and the fertility of the climate of Lima, are insufficient to compensate for the disaster which threatens, and has sometimes actually befallen them: Earthquakes are very frequent. Since the year 1582, there have happened about 15 concussions, besides that on the 28th of Oct. 1746, which began with such violence, that in little more than 3 minutes, the greatest part, if not all the buildings, great and small, in the whole city, were destroyed; burying under their ruins those inhabitants who had not made sufficient haste into the streets and squares, the only probable places of safety in those terrible convulsions of nature. At length the dreadful effects of the first shock ceased, but the tranquillity was of short duration; concussions returning so repeatedly, that the inhabitants, according to the account sent of it, computed 200 in the first 24 hours; and to the 24th of Feb. the following year, 1747, when the narrative was dated, no less than 450 shocks were observed; some of which, if less permanent, were equal to the first in violence. The fort of Callao, at the very same hour, tumbled into ruins. But what it suffered from the earthquake in its buildings, was inconsiderable, when compared with the terrible catastrophe which followed. For the sea, as is usual on such occasions, receding to a considerable distance, returned in mountainous waves, foaming with the violence of the agitation, and suddenly overwhelmed Callao and the neighbouring country. Lima stands in lat. 12 2 31 S. and its long. is 75 52 W.

LIMBE, a village in the N. W. part of the island of St. Domina-

go, 7 leagues west by south of Cape François.

LIMERICK, a township in York co. Maine, near the confluence of Little Ossipee river with Saco, and opposite Gorham; 411 inhabitants, and is 114 miles northerly of Boston.

LIMERICK, a township in Montgomery co. Pennsylvania.

LIMESTONE, a post-town in Kentucky, on the south side of Ohio R. This is the usual landing-place for people coming down in boats, who mean to settle in the upper parts of the State. It is 4 miles north-east of the town of Washington, 45 south-west of Fort Washington, and 500 miles below Pittsburg. N. lat. 38 40.

LINCOLN, a large maritime co. of Maine; bounded E. by Hancock co. and W. by that of Cumberland. The population amounts to 29,962 free persons. Chief towns, Pownalborough, Hallowell, and Waldoborough.

LINCOLN, a co. of Morgan district, North-Carolina. It contains 9,224 inhabitants. Chief town, Lincolntown.

LINCOLN, a co. of Kentucky—6,548 inhabitants.

LINCOLN, a town in Mercer co. Kentucky, on the east side of Dick's R. on the road from Danville to Virginia; 12 miles S. E. of Danville.

LINCOLN, a township in Grafton co. N. Hampshire.

LINCOLN, a township in the N. E. part of Addison co. Vermont.

LINCOLN, a township in Middlesex co. Massachusetts. It contains 740 inhabitants, and is 16 miles N. W. of Boston. An exemplary attention is paid in this town to female education.

LINCOLN, a town lately laid out on the S. E. side of the mouth of

Broad R. Georgia, opposite Petersburg. The legislature, in 1797, established a tobacco inspection here, but it had then no buildings erected.

LINCOLN, a new co. of Georgia, laid out in 1796, from Wilkes co. on Savannah R. between Broad and Little rivers.

LINCOLNTOWN, a post-town of N. Carolina. It contains about 20 houses, a court-house, and gaol. It is 46 miles from Morgantown, 159 from Salem, and 718 S. by W. of Philadelphia.

LINDLEY, a village on the W. side of the Canawitque branch of Tioga R. in New-York, 2 miles N. of the Pennsylvania line, 8 S. W. by S. of the Painted Post, 64 S. E. of Hartford, on the road to Niagara.

LINN, a township in Northampton co. Pennsylvania.

LISBON, a town in New-London co. Connecticut, 7 miles northerly of Norwich.

LISBON, a village of York co. Pennsylvania, of about 15 houses, 18 miles from York.

LITCHFIELD, a township in Lincoln co. Maine, 45 miles from Hallowell, and 220 N. E. of Boston.

LITCHFIELD, a township in Hillsborough co. N. Hampshire, on the E. side of Merrimack R. about 50 miles westerly of Portsmouth—357 inhabitants.

LITCHFIELD, a populous and hilly co. in the N. W. corner of Connecticut; divided into 20 townships, containing 38,755 inhabitants. Next to Bristol and Plymouth counties in Massachusetts, the nailing business is carried on in this county, to a greater extent, than in any other part of the United States. Here are 50 bloomery forges, which make

the iron directly from the ore, and furnish the iron which is used in 3 slitting mills, and for the anchor works which are here carried on to a large scale.

LITCHFIELD, the chief town of the above co. situated upon an elevated plain, containing about 60 or 70 compact houses, a court-house and meeting-house. It is 32 miles west of Hartford, and 42 N. N. W. of New-Haven. N. lat. 41 46.

LITCHFIELD, a township in Herkemer co. N. York, taken from German Flats, and incorporated in 1796.

LITIZ, or *Leditz*, a village in Lancaster co. Pennsylvania, in Warwick township, contains about 50 houses, chiefly of stone, and an elegant church with a steeple and bell. It is inhabited by the United Brethren, whose mode of life and customs are similar to those of Bethlehem. The number of inhabitants amounted, in 1787, to upwards of 300. It is 8 miles N. of Lancaster, and 66 W. by N. of Philadelphia.

LITTLE EGG HARBOUR, a port of entry on the E. coast of New-Jersey, comprehending all the shores, bays and creeks from Barnegat Inlet to Brigantine Inlet, both inclusive. The town of *Tuckerton* is the port of entry for this district.

LITTLEBOROUGH, a plantation in Lincoln co. Maine—263 inhabitants.

LITTLE BRITAIN, a township in Lancaster co. Pennsylvania. Also a township in Chester co. in the same State.

LITTLE-COMPTON, a township in Newport co. Rhode-Island, contains 1542 inhabitants. It is said to be the best cultivated

township in the State, and affords greater quantities of meat, butter, cheese, vegetables, &c. than any other town of its size.

LITTLETON, a township of Massachusetts, in Middlesex co. 28 miles N. W. of Boston. It was incorporated in 1715, and contains 554 inhabitants.

LITTLETON, a township of Grafton co. N. Hampshire, contains 96 inhabitants. It lies nearly opposite Concord in Vermont.

LITTLETON, a township in Caledonia co. Vermont, on the 15 mile Falls, and contains 63 inhabitants.

LIVERPOOL, a town on the S. side of the Bay of Fundy, Queen's co. Nova Scotia. It is 32 miles N. E. of Shelburne, and 58 N. W. of Halifax.

LIVINGSTON, a township in Columbia co. N. York, on the east bank of Hudson's river, 4 miles northerly of Palatine town, 11 south of Hudson, and 9 south-east of Claverack. It contains 4,594 inhabitants.

LOCKE, a military township in New-York State.

LOCKARTSBURG, a town in Luzerne co. Pennsylvania, situated on an isthmus formed by the confluence of the Susquehannah and Tioga rivers, about a mile above their junction.

LOFTUS' CLIFFS, a place so called on the Mississippi R. near Clarkeville, in Georgia.

LOGAN, a new county in the State of Kentucky.

LOGSTOWN, on the western side of the Ohio, lies south of Butler's Town, and 18 miles from Pittsburg.

LONDON, a town in Ann Arundel co. Maryland, 5 miles S. W. of Annapolis.

LONDONDERRY, a post-town in

Rockingham co. N. Hampshire, 38 miles S. W. by W. of Portsmouth—2590 inhabitants. The people are mostly the descendants of emigrants who came chiefly from Ulster co. in Ireland, originally from Scotland, and attend to the manufacture of linen cloth and thread, and make considerable quantities for sale. The town is much indebted to them for its wealth and consequence.

LONDONDERRY, a township in Halifax co. Nova-Scotia, about 30 miles from the Basin of Minas.

LONDONDERRY, a township and the north-westernmost of Windham co. Vermont, about 33 miles N. E. of Bennington.

LONDONDERRY, the name of two townships in Pennsylvania, the one in Chester co. the other in that of Dauphine.

LONDONGROVE, a township in Dauphine co. Pennsylvania.

LONG Island, State of N. York, extends from the mouth of Hudson's river almost to the western bounds of the coast of Rhode-Island, terminating with Montauk Point. Its length is about 140 miles, and its medium breadth not above 10 miles; and separated from Connecticut by Long-Island Sound. It is divided into 3 counties, King's, Queen's and Suffolk, and these again into 19 townships. The island contained, in 1790, 41,782 inhabitants, of whom 4,839 were slaves.

LONG MEADOW, a town in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, on the E. bank of Connecticut river, about 4 miles S. of Springfield, 23 N. of Hartford, and 97 W. of Boston.

LONG REACH. A straight part of Kennebeck river, between Merry Meeting Bay and its mouth in the Atlantic Ocean, 10 or 12 miles in length, is so called.

LOOKOUT, Cape, on the coast of N. Carolina, N. E. of Cape Fear, and S. of Cape Hatteras, in about latitude 34 50.

LOROMIE'S STORE, in the Territory N.W. of the Ohio, a place westerly from Fort Lawrence, and at or near a fork of a branch of the Great Miami river, which falls into the Ohio. Here the portage commences between the Miami of the Ohio and St. Mary's river, which runs into Lake Erie.

LOS CHARCOS, a province in the southern division of Peru, whose chief cities are Potosi and Porco.

LOUDON, a co. of Virginia, on the Potowmac, adjoining Fairfax, contains 18,962 inhabitants. Chief town, Leesburg.

LOUDON, a township in Rockingham co. N. Hampshire, on the E. side of Merrimack river, and contains 1084 inhabitants; 40 miles from Portsmouth.

LOUDON, a township in Berkshire co. Massachusetts, 21 miles S. E. of Lenox, 24 W. of Springfield, and 124 W. of Boston—344 inhabitants.

LOUGHABER, or Lachaber, a small settlement in Georgia, on a branch of Savannah river, above its confluence with the Tugulo.

LOUIS, ST. the capital town of Guadalupe, Grand Terre. It has a fortress 3 leagues to the S. E. of the Salt river.

LOUIS DE MARANHAM, ST. a town on the northern coast of Brazil, on the Atlantic Ocean.

LOUIS, ST. a jurisdiction and town on the south side of the island of St. Domingo. The jurisdiction contains 3 parishes. Its exports shipped from the town of St. Louis in 1789 were 120,665 lb. coffee; 19,253 lb. cotton; 3,751 lb. indigo. St. Louis is rather a borough than a town. It is situated

on the head of the bay of its name, opposite a number of small isles which shelter the bay on the south towards the ocean; and on the S. side of the south peninsula, 8 leagues N. E. of Les Cayes, and 36 leagues S. W. by W. of Port au Prince. N. lat. 18 15.

LOUIS, ST. a Spanish village on the W. side of the river Mississippi, about 14 miles below the mouth of the Missouri. About 20 years ago there were here 120 large and commodious houses, mostly built of stone, and 800 inhabitants, chiefly French. They had about 150 negroes, and large stocks of cattle, &c. Here is a fortress, situated on a rock upon the bank of the Mississippi, guarded by a serjeant and 12 men; the circumjacent militia about 300. Here the commandant, with the rank of captain, resides. It is 4 or 5 miles N. by W. of Cahokia, on the east side of the Mississippi. N. lat. 38 24.

LOUISA, a co. of Virginia, adjoining Orange and Goochland cos. contains 8,467 inhabitants.

LOUSA CRITTO, or *Loosa Chitto*, a river which runs a south-west-erly course through the Georgia western lands, and joins the Mississippi just below the Walnut Hills. It is 30 yards wide at its mouth, but after you enter it, is from 30 to 40 yards, and is said to be navigable for canoes 30 or 40 leagues. It is 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles below the Yazoo cliffs.

LOUISBOURG, the capital of Sydney, or Cape-Breton island. Its harbour is one of the finest in that country. The anchorage or mooring is good, and ships may run aground without any danger. The town of Louisbourg stands on a point of land, on the S. E. side of the island; its streets are

regular and broad, consisting for the most part of stone houses. The town is near half a mile in length, and two in circuit. The principal trade of Louisbourg is the cod fishery, from which great profits accrue to the inhabitants. N. lat. 45 54, W. long. 59 55.

LOUISIANA, a Spanish province, bounded E. by the Mississippi, S. by the gulf of Mexico, W. by New-Mexico, and N. by undefined boundaries. This fine country is intersected by a number of rivers, among which are, St. Francis, the Natchitoches, the Adays or Mexicano river, the Missouri, Rouge, Noir, and many others. The greater part of the white inhabitants are Roman Catholics. They are governed by a viceroy from Spain. The number of inhabitants is unknown. The quantity of good land on the Mississippi and its branches, from the bay of Mexico to Ohio river, a distance of nearly 1000 miles, is very great; but that in the neighbourhood of the Natchez, and of the river Yazoo, is the flower of it all. The chief articles of exportation are indigo, cotton, rice, beans, myrtle wax, and lumber. The following is Melford's account of the Spanish strength in the Floridas and Louisiana, in 1790. Provincial levies and troops at St. Augustine, and on St. John's river,

	400
The garrison at St. Marks,	100
ditto at Pensacola,	350
do. Mobile & Tombigbee,	150
do. at the Natchez,	200
do. Red R. W. of Mississippi,	100
do. in the Illinois country,	300

1,600

men, called the Orleans, or Louisiana regiment. The number of American families that have been

Spanish subjects since 1783, amount to 1720, viz.

At Tenfau, near Mobile Bay, 90
 On Tombigbee River, 130
 At the Natchez, on the } 1500
 Mississippi,

—
 1,720

All the settlers in these districts are under the immediate orders of the military commandants, and subject to martial law, with an appeal from stage to stage, up to the viceroy of Mexico. The property of the subject, at his decease, is to be managed by the commandant, whose fees are settled by law, and amount to 25 per cent.

LOUISTOWN, in Talbot co. Maryland, lies on the W. side of Tuckahoe creek, about 4 miles N. of King's-Town, and 7 or 8 N. E. of Easton.

LOUISVILLE, a port of entry, and post-town of Kentucky, and chief of Jefferson co. on the E. side of the Ohio, on an elevated plain, at the Rapids, nearly opposite Fort Fenny. It consists of 3 principal streets, and contains about 100 houses, a court-house and gaol. It is 38 miles from Bairdstown, 83 from Danville, and 40 W. of Frankfort.

LOUISVILLE, the present seat of government of Georgia, Jefferson co. in the middle district of the State, on the N. E. bank of the Great Ogeechee river, 70 miles from its mouth. It has been lately laid out, and contains a state-house, a tobacco warehouse, and about 60 dwelling-houses. Large quantities of tobacco are inspected here, and boated down to Savannah. The convention for the revival of the constitution, sat in this town in May, 1795, and appointed the

records to be removed, and the legislature to meet here in future. A college, with ample and liberal endowments, is instituted here. It is 40 miles S. E. of Augusta, and 110 N. W. of Savannah.

LOWER ALLOWAY'S Creek, a township in Salem co. N. Jersey.

LOWER DUBLIN, a township in Philadelphia co. Pennsylvania.

LOWER MILFORD, a township in Buck's co. Pennsylvania.

LOWER MARLBOROUGH, a post-town in Maryland, 30 miles from Annapolis, and 12 from Calvert court-house.

LOWER PENN'S Neck, a township in Salem co. N. Jersey.

LOWER WEAU Towns, in the Territory N. W. of the Ohio, lie on Wabash river.

LOWHILL, a township in Northampton co. Pennsylvania.

LOXA, a town of Quito in Peru, at the head of a N. W. branch of Amazon river, 215 miles N. E. of Paita, and north-westerly of Borja. It is the capital of a jurisdiction of the same name, and lies in lat. 5 10 S. long. 77 10 W.

LUCANAS, a jurisdiction in the diocese of Guamanga, in Peru. It has silver mines, and is the centre of a very large commerce.

LUCAYA, one of the Bahama Islands, about 70 leagues E. of the coast of Florida. It gives name to the whole range. N. lat. 27 27, W. long. 78 5.

LUCIA, ST. one of the Caribbee Islands, 6 leagues S. of Martinico, and 21 N. W. of Barbadoes. It is about 27 miles long from N. to S. and 12 broad. Here is plenty of cocoa and suttic. There are 9 parishes in the island. In January, 1769, the free inhabitants of the island amounted to 2,524; the slaves to 10,270. It had, in cattle, 598

mules and horses, 1,819 horned beasts, and 2,378 sheep. Its plantations were 1,279,680 plants of cocoa—2,463,880 of coffee—681 squares of cotton—and 254 of sugar-canes; there were 16 sugar-works going on, and 18 nearly completed. Its produce yielded £112,000, which by improvement might be increased to £500,000. The English first settled in this island in 1637. The British made themselves master of it in 1778; but it was restored again to the French in 1783; and re-taken by the British in 1794. St. Lucia had 900 of its inhabitants destroyed by an earthquake, Oct. 12, 1788. It is 63 miles N. W. of Barbadoes. N. lat. 14, W. long. 61.

LUDLOW, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, 10 miles N. E. of Springfield, and 90 west-erly of Boston—560 inhabitants.

LUDLOW, a township in Wind-
for co. Vermont—179 inhabit-
ants, and is about 10 or 12 miles
W. of Weathersfield.

LUMBERTON, a post-town of
N. Carolina, and capital of Robe-
son co. 32 miles S. of Fayetteville,
and 93 S. by W. of Raleigh.

LUNENBURG, a co. of Virginia,
adjoining Nottaway and Char-
lotte counties—8,959 inhabitants.

LUNENBURG, a township in
Essex co. Vermont, on Connecti-
cut river. The Upper Bar of the
Fifteen mile Falls is opposite this
town—119 inhabitants.

LUNENBURG, a township of
Worcester co. Massachusetts, 45
miles N. W. of Boston—1,300 in-
habitants.

LUNENBURG, a township of N.
York, Albany co. on the W. side
of Hudson's river, opposite to the
city of Hudson, and 30 miles S.
of Albany.

LUNENBURG, a county of Nova-
Scotia, on Mahone Bay.

LUNENBURG, a township in
the above co. 35 miles S. W. by
S. of Halifax, and 27 N. by E.
of Liverpool.

LURGAN, a township in Frank-
lin co. Pennsylvania.

LUTTERLOCK, a township in
Orleans co. in Vermont, north of
Craftsborough.

LUZERNE, a large co. of Penn-
sylvania, bounded N. by Tioga
co. in the State of New-York,
and is divided into 12 town-
ships. The number of inhabit-
ants is 4,904. Chief town,
Wilkesbarre.

LYCOMING, a new co. in the
north-western part of Pennsyl-
vania.

LYCOMING, a village in Penn-
sylvania, 40 miles from North-
umberland, and 66 from the
Painted Post in the State of New-
York.

LYMAN, a township of good
grazing land, in Grafton co. N.
Hampshire, situated at the foot
of a mountain on the E. side of
Connecticut river, between Lit-
tleton and Bath, 14 miles N. of
Haverhill—202 inhabitants.

LYME, an uneven township in
Grafton co. N. Hampshire, on
the E. side of Connecticut river,
12 miles above Dartmouth Col-
lege, 816 inhabitants.

LYME, a township in New-
London co. Connecticut, on the
E. side of Connecticut river, at
its mouth; 12 miles W. of New-
London, and 32 S. S. E. of Mid-
dleton—3,859 inhabitants.

LYNCHBURG, a post-town of
Virginia, Bedford co. on the S.
side of James river, nearly oppo-
site to Maddison. Here are about
100 houses, and a large ware-
house for the inspection of tobac-

ce. There is also a printing-office which issues a weekly gazette. It is 12 miles from New-London, 23 from Cabellsburg, 50 from Prince Edward's court-house, and 150 W. by N. of Richmond.

LYNDEBOROUGH, a township in Hillsborough co. N. Hampshire, about 70 miles from Portsmouth—1,280 inhabitants.

LYNDON, a township in Caledonia co. Vermont—59 inhabitants.

LYNN, a neat and thriving town in Essex co. Massachusetts, 10 miles N. by E. of Boston, 2,291 inhabitants. The business for which the town of Lynn is celebrated, is the manufacture of womens' silk and cloth shoes. By a calculation made in 1795, it appeared that there were 200 master workmen and 600 apprentices constantly employed in this business, who make annually 300,000 pair of shoes.

LYNNFIELD, a township in Essex co. Massachusetts, 15 miles N. by E. of Boston—491 inhabitants.

LYONS, a town lately laid out in Ontario co. New-York, about 12 miles N. W. of Geneva, at the junction of Mud-Creek and Canandaque Outlet.

LYSANDER, a township in Onondago co. New-York, incorporated in 1794, and comprehends the military towns of Hannibal and Cicero, 16 miles S. E. of Lake Ontario.

LYSTRA, a small town in Nelson co. Kentucky.

M

MACAS, the southern district of Quixos, a government of Peru, in S. America.

T

MAC GILVIRAY'S *Plantation*, on Coosa river, is a little above the Old French fort Alabamou.

MACHIAS, a port of entry, post-town and seat of justice, in Washington co. Maine, on a bay of its own name, 20 miles S. W. of Passamaquoddy, 95 E. by N. of Penobscot, and 236 N. E. of Portland, in 44 37 N. lat. It is a thriving place, and carries on a considerable trade to Boston and the W. Indies in fish, lumber, &c. It is 400 miles N. E. of Boston, and about 300 by water. The town is divided into 4 districts for the support of schools; and into 2 for the convenience of public worship. In 1792, Washington academy was established here. The general court incorporated a number of gentlemen as trustees, and gave for its support a township of land. In 1790 the town contained 818 inhabitants. Since that time its population has rapidly increased. The exports of Machias consist principally of lumber, viz. boards, shingles, clapboards, laths, and various kinds of hewed timber. The cod fishery might be carried on to advantage, though it has been greatly neglected. In 1793, between 70 and 80 tons were employed in the fishery; and not above 500 quintals were exported. The mill-saws, of which there are 17, cut on an average three million feet of boards annually. The total amount of exports annually exceeds 15,000 dollars.

MAC-COWAN'S *Ford*, on Catshaw river, is upwards of 500 feet wide, and about 3 feet deep. Lord Cornwallis crossed here in pursuit of the Americans in 1781, in his way to Hillsborough.

MAC-INTOSH, a new co. in the

Eastern district of Georgia, between Liberty and Glynn counties, on the Altamaha river.

MAC-KENZIE'S *River*, in the N. W. part of N. America, runs a N. N. W. course, and empties into the N. Sea, at Whale Island, in lat. 69 14; between 130 and 135 W. long. after a course of 780 miles from Slave Lake. It has its name from Mr. McKenzie, who ascended this river in the summer of 1789. No discoveries W. of this river have been made by land.

MACUNGY, a township in Northampton co. Pennsylvania.

MADAME, *Isle*, forms the N. E. side of the Gut of Canso, Nova-Scotia. The isles de Madame are dependent on Cape Breton island.

MADBURY, a township in Strafford co. N. Hampshire, situated between Dover and Durham, about 10 miles N. W. of Portsmouth—592 inhabitants.

MADDISON, a co. of Kentucky, adjoining Fayette. Chief town, Milford.

MADDISON, a small town of Amherst co. Virginia, on the N. side of James river, opposite Lynchburg, 150 miles W. by N. of Richmond.

MADDISON'S CAVE, the largest and most celebrated cave in Virginia, situated on the N. side of the Blue Ridge.

MADRE DE POPA, a town and convent of Terra Firma, situated on the river Grande, 54 miles E. of Carthagena. N. lat. 10 51, W. long. 76 15.

MAGEGADAVICK, or *Magacadaua*, or *Eastern River*, falls into the bay of Passamaquoddy, and is supposed to be the true St. Croix, which forms part of the eastern boundary line between the United States and New-Brunswick.

This disputed line is now in train for settlement, agreeable to the treaty of 1794.

MAGELLAN, *Straits of*, at the south extremity of S. America, lie between 52 and 54 S. lat. and between 76 and 84 W. longitude. These straits extend from E. to W. 110 leagues, but the breadth in some places falls short of one. They were first discovered by Magellan, a Portuguese, in the service of Spain, who in 1520 found out thereby a passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific or Southern ocean. He was the first navigator who sailed round the world.

MAGELLANIA, or *Terra Magellanica*, a vast tract of land, extending from the province of Rio de la Plata, to the utmost verge of S. America, viz. from lat. 35 to 54 S. The soil is generally barren, hardly bearing any grain, and the trees exhibit a dismal aspect; so that the inhabitants live miserably in a cold, inhospitable climate. The Spaniards erected a fort on this strait, and placed a garrison in it; but the men were all starved.

MAGUANA, *St. John of*, a canton and town on the S. side of the island of St. Domingo, on the river Neybe. Its population amounts to more than 5,000 souls.

MAHONING and MAHONY, two townships on Susquehanna R. Pennsylvania.

MAHACKAMACK, a river which falls into the Delaware from the N. E. at the N. W. corner of the State of New-Jersey.

MAIDENHEAD, a small neat village in Hunterdon co. New-Jersey, having a Presbyterian church, half way between Princeton and Trenton, on the great post-road from New-York to Philadelphia; six miles from each.

The township contains 1032 inhabitants.

MAIDSTONE, a township in Essex co. Vermont, on Connecticut river, containing 125 inhabitants.

MAINE, DISTRICT OF, belonging to Massachusetts, is situated between lat. 43 and 48 15 north, and between long. 64 53 and 70 39, west; bounded north by Lower-Canada, east by the province of New-Brunswick, south by the Atlantic Ocean, west by New-Hampshire, on an average, 200 miles in length, and the same in breadth. It is divided into 5 counties, viz. York, Cumberland, Lincoln, Hancock and Washington: these are subdivided into near 200 incorporated townships and plantations; inhabited by 96,540 free people. The chief towns are Portland, the metropolis of the District of Maine, York, Pownalborough and Wiscasset, Hallowell, Bath, Waldoborough, Penobscot and Machias. Maine, though an elevated tract of country, cannot be called mountainous. A great proportion of the lands are arable and exceedingly fertile, particularly between Penobscot and Kennebeck rivers. On some parts of the sea-coast, the lands are but indifferent. The soil is friendly to the growth of wheat, rye, barley, oats, peas, hemp and flax, &c. In 1652, this province came under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, and was, by charter, incorporated with it, in 1691. It has since increased to upwards of 100,000 inhabitants, and will, it is expected, shortly be erected into a separate State.

MAJABAGADUCE, in Maine, at the mouth of Penobscot river, on the east side.

MAKFIELD, *Upper and Lower*, townships in Buck's co. Pennsylvania.

MALAMBITO, a town in the province of Carthagera, in Terra Firma, about 60 miles easterly of Carthagera.

MALDEN, a town in Middlesex co. Massachusetts, on the eastern post-road, 4 miles N. of Boston, 1,033 inhabitants. It is connected with Charlestown by a bridge over Myrtle river.

MAMA KATING, a township in Ulster co. N. York, W. of Montgomery and Wallkill, on Delaware river—1,763 inhabitants.

MAMARONECK, a township in West-Chester co. N. York, 452 inhabitants, N. of New Rochelle.

MANALLIN, a township in York co. Pennsylvania.

MANCA, a town of W. Florida, on the E. bank of the Mississippi, at the mouth of Hona Chitto R.

MANCENLLA, a large bay on the N. side of the island of St. Domingo; in N. lat. 19 44, W. long. from Paris 74 9.

MANCHAC, a town on the Mississippi, two miles below the Indian town of Alabama.

MANCHESTER, a small fishing-town, between Cape Ann and Beverly, in Essex co. Massachusetts, 30 miles E. of Boston—965 inhabitants.

MANCHESTER, a post-town of Vermont, in Bennington co. 22 miles N. by E. of Bennington, and 59 N. E. of Albany, in N. York.

MANCHESTER, a township in York co. Pennsylvania.

MANCHESTER, a small town of Virginia, on the S. side of James river, opposite to Richmond, with which it is connected by a bridge.

MANCHESTER, a town of Nova Scotia, 10 leagues N. W. of Cape Canso. It contained 250 families in 1783.

MANCHESTER HOUSE, one of the Hudson Bay Company's fac-

ories, 100 miles W. of Hudson's Houfe. N. lat. 53 14 18, W. long. 109 20.

MANHEIM, a town of Pennsylvania, Lancaster co. 11 miles N. by W. of Lancaster, and 77 W. by N. of Philadelphia.—Also the name of a town in Lincoln co. Maine. There is another of the same name in York co. Pennsylvania.

MANHEIM, a new township in Montgomery co. N. York, taken from Palatine, and incorporated 1797.

MANILLON, a township in Fayette co. Pennsylvania.

MANLIUS, a township in Onondago co. N. York, incorporated in 1794, and is the seat of the county courts. Of its inhabitants 96 are electors.

MANNINGTON, a township in Salem co. N. Jersey.

MANOR, a township in Lancaster co. Pennsylvania.

MANSFIELD, a township in Suffolk co. N. Jersey, 7 miles south-easterly of Oxford, and as far northerly of Greenwich.

MANSFIELD, a township in Bristol co. Massachusetts, 30 miles southerly of Boston—983 inhabitants.

MANSFIELD, a township in Chittenden co. Vermont, between La Moille and Onion rivers, about 7 miles distance from each.

MANSFIELD, a township in Burlington co. N. Jersey, on the S. side of Black's creek, noted for its fine pastures and large dairies. It is 8 miles W. by N. of Burlington, 12 S. by E. of Trenton, and 26 from Philadelphia.

MANSFIELD, a township in Windham co. Connecticut, about 30 miles north of N. London, and as far east of Hartford.

MANTA, a bay of Guayaquil,

in South-America, formerly famous for a considerable pearl-fishery.

MAPLETON, a name given to a pleasant range of excellent farms, 3 miles east of Princeton, in N. Jersey.

MAQUOIT, a bay of shoal waters in Casco-Bay, Maine; about 20 miles north of Cape Elizabeth.

MARACAIBO, a small but rich city of Venezuela, a province of Terra Firma, 73 miles S. W. of Coro. Here are about 4000 inhabitants, of whom 800 are able to bear arms. It has a governor subordinate to the governor of Terra Firma. N. lat. 10 51, W. long. 70 15.

MARBLEHEAD, a port of entry and post-town, in Essex co. Massachusetts, 4 miles S. E. of Salem, 19 N. E. of Boston; containing 1 Episcopal and 2 Congregational churches, and 5,661 inhabitants. The harbour lies in front of the town S. E. extending from S. W. to N. E. about one mile and a half in length, and half a mile broad. The bank fishery employs the principal attention of the inhabitants, and more is done of this business, in this place, than in any other in the State. The exports of the year 1794, amounted to 184,532 dolls. N. lat. 42 30.

MARBLETOWN, a township in Ulster co. N. York, situated on the W. side of Hudson's river, 8 miles S. W. by S. of Esopus, and near 80 N. of New-York city—2,190 inhabitants.

MARCELLUS, a military township in Onondago co. N. York, 11 miles W. of Onondago Castle. In 1796, 65 of its inhabitants were electors.

MARCUS HOOK, a town in

Chester co. Pennsylvania, on the west side of Delaware river, 20 miles below Philadelphia. It contains about 30 families. Here are two rows of piers, or long wharves, to defend vessels from the driving of ice in winter.

MAREQUITA, a city of New Granada, Terra Firma, S. America.

MARGARETTA, an island of Terra Firma, in S. America, from which it is parted by a strait 24 miles wide; 68 miles W. of Paria. It is 40 miles in length, and 24 in breadth; and, being always verdant, affords a most agreeable prospect. There was once a pearl fishery on its coast, which produced one pearl, the finest ever seen, valued at £25,000 sterling, bought by the king of Spain. N. lat. 11 46, W. long. 64 12.

MARGARETTSVILLE, a village in Washington co. Maryland, about 10 miles S. by E. of Elizabeth-Town, and 6 N. E. of William's Port.

MARIAGABANTE, one of the Caribbee islands in the Atlantic ocean. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ leagues from N. to S. and 3 from E. to W. It lies 5 or 6 leagues S. easterly of Guadaloupe, above half its surface is barren mountains. There are only 2 parishes, the principal at the S. defended by a fort called Basseterre. It is indifferently watered, but produces 800,000lb. of coffee, 100,000lb. cotton, and 1,000,000lb. of sugar. It was taken by the English in 1692, but the French soon settled there again, and still possess it. N. lat. 15 55, W. long. 61 6.

MARIE, *Cape Dame*, the westernmost point of the island of St. Domingo, which, with Cape St. Nicholas, forms the entrance of

the bay of Leogane. N. lat. 18 38. The town of this name is 8 leagues W. of Jeremie, and 60 W. of Port au Prince.

MARIE, *Straits of*. See *Mary's Straits, St.*

MARIETTA, a post-town and settlement of the N. W. Territory, on the Ohio, at the mouth of the Muskingum. The town consists of 1,000 house-lots of 90 by 180 feet; the spacious streets intersect each other at right angles, and there are necessary squares reserved for use, pleasure and ornament. There are but few houses yet erected. It is 146 miles S. W. of Pittsburg, 240 N. E. of Lexington in Kentucky, and 460 W. by S. of Philadelphia. The mouth of Muskingum river lies in lat. 39 34, long. 82 9.

MARK'S, *St.* a town of E. Florida, at the head of the bay of Apalachy, 180 miles W. of St. Augustine.

MARK, *St.* a jurisdiction in the W. part of the island of St. Domingo, containing 4 parishes. Its exports, shipped from the town of its name, 1789, were 3,065,047lb. of white sugar, 7,931,710lb. of brown sugar, 7,041,852lb. of coffee, 3,250,890lb. of cotton, and 349,810lb. of indigo. The town of St. Mark lies at the head of a bay of its name, which is at the head of the Bay or Bite of Leogane. It is $19\frac{1}{2}$ leagues N. W. of Port au Prince, and $26\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. of Cape François. N. lat. 19 5.

MARLBOROUGH, a co. in the N. E. corner of Cheraws district, on the Great Pedee river, S. Carolina.

MARLBOROUGH, *New*, a township in Berkshire co. Massachusetts; 1,550 inhabitants; 144 miles westward of Boston.

MARLBOROUGH, an ancient and

wealthy township in Middlesex co. Massachusetts, has 1,554 inhabitants; 28 miles W. of Boston.

MARLBOROUGH, a township in Windham co. Vermont, having Brattleborough E.—629 inhabitants.

MARLBOROUGH, a post-town in Cheshire co. N. Hampshire, 6 miles from Keene—786 inhabitants.

MARLBOROUGH, *Nero*, a township in Ulster co. N. York, on the W. side of Hudson's river, N. of Newburg—2,241 inhabitants.

MARLBOROUGH, the name of 3 townships in Pennsylvania, the one in Montgomery co. and E. and W. Marlborough in Chester county.

MARLBOROUGH, *Lower*, a town of Maryland, Calvert co. on the E. side of Patuxent river, 24 miles S. E. of Washington city. It contains about 60 houses, and a warehouse for the inspection of tobacco.

MARLBOROUGH, *Upper*, the chief town of Prince George's co. Maryland. It contains about 120 houses, a court-house, and a warehouse for the inspection of tobacco.—47 miles S. S. W. of Baltimore, and about 15 easterly of the city of Washington.

MARLOW, a township in Cheshire co. N. Hampshire—313 inhabitants, and is 108 miles W. of Portsmouth.

MARQUESAS *Islands* are 5 in number, situated in the S. Pacific Ocean, between the latitude of 9 26 and 10 25 S. and between the longitude of 138 47 and 139 23 W.

MARSHFIELD, a township in Plymouth county, Massachusetts, bounded south by Duxborough, and is 36 miles S. E. of Boston—1269 inhabitants.

MARSHFIELD, a township in Caledonia co. Vermont.

MARSHPEE, an Indian town in Barnstable co. Massachusetts—308 inhabitants. There is still an Indian church here, but not more than 40 or 50 persons are pure Indians. The whole consists of about 80 families, principally of a mixed race, being 280 souls in all.

MARTHA BRAE, a small town, having a harbour, 7 leagues W. of Montego Point. It is frequented only by such vessels as are particularly destined for this place.

MARTHA, *St.* a province of Terra Firma, or Castile del Oro. It is about 300 miles in length, and 200 in breadth, is a mountainous country, and in general reckoned the highest in this part of the world.

MARTHA, *St.* a city in the province last mentioned, with a harbour on the N. Sea, at the mouth of the Guayra; about 124 miles N. E. of Carthagea. It is the residence of a governor and bishop. At present it contains about 3,000 inhabitants, who carry on an extensive rich trade. N. lat. 11 26, W. long. 73 59.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, an island belonging to Duke's co. Massachusetts, about 21 miles long and 6 broad, and lies a little to the W. of Nantucket. Martha's Vineyard, Chabaquiddick, Normans Island, and the Elizabeth Islands, which contain about 16,500 acres of valuable land, constitute Duke's co. containing 3,265 white inhabitants, and between 400 and 500 Indians and mulattoes, who subsist by agriculture and fishing. Cattle and sheep are raised here in great numbers; and rye, corn and oats.

are the chief produce of the island.

MARTICK, a township in Lancaster co. Pennsylvania.

MARTIN, a co. of Halifax district, N. Carolina, adjoining Tyrrel and Pitt counties—6,080 inhabitants.

MARTIN'S, *St.* one of the northernmost of the Caribbee Islands; between Anguilla on the N. from whence it is distant a league and a half; and St. Bartholomew on the S. E. 15 miles. It is about 15 leagues in circumference, with commodious bays and roads on the N. W. side. It has no fresh water but what falls from the clouds, and is saved by the inhabitants in cisterns. The salt lakes abound in good fish, particularly turtle. The French and Dutch share the island between them. The two colonies breed poultry and sheep, which they sell to the other islands. They also cultivate a little cotton and coffee. About 20 years ago the French part contained 400 white families, and 10,000 slaves. The Dutch part no more than 60 families, and about 200 slaves. N. lat. 18 6, W. long. 62 30.

MARTINICO, one of the largest of the Caribbee Islands, situated between lat. 14 and 15 N. and in long. 61 W. lying about 40 leagues N. W. of Barbadoes, and 22 S. by E. of Guadaloupe, is about 60 miles in length, and 30 in breadth; containing about 260 square miles. The inland part of it is hilly, from which are poured out on every side, a number of agreeable and useful rivers, which adorn and enrich this island in a high degree. The produce of the soil is sugar, cotton, indigo, ginger, and such fruits and productions as are found in the neigh-

bouring islands. But sugar is here, as in all the West-India islands, the principal commodity, of which they export a considerable quantity annually. Martinico is the residence of the governor of the French islands in these seas. Its bays and harbours are numerous, safe, commodious, and well fortified. It is divided into 28 parishes, which contain about the same number of towns and villages, and two principal towns, Fort Royal and St. Pierre. In 1770, it contained 12,450 white people; 1814 free blacks or mulattoes; 70,553 slaves, and 443 fugitive negroes. About the same time its products were computed at 23,000,000lbs. sugar; 3,900,000lbs. coffee; 600,000lbs. cotton, and 40,000lbs. cocoa. It was taken by the British in 1794.

MARTINSBOROUGH, a town of N. Carolina, on the S. side of Tar river, and 20 miles above Washington.

MARTINSBURG, a post-town of Virginia, and capital of Berkeley co. about 8 miles S. of the Patowmac, in the midst of a fertile and well cultivated country, and 25 miles from the mineral springs at Bath. It contains upwards of 70 houses, a court-house, gaol, and Episcopal church; and contiguous to the town is one for Presbyterians. It is 10 miles from Shepherdstown, 22 N. E. of Winchester, and 88 N. N. W. of Alexandria.

MARTINVILLE, a post-town, and the capital of Guilford co. N. Carolina, contains about 40 houses, a court-house and gaol. It lies 48 miles N. W. of Hillsborough; 27 E. of Salem; and 50 N. E. of Salisbury. It was near this town that General Greene and Lord Cornwallis engaged in

one of the best fought actions in the late war, on the 15th of March, 1781.

MARYLAND, one of the United States of America, lies between lat. 37 56, and 39 44 N. and between 75 8, and 79 38 W. long. It is about 134 miles in length, and 110 in breadth, and contains 14,000 square miles, one fourth of which is water. It is bounded N. by Pennsylvania; E. by Delaware State, and the Atlantic Ocean; S. and W. by Virginia; and is divided into 19 counties, 11 of which are on the *Western*, and 8 on the *Eastern* shore of Chesapeak bay. Those on the *Western* shore contain 212,089; those on the *Eastern* shore 107,639 inhabitants. The whole number of inhabitants in the State being 319,728, of whom 103,036 are slaves. Each of the counties sends 4 representatives to the house of delegates; besides which the city of Annapolis, the metropolis, and the town of Baltimore send two each. The chief towns of the State, besides these two, are Georgetown, bordering on the city of Washington on the river Patowmac, Fredericktown, Hagarstown, and Elkton. The city of Washington, or the Federal City, was ceded by the States of Virginia and Maryland to the United States, and by them established as the seat of their government, after the year 1800. The face of the country is uniformly level and low in most of the counties on the eastern shore, and consequently covered, in many places, with stagnant water. The spring and summer are most healthy. Wheat and tobacco are the staple commodities. In the interior country, on the uplands, considerable

quantities of hemp and flax are raised. The trade of Maryland is principally carried on from Baltimore, with the other States, with the West-Indies, and with some parts of Europe. To these places they send annually about 30,000 hogheads of tobacco, besides large quantities of wheat, flour, pig-iron, lumber and corn—beans, pork and flax-seed in smaller quantities; and receive in return, cloathing for themselves and negroes, and other dry goods, wines, spirits, sugars, and other West-India commodities. The balance is generally in their favour. The total amount of exports from Baltimore, in 1790, was 2,027,777 dollars, 64 cents. The seminaries of learning are as follows: *Washington Academy*; *Washington College*; *St. John's College*, at Annapolis; the Roman Catholic's College, at Georgetown, and the Methodists' College, at Abington. The legislature of this State is composed of two distinct branches, a Senate and House of Delegates, and styled, The General Assembly of Maryland. On the second Monday in November, annually, a governor is appointed by the joint ballot of both houses. The governor cannot continue in office longer than 3 years successively.

MARY'S RIVER, *St.* forms a part of the southern boundary line of the United States, and is very crooked, with a wide open marsh on each side, from its mouth upwards 30 miles, where the marsh is terminated by thick woods. It is nearly straight for 30 miles farther to the head of navigation, where it is like a dead creek, 4 fathoms deep, and 10 rods wide. It rises in the great Okafonoka or Ekanfanoga swamp.

which extends southwardly into E. Florida. It has 9 feet of water at low spring tides. It runs a course of 150 miles, and enters the ocean between the points of Amelia and Talbert's islands, in lat. 30. 44, and is navigable for vessels of considerable burden for 90 miles. Its banks afford immense quantities of fine timber, suited to the West-India market.

MARY'S STRAITS, *St.* connecting Lake Superior with Lake Huron, are about 66 miles in length, navigable for canoes only, the current being very rapid; owing to large rocks. The French name is *Le Saub de St. Marie*.

MARY'S, *St.* a post-town and port of entry of Georgia, on St. Mary's river, a few miles from its mouth. It is a small place, and has little trade. It is 129 miles S. of Savannah. N. lat. 30 45.

MARY'S, *St.* a co. of Maryland; on the peninsula between Patowmac and Patuxent rivers—15,544 inhabitants.

MARY VILLE, the chief town of Blount county, Tennessee.

MASON, a co. of Kentucky, on the Ohio. It contains 2,267 inhabitants.

MASON, a township in Hillsborough co. N. Hampshire, on the Massachusetts line, about 72 miles W. of Portsmouth, and 50 N. W. of Boston—922 inhabitants.

MASSAC, a fort built by the French, on the north-western side of the Ohio, about 11 miles below the mouth of Tennessee river. Its remains stand on a high bank, in a healthy agreeable situation.

MASSAGHUSSETTS *Proper*, (which with the District of Maine constitutes) one of the United

States of America, is situated between lat. 41 13 and 43 52 N. and between long. 69 57 and 73 38 W. Its greatest length is 190 miles; its greatest breadth, 90; and is bounded N. by Vermont and New-Hampshire; E. by the Atlantic Ocean; S. by the Atlantic, Rhode-Island and Connecticut; W. by New-York. Massachusetts is divided into the following counties, whose polls and number of senators in 1793 were as follows:

Polls.	Counties.	Senators.
3742	Suffolk	4
6142	Norfolk	3
12376	Essex	5
10109½	Middlesex	4
13912	Hampshire	5
12762	Worcester	5
6912	Plymouth	2
3759	Barnstable	} 1.
763	Duke's co. &	
1121	Nantucket	} 2.
6547	Bristol	
6265	Berkshire	2
6484	York	2
5723	Cumberland	2
6349	Lincoln	2
1967	Hancock	} 1
493	Washington	

MAINE.

The population amounts to 378,787 souls, about 60 for every square mile. This is the only State in the Union in which there are no slaves. In Massachusetts are to be found all the varieties of soil, from very good to very bad, capable of yielding all the different productions common to the climate, such as Indian corn, rye, wheat, barley, oats, hemp, flax, &c. The northern, middle, and western parts of the State have, generally speaking, a strong, good soil, adapted to grazing and grain. The average produce of the good lands, well cultivated, has been estimated as follows: 40 bushels of corn on

an acre, 30 of barley, 20 of wheat, 30 of rye, 100 of potatoes. The staple commodities of this State are fish, beef, lumber, &c. The manufacture of iron is carried to a greater extent in this, than in any of the United States. The following is an account of the quantity of iron cut in the several slitting mills in the year 1795, obligingly furnished the author by Mr. Jonathan Leonard, of Stoughton, and taken by him from the clerks and owners of the several mills.

	Tons.	Of which were roll'd
In 3 mills at Taunton,	740	267
In 2 do. at Bridgewater,	445	100
In 1 do. at Norton,	127	112
In 1 do. at Needham,	70	23
In 1 do. at Pawtucket,	70	35
In 1 do. at Plymouth,	100	
In 1 do. at Kingston,	40	
In 1 do. at Stoughton,	140	68
	1732	610

From this statement it appears that of 1732 tons, (the whole quantity cut and rolled) 610 tons were rolled for hooping casks, and for cutting nail rods; the remainder was for common nail rods. From April, 1796, to April, 1797, (or from fish time to fish time, as time is there reckoned) at all the above mills, 1320 tons were cut and rolled. The quantity was less this year, on account of the drought and dull sale. This Commonwealth is remarkable for its literary, humane, and other useful societies. The militia compose a body of about 50,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry, and 1,500 artillery. This State, including Maine, owns more than three times as many tons of shipping as any other of the States, and more than one third part of the whole that belongs to the United States. Upwards of 29,000 tons are employed in carrying

on the fisheries, 46,000 in the coasting business, and 96,564 in trading with almost all parts of the world: The value of exports in the year, ending Sept. 30, 1794, was 5,380,703 dollars.

MASSAQUE Indians, a dirty people who live principally on fish. Their lands extend from Tobiscock, or Tobisfort, to Burlington Bay, on the N. side of lake Ontario, W. of York.

MASSIEVILLE, a new and flourishing town on the Sciota river, in the N. W. Territory, situated in the midst of a fertile country which is rapidly settling. The banks of the Sciota up to this town, and above it, are lined pretty thickly with inhabitants, who have an organized militia for their protection, and courts of justice to preserve order and guard their civil rights. In Sept. 1796, 5 families established themselves at this place, and in July, 1797, there were in the town and its vicinity about 200 families, and about 100 houses, some of them with shingled roofs; and there was then growing for the subsistence of the inhabitants 700 acres of fine corn. The road from Wheeling to Limestone, in Kentucky, runs through this town.

MASSY'S Crofs Roads, in Kent. co. Maryland, is N. E. of New Market, S. E. of George-Town, and S. by W. of Sassafras-Town, a little more than 5 miles from each.

MATANCEL, a sea-port on the W. coast of New Mexico.

MATHEWS, Fort, stands on the eastern side of Oconee river, in the S. western part of Franklin county, Georgia.

MATHEWS, a co. of Virginia, on the W. shore of the bay of Chesapeake.

MATIUDA, a village of Virginia, situated on the S. W. bank of Patowmac river, above Washington city, and near the Great Falls.

MATINICUS Islands, on the coast of Maine. When you pass to the W. of these islands, the main passage from the sea to Penobscot Bay lies about N. by W. Martinicus lies N. lat. 43 56, W. long. 68 20.

MATTA DE BRAZIL, a town in the captainship of Pernambuco, in Brazil.

MATTARONY, a navigable river of Virginia, which, with the Pamunky, forms York river—boatable 70 miles above its mouth.

MAUGERVILLE, a township in Sunbury co. province of New Brunswick, on St. John's river, opposite St. Annes, 30 miles above Belisle.

MAUREPAS, an island on the N. E. coast of Lake Superior.

MAUREPAS, a lake in W. Florida, which communicates westward with Mississippi river, thro' the Gut of Iberville, and eastward with Lake Ponchartrain. It is 10 miles long, 7 broad, and has 10 or 12 feet water in it.

MAURICE River, a township in Cumberland co. N. Jersey.

MAURICE River, N. Jersey, runs southwardly about 40 miles into Delaware Bay; is navigable for vessels of 100 tons 20 miles, and for small craft considerably further.

MAY, Cape, the most southerly point of land of the State of N. Jersey, and the N. point of the entrance into Delaware bay and river, in lat. 39, and long. 74 56 W. See *Cape May*.

MAYFIELD, a township in Montgomery co. N. York, taken from Coughnawaga, and incorporated

in 1793; 126 of its inhabitants are qualified electors.

MECHOACAN, a province in the audience of Mexico, which extends 70 leagues along the coast, and still farther inland. The climate is good, and the soil remarkably fruitful. In it are about 200 towns of civilized natives.

MECHOACAN, an Episcopal city and capital of the province of its name, situated on a large river, 120 miles W. of Mexico. It is a large place, having a fine cathedral, and handsome houses belonging to rich Spaniards, who own the silver mines at Guanaxoato, or Guaxafata.

MECKLENBURG, a co. of Virginia, bounded S. by the State of N. Carolina—14,733 inhabitants.

MECKLENBURG, a co. of N. Carolina, Salisbury district, bounded S. by the State of S. Carolina; 11,395 inhabitants. Chief town, Charlotte.

MEDFIELD, a township in Norfolk co. Massachusetts, 20 miles S. westerly of Boston—731 inhabitants.

MEDFORD, a pleasant, thriving town, in Middlesex co. Massachusetts, 4 miles N. of Boston, on Mystic river; contains 129 dwelling houses in the compact part of the town; 4 distilleries, which made from July, 1795, to July, 1796, 252,450 gallons of rum. Here are 2 grist-mills and a bark-mill, of which 2 are turned by wind. About 4 millions of brick are annually made here—1,029 industrious inhabitants.

MENOCETU, a settlement in New Brunswick, on the west side of St. John's river, 35 miles above St. Annes.

MEDUNCOOK, a plantation in Lincoln co. Maine, 230 miles from Boston—322 inhabitants.

MEDWAY, a township in Norfolk co. Massachusetts, on Charles river, which separates it from Medfield—1,035 inhabitants—25 miles S. W. of Boston, on the middle post-road from thence to Hartford.

MEDWAY, or *Midway*, a settlement in Liberty co. Georgia, formed by emigrants from Dorchester in S. Carolina, about the year 1750, and whose ancestors migrated from Dorchester and the vicinity of Boston, about the year 1700; 30 miles S. of Savannah, and 9 W. of Sunbury.

M'KESSENSBURG, a town of Pennsylvania, York co. on Tom's Creek, 40 miles W. S. W. of York.

MEHERRIN, a principal branch of Chowan river, in N. Carolina.

MELAWASKA, a French settlement of about 70 families, secluded in a singular manner from the rest of mankind, in the N. eastern part of Maine. These people are Roman Catholics, and are industrious, humane and hospitable.

MEMPHREMAGOG, a lake chiefly in the province of Canada, 40 miles in length from N. to S. and 2 or 3 wide from E. to W. The N. line of Vermont State passes over the S. part of the lake in 45 N. lat.

MEMRAMCOOK River has been recommended as the most proper boundary between the province of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

MENDHAM, a township in Morris co. N. Jersey, 6 miles W. of Morristown.

MENDON, a post-town in Worcester co. Massachusetts, 37 miles S. W. of Boston, and 31 N. E. of Pomfret in Connecticut—1,555 inhabitants. There are 3 hills here, from either of which may

be seen, in a clear day, 4 of the New-England States.

MENDOZA, a jurisdiction in Chili, S. America. It has a town of the same name, and lies on the E. side of the Cordillera. The town contains about 100 families, half Spaniards, and the other half casts, together with a college founded by the Jesuits, a parochial church, and 3 convents.

MENDOZA, a river which rises in the Andes, S. America. Over this river is a natural bridge of rocks, from the vaults of which hang several pieces of stone resembling salt, which congeal like icicles, as the water drops from the rock. This bridge is broad enough for 3 or 4 carts to pass a-breast. Near this is another bridge, called the bridge of the Incas, betwixt 2 rocks; and "so very high from the river, that the stream, which runs with great rapidity, cannot be heard."

MENOLOPEN, a wealthy and pleasant farming settlement, in Monmouth co. N. Jersey, making a part of a rich glade of land, extending from the sea westward to Delaware river. It is 18 miles S. E. of Princeton.

MERCER, a co. of Kentucky, adjoining Woodford. Harrodsburg is the chief town.

MERCERSBOROUGH, a village of Pennsylvania, about 13 miles S. W. of Chambersburg.

MEREDITH, a township in Strafford co. N. Hampshire, on the S. W. side of Lake Winnipisogee, 15 miles N. of Gilmantown, 9 S. E. of Plymouth, and 70 N. W. of Portsmouth—881 inhabitants. It was first called New Salem.

MERIDA, the capital of Yucatan, in the audience of Mexico, 135 miles N. E. of the city of

Campeachy. N. lat. 21 38, W. long. 90 36.

MERIDA, a town of N. Granada, S. America, situated near the limits which divide the province from Venezuela. N. lat. 8 30, W. long. 71.

MERION, *Upper and Lower*, two townships in Montgomery co. Pennsylvania.

MERO District, in the State of Tennessee, on the banks of Cumberland R. was so named after Governor MERO, of West-Florida, in gratitude for some good offices rendered the Cumberland settlers. It comprehends the cos. of Davidson, Sumner, Robertson and Montgomery. By the State census of 1795, there were 14,390 inhabitants.

MERRIMACK R. has its course southerly through the State of N. Hampshire, till it enters Massachusetts; it then turns easterly, and passes into the ocean at Newbury-Port. A canal is now in process to open a communication between the waters of this river at Chelmsford and the harbour of Boston, through Mystic R. The bar across the mouth of this river is a very great incumbrance to navigation, and is especially terrible to strangers. There are 16 feet of water upon it at common tides. There are two light-houses of wood, removeable at pleasure, according to the shifting of the bar. The lights now bear E $\frac{1}{2}$ N. and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. Bringing both the light-houses to bear into one, until you are a-breast of the lower one, will bring you in over the bar in the deepest water, where is a bold shore and good anchoring ground. The N. point of Plum-Island, which forms the S. side of the entrance into the river, lies in lat. 42 47 40.

MERRIMACK, a township in Hillsborough co. N. Hampshire, on Souhegan R. 55 miles westerly of Portsmouth—819 inhabitants.

MERRIMICK R. falls into the head of a bay of that name on the N. E. coast of the province of New-Brunswick.

MERRY-MEETING Bay, Maine, is formed by the junction of Androscoggin and Kennebeck rivers, opposite to the town of Woolwich, 20 miles from the sea; from the chops of the bay to the mouth of the river is 13 miles. Formerly, from this bay to the sea, the confluent stream was called Sagadahock.

MESSERSBURG, a town in Franklin co. Pennsylvania, 16 miles S. W. of Chambersburg, and 168 W. by S. of Philadelphia.

METHUEN, the north-westernmost township in Essex co. Massachusetts, on the N. bank of Merrimack R. between Dracut and Haverhill—1,297 inhabitants.

MEXICANO R. or *Adayes*, in Louisiana, has a S. E. course, and empties into the gulf of Mexico, at Cabo du Nord.

MEXICO, a township in Herkemer co. N. York, incorporated in 1796, lying on Canada and Wood Creeks, and Oneida Lake.

MEXICO, or *New-Spain*, bounded N. by unknown regions; E. by Louisiana and the gulf of Mexico; S. by the isthmus of Darien, which separates it from Terra Firma in S. America; W. by the Pacific Ocean. Its length is about 2,100 miles; its breadth 1,600; situated between lat. 9 and 40 N. and between long 83 8 and 125 8 W. This vast country is divided into *Old-Mexico*, which contains the audiences of Galicia, Mexico and Gauthala,

which are subdivided into 22 provinces; *New-Mexico*, divided into two audiences, Apacheira and Sonora; and *California*, on the W. a peninsula. The land is in great part abrupt and mountainous, covered with thick woods, and watered with large rivers. In this country are interspersed many fountains of different qualities. There are an infinity of nitrous, sulphureous, vitriolic, and aluminous mineral waters; some of which spring out so hot, that in a short time any kind of fruit or animal food is boiled in them. There are also petrifying waters, with which they make little white, smooth stones, not displeasing to the taste; scrapings from which, taken in broth, or in gruel made of Indian corn, are most powerful diaphoretics, and are used with remarkable success in various kinds of fevers. The fruits of Mexico are, pine-apples, plums, dates, water-melons, apples, peaches, quinces, apricots, pears, pomegranates, figs, black cherries, walnuts, almonds, olives, chestnuts, and grapes. The cocoa-nut, vanilla, chia, great-pepper, tomati, the pepper of Tabasco, and cotton, are very common with the Mexicans. Wheat, barley, peas, beans and rice have been successfully cultivated in this country. With respect to plants, which yield profitable resins, gums, oils, or juices, the country of Mexico is singularly fertile. It is said, there are 200 species of birds peculiar to that kingdom. The civil government of Mexico is administered by tribunals, called audiences. In these courts, the viceroy of the king of Spain presides, who continues in office three years. The clergy are extremely nume-

rous in Mexico. The priests, monks and nuns, of all orders, make a fifth of the white inhabitants, both here and in other parts of Spanish America.

MEXICO, the capital of the above province, is the oldest city in America, of which we have any account; its foundation being dated as far back as 1325. It is situated in the charming vale of Mexico, on several small islands, in Lake Tetzcuco, in N. lat. 19 26, and 103 35 W. long. from Ferro. This vale is surrounded with lofty and verdant mountains, and formerly contained no less than 40 eminent cities, besides villages and hamlets. By a late accurate enumeration, made by the magistrates and priests, it appears that the present number of inhabitants exceeds 200,000. The buildings, which are of stone, are convenient, and the public edifices, especially the churches, are magnificent; and the city has the appearance of immense wealth. The trade of Mexico consists of three great branches, which extend over the whole world. It carries on a traffic with Europe, by La Vera Cruz, situated on the gulf of Mexico, or N. Sea; with the E. Indies, by Acapulco, on the S. Sea, 210 miles S. W. of Mexico; and with S. America, by the same port. These two sea-ports, Vera Cruz and Acapulco, are admirably well situated for the commercial purposes to which they are applied.

MIAMI R. *Little*, in the N. W. Territory, empties into the Ohio, on the E. side of the town of Columbia, 20 miles eastward of the Great Miami, in a straight line, but 27 taking in the meanders of the Ohio. It is too small for

batteaux navigation. Its banks are good land.

MIAMI R. Great, has a S. by W. course, and empties into the Ohio by a mouth 200 yards wide, and 604 miles from the mouth of the Ohio. It is one of the most beautiful streams in the N. W. Territory, and is so clear and transparent, at its highest state, that a pin may very plainly be seen at its bottom. It has a very stony channel, a swift stream, but no falls. At the Picque or Pickawee towns, above 75 miles from its mouth, it is not above 30 yards broad; yet loaded batteaux can ascend 50 miles higher. The portage from the navigable waters of its eastern branch to Sandusky R. is 9 miles, and from those of its western branch to the Miami of the Lakes, only 5 miles. It also interlocks with the Scioto.

MIAMI of the Lakes, falls into Lake Eric, at the S. W. corner of the lake.

MIAMI, a village on the Miami of the Lakes, near the Miami Fort.

MIAMIS, an Indian nation, who inhabit on the Miami R. and the southern side of Lake Michigan. They can raise about 300 warriors.

MICHAEL, St. a town in the province of Quito, in Peru, and said to be the first town the Spaniards built in that country. It is of considerable size, standing in a fruitful valley, about 20 leagues from the sea.

MICHAEL, St. a town in New-Spain, very populous, and 100 miles from Mexico. N. lat. 20 35, W. long. 102 55.

MICHAEL'S, St. a town in Talbot co. Maryland, 8 miles W. of Easton, and 21 S. E. of Annapolis.

MICHAEL'S, St. a town of St. Domingo island, 10 leagues N. E. of St. Louis.

MICHIGAN Lake, in the N. W. Territory, is the largest lake which is wholly within the United States, and lies between lat. 42 10 and 45 40 N. and between 84 30 and 87 30 W. long. Its computed length is 280 miles from N. to S.; its breadth from 60 to 70 miles, and its circumference nearly 600 miles. It is navigable for shipping of any burden; and communicates with Lake Huron, at the north-eastern part, through the Straits of Michillimackinac. The strait is 6 miles broad, and the fort of its name stands on an island at the mouth of the strait.

MICHILLIMACKINAC, an island, fort and village, N. of the straits of the same name. The small isle, on which the village and the fort commanding the strait stand, is barren, though by cultivation it makes good gardens. Michillimackinac signifies a great quantity of turtles. In addition to the lands round this post, to which the Indian title had been extinguished by the French and British governments, the Indians have ceded, by the treaty of Greenville, a tract of land on the main, to the N. of the island on which the post of Michillimackinac stands; to measure 6 miles on lakes Huron and Michigan, and to extend 3 miles back from the water of the lake or strait, and also White-Wood Island. This last was the voluntary gift of the Chipewa nation. The island of Michillimackinac is the grand rendezvous of the Indian traders; and its very advantageous situation seems to insure that it will be, at some future period, a place

of great commercial importance. It is within the line of the United States, and was lately delivered up by the British. It is about 200 miles N. N. W. from Detroit, and 974 N. W. of Philadelphia: N. lat. 45 20, W. long. 84 30.

MICHIGOTEN, a river which empties into Lake Superior, on the N. E. side of the lake.

MICHIGOOTON House, in Upper Canada, is situated on the E. side of the mouth of the above river, in lat. 47 56 N. and belongs to the Hudson Bay Company.

MICHISCOU is the Indian and present name of the most northerly river in Vermont. It empties into Lake Champlain, at Michiscou Bay, in Highgate. It is navigable for the largest boats 7 miles.

MICKMAKS, an Indian nation, which inhabit the country between the Shapody Mountains and the Gulf of St. Lawrence in Nova-Scotia, opposite to St. John's Island. This nation convey their sentiments by hieroglyphics marked on the rind of the birch, and on paper, which the Roman missionaries perfectly understand.

MIDDLEBERG, a new town of N. York, in Schoharie co. incorporated in 1797.

MIDDLEBOROUGH, a township in Plymouth co. Massachusetts, 40 miles S. by E. of Boston; contains 4,526 inhabitants. Great quantities of nails are made here. In winter, the farmers and young men are employed in this manufacture. Here, and at Milton in Norfolk co. the first rolling and slitting-mills were erected about 40 years ago.

MIDDLEBURY, a post-town of Vermont, and capital of Addison co. 33 miles N. by W. of Rut-

land, 15 from Vergennes, and 37 S. E. of Burlington. Here is a brewery upon a pretty large scale.—contains 395 inhabitants.

MIDDLEFIELD, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, 30 miles N. W. of Springfield, and 125 westerly of Boston—608 inhabitants.

MIDDLEFIELD, a new town in Otsego co. N. York, taken from Cherry Valley, and incorporated in 1797.

MIDDLEHOOK, a village in N. Jersey, 8 miles W. of Brunswick.

MIDDLESEX, a co. of Massachusetts, bounded N. by the State of N. Hampshire; E. by Essex co.; S. by Suffolk, and W. by Worcester co. It has 42 townships, which contain 42,737 inhabitants. The chief towns are Charlestown, Cambridge, and Concord. Charlestown is the only sea-port in the co. There are in the co. 24 fulling-mills, about 70 tan-yards, 4 paper-mills, 2 snuff-mills, 6 distilleries, and about 20 pot and pearl-ash houses.

MIDDLESEX, a maritime co. of Connecticut, divided into 6 townships, containing 18,855 inhabitants. Connecticut R. runs the whole length of the co. and on the streams which flow into it are a number of mills. The soil in this co. is uniformly of an excellent quality, and produces liberal crops of whatever is committed to it. Middletown is the chief town.

MIDDLESEX, a co. of N. Jersey, bounded N. by Essex, and E. by Rariton Bay and part of Staten-Island. It contains 15,956 inhabitants. Chief town, New-Brunswick.

MIDDLESEX, a co. of Virginia, on the S. side of Rappahannock

E. on Chesapeak Bay. It has 4,140 inhabitants. Urbanna is the chief town.

MIDDLESEX, a township in Chittenden co. Vermont, on the N. E. side of Onion R.—60 inhabitants.

MIDDLESEX Canal, (Massachusetts) it is expected, will be of great importance to the States of Massachusetts and N. Hampshire. It is now opening at a vast expense by an incorporated company. The design is, to open a water communication from the waters of Merrimack R. at Chelmsford to the harbour of Boston. The distance from the Merrimack to Medford, as the canal will be made, is 27, and to Boston, 31 miles. The canal is to be 24 feet wide at the bottom, and 32 at the top, and 6 feet deep. The boats are to be 12 feet wide, and 70 feet long. The toll is to be 6 cents a mile for every ton weight which shall pass, besides pay for their boats and labour.

MIDDLETON, a township in Essex co. Massachusetts, 28 miles northerly of Boston—682 inhabitants.

MIDDLETON, a city, post-town, and port of entry of Connecticut, and the capital of Middlesex co. pleasantly situated on the western bank of Connecticut R. 31 miles from its mouth at Saybrook Bar, according to the course of the river; 15 miles S. of Hartford, 26 N. by E. of New-Haven, 40 N. W. by W. of New-London, and 209 N. E. of Philadelphia. Its public buildings are, a Congregational church, an Episcopalian church, one for Separatists, and a court-house. It contains about 300 houses, and carries on a considerable trade. Here the river has 10 feet water at full

tides. N. lat. 41 35, W. long. 77 12. In this city and its vicinity are, a powder, a paper, and an oil-mill, two distilleries, and a brewery on a large scale, at which porter is made, equal to London porter. Ship-building is carried on here, and at Chatham, on the opposite side of the river, to a considerable extent; but less extensively now than formerly, owing to the increasing scarcity of ship-timber. Several specimens of coal, indicative of valuable coal mines, have lately been found in the neighbourhood of this city.

MIDDLETOWN, a township in Strafford co. N. Hampshire, about 40 miles N. by N. W. of Portsmouth—617 inhabitants.

MIDDLETOWN, a township in Rutland co. Vermont—699 inhabitants, and is 39 miles N. of Bennington.

MIDDLETOWN, a village on Long-Island, N. York, 12 miles from Smithtown, and 13 from Bridgehampton.

MIDDLETOWN, a township in Ulster co. N. York, erected from Rochester and Woodstock in 1789, and contains 1,019 inhabitants.

MIDDLETOWN, a township in Newport co. on Rhode-Island, and contains 840 inhabitants.

MIDDLETOWN, a small post-town in Newcastle co. Delaware, lies on Apoquinimy Creek, 21 miles S. S. W. of Wilmington, and 49 S. W. of Philadelphia.

MIDDLETOWN, a township in Monmouth co. New-Jersey, has 3,226 inhabitants. Here is an academy of about 40 students, under good regulations. On North R. near Shrewsbury, within the limits of this township, salt-works have been erected upon a pretty large scale. The

salt made here is of an excellent quality; but the works have not been long enough in operation to determine their success. The constructor of these works has a patent for securing the profits of his invention. The centre of the township is 50 miles E. by N. of Trenton, and 30 S. W. by S. of N. York city. The light-house built by the citizens of N. York on the point of Sandy Hook, is in this township.

MIDDLETOWN Point, in the above township, lies on the S. W. side of the bay within Sandy Hook, 9 miles E. by N. of Spotswood, and 14 N. W. of Shrewsbury. A post-office is kept here.

MIDDLETOWN, a town in Dauphin co. Pennsylvania, on the N. W. side of Swatara Creek. It contains a German church and above 100 houses, and carries on a brisk trade with the farmers in the vicinity. It is 6 miles S. of Hummelton, and 92 W. by N. of Philadelphia. There are also two other townships of this name in the State; the one in Delaware co. the other in Cumberland.

MIDDLETOWN, in Frederick co. Maryland, 8 miles W. N. W. of Frederickstown.

MIDDLETOWN, in Dorchester co. Maryland, is about 8 miles N. W. of Cambridge.

MIDWAY, a village in Liberty co. Georgia, 30 miles S. of Savannah, and 10 N. W. of Sunbury. See *Liberty Co.*

MIDWAY, a township in Rutland co. Vermont, E. of, and adjoining Rutland.

MIFFLIN, a co. of Pennsylvania, surrounded by Lycoming, Franklin, Cumberland, Northumberland, Dauphin, and Huntingdon counties. It is divided into 8 townships; the chief is Lewistown.

MIFFLIN, a small town in the above co. on the E. side of the Juniatta, 12 miles E. of Lewistown, and 138 from Philadelphia.

MIFFLIN, Fort, at the mouth of Schuylkill R. about 6 miles S. of Philadelphia.

MILFIELD, in Grafton co. N. Hampshire.

MILFORD, a township in Mifflin co. Pennsylvania.

MILFORD, a post-town of the State of Delaware, 19 miles S. by E. of Dover, and 95 S. by W. of Philadelphia. It contains nearly 100 houses, all built since the war, except one.

MILFORD, a town of Northampton co. Pennsylvania, 120 miles above Philadelphia.

MILFORD, a post-town of Connecticut, N. Haven co. 13 miles S. W. of N. Haven, and E. of Stratford. It contains an Episcopal church, and two Congregational churches.

MILFORD, a township in Worcester co. Massachusetts, W. of Holliston, 34 miles S. W. of Boston, and 20 S. E. of Worcester—840 inhabitants.

MILITARY Townships, in the State of N. York. The legislature of the State granted one million and a half acres of land, as a gratuity to the officers and soldiers of the line of this State. This tract forms the new co. of Onondago, and is divided into 25 townships of 60,000 acres each, which are again subdivided into 100 convenient farms of 600 acres; making, in the whole, 2,500 farms. This tract is well watered by a multitude of small lakes and rivers.

MILLER'S R. runs W. by S. and falls into Connecticut R. between Northfield and Montague.

MILLER'S-TOWN, in Northampton co. Pennsylvania, is pleas-

antly situated on a branch of Little Lehigh R. 26 miles S. W. of Easton, and 47 N. W. by N. of Philadelphia. It contains about 40 houses.

MILLER'S-TOWN. See *Anville*.

MILLER'S-TOWN, in Virginia, 32 miles S. of Winchester.

MILLINGTON, a parish of East-Haddam, in Connecticut.

MILLSTONE, a S. branch of Rariton R. in N. Jersey.

MILLSTONE, a pleasant rural village, situated on the river of its name, 14 miles N. of Princeton, N. Jersey.

MILLTOWN, in Delaware, two miles from Wilmington.

MILLTOWN, in Northumberland co. Pennsylvania, on the E. side of the W. branch of Susquehannah R. containing about 60 houses, and 14 miles N. by W. of Sunbury.

MILTON, a township in Chittenden co. Vermont, situated on the E. side of Lake Champlain, opposite to S. Hero Island—282 inhabitants.

MILTON, a township in Norfolk co. Massachusetts. It is 7 miles S. of Boston, and contains 1039 inhabitants, 3 paper-mills, and a chocolate-mill. Milton-hill affords one of the finest prospects in America.

MILTON, a township in the new co. of Saratoga, in N. York—301 of the inhabitants are electors.

MILTON, a military township, in Onondago co. N. York, on the N. E. side of Cayuga Lake, near its southern extremity—181 of its inhabitants are electors.

MILTON, a small town in Albemarle co. Virginia, on the S. W. side of the Rivanna, about 90 miles N. W. by W. of Richmond. It has about 30 houses, and a warehouse for the inspection of

tobacco. It is central to a number of rich plantations, and is a place of business. Much flour-centers here for market. It is 5 miles E. of Monticello, and 25 S. W. of Orange court-house.

MINAS, *Basin of*, is a gulf on the S. E. side of the Bay of Fundy, into which its waters pass by a narrow strait, and set up into Nova-Scotia, in an E. and S. direction. It is 12 leagues in length, and 3 in breadth.

MINE AU FER, on the E. side of Mississippi R. is 15 miles S. by E. of the Ohio. There was a post at this place, near the former S. boundary of Virginia.

MINEHEAD, a township in Essex co. Vermont, on Connecticut R.

MINGO-TOWN, an Indian town, on the W. bank of the Ohio R. 86 miles N. E. of Will's-Town, by the Indian Path, and 40 south-westerly of Pittsburg.

MINISINK, a village in N. Jersey, on the N. W. corner of the State, on the western side of Delaware R. 5 miles below Montague, and 57 N. W. of Brunswick.

MINISINK, a township in Orange co. N. York, W. of Wallkill—2,215 inhabitants.

MIQUELON, a small desert island, 8 miles S. W. of Cape May, Newfoundland. N. lat. 47 45. W. long. 55 55.

MIRAGOANE, a town of St. Domingo, on the road from Jeremie to Port au Prince, about 31 leagues E. by S. of the former, and 23 W. by S. of the latter. N. lat. 18 27.

MIRAMICHI, a port, bay, and river, on the N. E. coast of New-Brunswick.

MIREBALAIS, an interior town in the French part of the island of St. Domingo, 12 leagues N. of Port au Prince.

MISSISSCOUA. See *Missibiscou*.

MISSISSIPPI R. *The*, forms the western boundary of the United States. Its sources have never been explored; of course its length is unknown. It is conjectured, however, to be upwards of 3,000 miles long, from its source to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico. The tributary streams which fall into it from the W. and E. are numerous; the largest of which are, the Missouri from the W. and the Illinois, Ohio and Tennessee from the E. The country on both sides of the Mississippi, and on its tributary streams, is equal in goodness to any in N. America. This river is navigable to St. Anthony's Falls without any obstruction, and some travellers describe it as navigable above them. An island of considerable size is formed by its mouths, besides many smaller isles. These mouths are situated between the lat. of 29 and 30 N. and between the long. of 89 and 90 W.

MISSOURI R. in Louisiana, falls into the Mississippi from the westward, 18 miles below the mouth of the Illinois, and 195 above the mouth of the Ohio. In Capt. Hutchins' map, it is said to be navigable 1,300 miles. Late travellers up this river (among whom is a French gentleman, a general officer, who has made a map of his expedition) represent that the progress of settlement by the Spaniards on the S. and W. and by the English on the N. and E. of the Missouri, is astonishing. People of both these nations have trading-houses, 600 or 700 miles up this river. A Mr. McKenzie has performed a tour from Montreal to the S. Sea; and it appears, by his map, that by short portages, and these not very numerous, there is a water com-

munication, without great interruption, from the Upper Lakes to Nootka Sound, or its neighbourhood.

MOBILE, a large navigable river, formed by two main branches, the Alabama and Tombecbee, in the south-western part of Georgia. The confluent stream enters the Gulf of Mexico, at Mobile Point, in lat. 30 17 N. 11 leagues below the town of Mobile. Large vessels cannot go within 7 miles of the town.

MOBILE, a city of W. Florida, formerly of considerable splendor and importance, but now in a state of decline. It is pretty regular, of an oblong figure, and situated on the W. bank of the river of its name, to the N. eastward of the town, in a number of marshes and lagoons, which subject the people to fevers and agues. It is 30 miles W. N. W. of Pensacola. There are many very elegant houses here, inhabited by French, English, Scotch, and Irish. Fort Conde, which stands very near the bay, towards the lower end of the town, is a regular fortress of brick; and there is a neat square of barracks for the officers and soldiers. Mobile, when in possession of the British, sent yearly to London, skins and furs to the value of from 12,000 to £15,000 sterling. It surrendered to the Spanish forces in 1780.

MOHAWK River, in New-York, rises to the northward of Fort Stanwix, and runs southwardly 20 miles to the fort, then eastward 120 miles, and, after receiving many tributary streams, falls into Hudson river, by three mouths opposite to the cities of Lanfiburgh and Troy, from 7 to 10 miles N. of Albany. The produce that is conveyed down

this river, is landed at Schenectady, on its S. bank, and is thence conveyed by land 16 miles, over a barren, sandy, shrub plain to Albany. This fine river is now navigable for boats, from Schenectady, nearly or quite to its source, the locks and canals round the Little Falls, 56 miles above Albany, having been completed in the Autumn of 1795, so that boats full loaded now pass them. The canal round them is nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile, cut almost the whole distance through an uncommonly hard rock. The opening of this navigation is of great advantage to the commerce of the State. A shore of at least 1000 miles in length, &c, in consequence of it, washed by boatable waters, exclusive of all the great lakes, and many millions of acres of excellent tillage land, rapidly settling, are accommodated with water communication for conveying their produce to market. The intervals on both sides of this river, are of various width, now and then interrupted by the projection of the hills quite to the banks of the river, and are some of the richest and best lands in the world.

MOHAWK, a town on the S. side of the river of its name, in Montgomery co. N. York, situated in one of the most fertile countries in the world. It was abandoned by the Mohawk Indians in the Spring of 1780.—4,440 inhabitants.

MOHAWKS, an Indian nation, acknowledged by the other tribes of the Six Nations to be "The true old heads of the confederacy," They were formerly very powerful, and inhabited on Mohawk river. About 300 of this nation now reside in Upper Canada.

MOHEGAN, situated between Norwich and New-London, in Connecticut. This is the residence of the remains of the Mohegan tribe of Indians.

MOLE, *The*, is situated in the N. W. part of the island of St. Domingo, 2 leagues E. of Cape St. Nicholas, and is often called by that name. The Mole, though inferior, by a great deal, to Cape François and Port au Prince, is the first port in the island for safety in time of war, being strongly fortified both by nature and art. The exports in 1789 were 265,615 lb. coffee—26,861 lb. cotton, and 2,823 lb. indigo. It is 36 leagues W. of Cape François, and 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ W. by S. of Port de Paix. N. lat. 19-50.

MONADNOCK, *Great*, a mountain in N. Hampshire, between the towns of Jaffray and Dublin. The foot of the hill is 1395 feet, and its summit 3254 feet above the level of the sea.

MONAHAN, a township in York co. Pennsylvania.

MONAHEGAN, a small island, 12 miles south-easterly of Pemaquid Point, in Lincoln co. Maine, and in lat. 43 42. This island was much frequented by fishermen from England, being first discovered by Captain George Weymouth, in 1605. Captain Smith landed his party here in 1614. The chimnies and remains of the houses are yet to be seen.

MONKTON, a township in Addison co. Vermont, E. of Ferrisburg—450 inhabitants.

MONKTON, a township in Annapolis co. Nova-Scotia, on the basin of Annapolis. It contains about 60 families.

MONMOUTH, a maritime level, co. of N. Jersey; bounded N. by part of Rariton Bay, and S. W.

by Burlington co. It is divided into 6 townships, and contains 16,018 inhabitants.

MONMOUTH, a small post-town in Lincoln co. Maine, on the E. side of Androscoggin R. 15 miles W. by S. of Hallowell, 49 N. of Portland, and 180 N. by E. of Boston.

MONOCACY, a river which after a S. S. W. course, empties into the Patowmac, about 50 miles above Georgetown.

MONONGAHELA R. a branch of the Ohio, is 400 yards wide at its junction with the Alleghany at Pittsburg. It is deep, gentle and navigable with batteaux and barges beyond Red Stone Creek, and still further with lighter craft. On the Pike Run of this river, a coal hill has been on fire 10 years; yet it has burnt away only 20 yards.

MONONGALIA Co. in the N. W. part of Virginia, has 4,768 inhabitants.

MONSON, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, W. of Brimfield, and 80 miles S. W. by W. of Boston—1331 inhabitants.

MONTAGUE, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, on the E. bank of Connecticut river, between Sunderland and Wendel, about 18 miles N. of Northampton, and 97 miles W. by N. of Boston—906 inhabitants.

MONTAGUE; the northernmost township in N. Jersey, Sussex co. on the E. side of Delaware river, about 5 miles N. E. of Minisink, and 17 N. of Newtown—543 inhabitants.

MONTAUK Point, the eastern extremity of Long-Island, New-York. A tract here, called *Turtle Hill*, has been ceded to the United States for the purpose of building a light-house thereon.

MONTÉ Christ, a cape, bay, town, and river, on the N. side of the island of St. Dominge. The town and territory contain about 3,000 souls. Monte Christ is a port well known to American smugglers, and carries on a great commerce from its vicinity to the French plantations. In the time of peace, all the produce of the plain of Mariboux situated between Port Dauphin and Mançenille Bay, is shipped here; and in a war between France and Britain, it used to be a grand market, to which all the French in the N. part of the island sent their produce, and where purchasers were always ready.

MONTEGO Bay is on the N. side of the island of Jamaica, 20 miles E. by N. of Lucea harbour, and 21 W. of Martha Brae. This was formerly a flourishing and opulent town, but was almost totally destroyed by an accidental fire in July, 1795; the damage was estimated at £200,000 sterling.

MONTEVIDEO, a bay and town of La Plata or Paraguay, in S. America, situated on the northern side of La Plata river, in lat. 34 30 S.

MONTGOMERY, a new co. in the Western district of Georgia.

MONTGOMERY, a co. of New-York. It consisted of 11 townships, which contained 28,848 inhabitants, according to the census of 1791. Since that period the counties of Herkemer and Otsego have been erected out of it. By the State census of 1796, it is divided into 8 townships; and of the inhabitants of these 3,379 are qualified electors. Chief town, Johnston. This and the following counties, towns, &c.

were named in honour of the memory of General Montgomery, who fell during a well fought battle at Quebec, December 31, 1775.

MONTGOMERY, a township in Ulster co. N. York, bounded easterly by New-Windsor and Newburgh, and contains 3,563 inhabitants.

MONTGOMERY, a fort, situated in the High Lands, on the W. bank of Hudson's R. 6 miles S. of West-Point, and 52 from N. York city. The fort is now in ruins.

MONTGOMERY, a township in Franklin co. Vermont.

MONTGOMERY, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, 100 miles W. N. W. of Boston—449 inhabitants.

MONTGOMERY, a co. in Pennsylvania, N. W. of Philadelphia co. divided into 26 townships, and contains 22,929 inhabitants. Chief town, Norritown.

MONTGOMERY, a township in the above co. There is also a township of this name in Franklin county.

MONTGOMERY, a co. in Salisbury district, N. Carolina, containing 4,725 inhabitants.

MONTGOMERY, a co. of Virginia, S. of Botetourt co. Chief town, Christiansburg.

MONTGOMERY, a co. of Maryland, on Patowmac river, contains 18,003 inhabitants. The *Court-House*, in this co. is 28 miles S. E. by S. of Frederickstown, 14 N. by W. of Georgetown on the Patowmac, and 35 south-westerly of Baltimore.

MONTGOMERY, a new co. in Tennessee, State Mero district, so named after Col. JOHN MONTGOMERY, of Clerksville, who fell by the hands of Indians, in

the year 1795, in defence of his country. It is bounded N. by Kentucky, S. and W. by the Indian boundary, and on the E. by the counties of Davidson and Robertson. It is watered by Cumberland and Red rivers.

MONTICELLO, the seat of THOMAS JEFFERSON, Vice President of the United States of America, is in Albemarle co. Virginia, about 100 miles W. of Richmond, and 25 N. W. of Warren, near Charlottesville. His farm consists of several thousand acres of excellent land, on the river Rapidonna, a N. W. branch of James river. The mansion house, which is spacious and elegant, stands on a mount, 500 feet above the circumjacent country, and commands a fine view of about 7000 square miles. To the W. and N. W. the Blue Ridge appears in full view, for nearly 70 miles. To the north-east, east, and south, as far as the eye can extend, is flat, plain country, and in the spring and summer seasons appears like an extensive portion of the ocean, except that here and there appears little mounts, rising in the form of a sugar-loaf. Mr. Jefferson has about 1100 acres of land under cultivation—320 of wheat, 160 of corn, 320 of clover, 320 of peas and potatoes, tilled and managed by about 128 labourers. He carries on the nailing business, in which the negro boys of about 12 years old are employed, who make about a ton of nails a month.

MONTMORIN, a new town on the N. bank of Ohio R. 18 miles below Pittsburg, situated on a beautiful plain, very fertile, and abounding with coal.

MONTPELIER, a township in

Caledonia co. Vermont, on the N. E. side of Onion R. It has 118 inhabitants.

MONTREAL, the second city in rank in Lower Canada, stands on an island in the river St. Lawrence, which is 10 leagues in length and 4 in breadth, and contains about 600 houses, few of them elegant; but since it fell into the hands of the British in 1760, it has suffered much from fire. A regiment of men are stationed here, and the government of the place borders on the military. It is 170 miles S. W. of Quebec, Trois Rivieres being about half way; 110 N. by W. of Crown Point; 308 N. by W. of Boston, and 350 N. by E. of Niagara. N. lat. 45 35, W. long. 73 11.

MONTREAL Bay lies towards the E. end of lake Superior, having an island at the N. W. side of its entrance, and N. E. of Caribou island.

MONTROUS, a town of St. Domingo, at the head of the Bite of Leogane, 5 leagues S. E. of St. Mark, and 15 N. W. of Port au Prince.

MONTserrat, the smallest of the Caribbee islands, of an oval form, 3 leagues in length, and as many in breadth, containing about 30,000 acres of land, of which almost $\frac{2}{3}$ ds are very mountainous, or very barren. The cultivation of sugar occupies 6000 acres; cotton, provision and pasturage have 2,000 acres allotted for each. No other tropical staples are raised. The productions were, on an average, from 1784 to 1788, 2,737 blds. of sugar, of 16 cwt. each; 1,107 puncheons of rum, and 275 bales of cotton. The total exports from Montserrat and Nevis in 1787, were in

value £214,141: 16: 8, of which the value of £13,981: 12: 6 was exported to the American States. The inhabitants of Montserrat amount to 1,300 whites, and about 10,000 negroes. N. lat. 16 47, W. long. 62 12.

MONTVILLE, a township in N. London co. Connecticut, about 10 miles N. of New London city. It has 2,053 inhabitants.

MOORE, a co. of N. Carolina, in Fayette district, contains 3,770 inhabitants. Chief town, Alfordston. The *Court-House*, where a post-office is kept, is 38 miles from Randolph court-house, and 40 from Fayetteville.

MOOREFIELD, in N. Jersey, 13 miles easterly of Philadelphia.

MOORFIELDS, a post-town and the capital of Hardy co. Virginia. It contains a court-house, a gaol, and between 60 and 70 houses. It is 25 miles from Romney, 75 from Winchester, and 180 from Richmond.

Moose River pursues a north-eastern course, and empties into the southern part of James' Bay, N. America, by the same mouth with Abbitibee river.

MOOSEHEAD Lake, or *Moose Pond*, in Lincoln co. Maine, gives rise to the eastern branch of Kennebec river, which unites with the other, above Norridgewock, about 20 miles S. of the lake.

MOOSEHELLOCK, the highest of the chain of mountains in N. Hampshire, the White Mountains excepted. It lies 30 or 40 miles W. of the White Mountains.

Moose Island, on the coast of Maine, at the mouth of Schoodic river, contains about 30 families. On the S. end of this island is an excellent harbour, suitable for the construction of dry docks.

MORANT Harbour, Port, on the S. coast of the island of Jamaica.

MORAZ, a township in Northumberland co. Pennsylvania.

MORELAND, the name of two townships of Pennsylvania; the one in Philadelphia co. the other in that of Montgomery.

MORGAN District, in N. Carolina, is bounded W. by the State of Tennessee, and contains 33,292 inhabitants.

MORGANTOWN, a post-town, and the chief town of the above district, in Burke co. near Catawba river, has about 30 houses, a court-house, and gaol; is 45 miles from Wilkes, 46 from Lincolntown, and 661 from Philadelphia.

MORGANTOWN, a post-town of Virginia, and shire town of Monongalia co. on the east side of Monongahela river, about 7 miles S. by W. of the mouth of Cheat river; and contains a court-house, a stone gaol, and about 40 houses—is 30 miles from Brownville, 24 from Union Town, in Pennsylvania, 76 from Cumberland in Maryland, and 329 from Philadelphia.

MORGANS, a settlement in Kentucky, 38 miles E. of Lexington, and 18 N. E. of Boonborough.

MORGANZA, a town now laying out in Washington co. Pennsylvania, situated in, and almost surrounded by the E. and W. branches of Charter's river, including the point of their confluence; 13 miles S. of Pittsburg, and on the post-road from thence to Washington, the county town, distant 10 miles.

MORRIS, a county on the northern line of New-Jersey, W. of Bergen co. There are in this co. 2 furnaces, 2 sitting and roll-

ing mills, 35 forges and fire-works, 37 saw-mills, and 43 grist-mills—16,216 inhabitants.

MORRIS'S, a station for travellers going from Richmond to Kentucky, is on the Kanaway river; 86 miles from Green Briar court-house, and about 208 miles from Richmond. From this place travellers take boat and proceed to the Ohio, 80 miles, including the windings of the river.

MORRISTOWN, a post-town, and capital of the above co. is a handsome town, and contains a Presbyterian and Baptist church, a court-house, an academy, and about 50 compact houses; 19 miles N. W. of Newark, and about 100 N. E. of Philadelphia.

MORRISINA, a village in West-Chester co. N. York, contiguous to Hell-Gate, in the Sound, annexed, in 1791, to the township of West-Chester.

MORRISVILLE, a village in Pennsylvania, Berks co. on the W. bank of Delaware river, one mile from Trenton, and 29 from Philadelphia. A post-office is kept here.

MORROPE, a town on the road between Quito and Lima, S. America, of about 160 families, all Indians.

MOSQUITO Country, a district of Mexico, having the North Sea on the N. and E. Nicaragua on the S. and Honduras on the W.

MOTTE Isle, in Lake Champlain, about 8 miles in length, and 2 in breadth. It constitutes a township of its own name in Franklin co. Vermont—47 inhabitants.

MOULTONBOROUGH, a post-town in Strafford co. N. Hampshire, at the N. W. corner of Lake Wintipisicogee, 18 miles E. by N. of Plymouth, and 48

N. W. by N. of Portsmouth—565 inhabitants.

MOUNT BETHEL, *Upper and Lower*, 2 townships in Northampton co. Pennsylvania.

MOUNT DESERT, an island on the coast of Hancock co. Maine, about 15 miles long and 12 broad. It is a valuable tract of land. In 1790, it contained 744 inhabitants. The northerly part of the island was formed into a township called *Eden*, in 1796—335 miles N. E. of Boston.

MOUNT HOLLY, a village in Burlington co. N. Jersey, on the northern bank of Ancocus Creek, about 7 or 8 miles S. E. of Burlington. To this place the courthouse, which was formerly at Burlington, has been lately removed.

MOUNT JOY, the name of 2 townships in Pennsylvania, the one in Lancaster the other in York county.

MOUNT JOY, a Moravian settlement in Pennsylvania, 16 miles from Litz.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a township in W. Chester co. N. York, on the E. side of Hudson R. bounded northerly and easterly by Philipsburg. It contains 1,924 inhabitants. Also, the name of a township in York co. Pennsylvania.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a village of Maryland, 11 miles E. of Church-Hill.

MOUNT TOM, a noted mountain on the W. bank of Connecticut R. near Northampton.

MOUNT VERNON, the seat of **GEORGE WASHINGTON**, late President of the United States. It is pleasantly situated on the Virginia bank of Patowmac R. in Fairfax co. Virginia, where the river is nearly 2 miles wide; 9 miles below Alexandria, 127 from

Point Look-Out, at the mouth of the river, and 280 miles from the sea. The area of the mount is 200 feet above the surface of the river; and, after furnishing a lawn of five acres in front, and about the same in rear of the buildings, falls off rather abruptly on these two quarters. On the N. end it subsides gradually into extensive pasture grounds; while on the S. it slopes more steeply, in a short distance, and terminates with the coach-house, stables, vineyard and nurseries. On either wing is a thick grove of different flowering forest trees. Parallel with them, on the land side, are two spacious gardens, into which one is led by two serpentine gravel walks, planted with weeping willows and shady shrubs. The mansion-house appears venerable and convenient. A lofty portico, 96 feet in length, supported by 8 pillars, has a pleasing effect, when viewed from the water. The whole assemblage of the green-house, school-house, offices, and servants' halls, when seen from the land side, bears a resemblance to a rural village; especially as the lands on that side are laid out somewhat in the form of English gardens, in meadows and grass grounds, ornamented with little copses, circular clumps, and single trees. A small park on the margin of the river, where the English fallow deer and the American wild deer are seen through the thickets, alternately with the vessels, as they are sailing along, add a romantic and picturesque appearance to the whole scenery. On the opposite side of a small creek to the northward, an extensive plain, exhibiting corn-fields and cattle grazing, affords in summer a

luxuriant landscape; while the blended verdure of woodlands and cultivated declivities, on the Maryland shore, variegates the prospect in a charming manner. Such are the philosophic shades to which the Commander in Chief of the American army retired in 1783, at the close of a victorious war; which he again left in 1789, to dignify with his unequalled talents, the highest office in the gift of his fellow-citizens; and to which he has again retreated, loaded with honours and the benedictions of his country, to spend the remainder of his days as a private citizen, in peace and tranquillity.

MOUNT VERNON, a plantation in Lincoln co. Maine, in the neighbourhood of Sidney and Winslow.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, the south-westernmost township of Massachusetts, 130 miles W. by S. of Boston—67 inhabitants.

MOUSOM, a river of York co. Maine, which falls into the ocean in Wells.

MUD Island, in Delaware R. is 6 or 7 miles below the city of Philadelphia, whercon is a citadel, and a fort not yet completed.

MULLICUS River, in N. Jersey, empties into Little Egg-Harbour Bay, 4 miles easterly of the town of Leeds. It is navigable 20 miles for vessels of 60 tons.

MURFREESBOROUGH, a post-town of N. Carolina, and capital of Gates co. on Meherrin R. and contains a few houses, a court-house, gaol, and tobacco warehouse; 3 miles from Princeton, 12 from Winton, 50 N. by W. of Edenton, and 422 S. W. of Philadelphia.

MUSCLE Shoals, in Tennessee river, about 250 miles from its

mouth, extend about 20 miles, and derive their name from the number of shell-fish found there. At this place the river spreads to the breadth of 3 miles, and forms a number of islands; and the passage is difficult, except when there is a swell in the river. From this place up to the Whirl, or Suck, where the river breaks through the Great Ridge, or Cumberland Mountain, is 250 miles, the navigation all the way excellent.

MUSKOGEE, *Muskogee*, or, as they are more commonly called, *Greek Indians*, inhabit the middle parts of Georgia. The Tombigbee-R. forms the western limit of their hunting grounds, and divides them from the Chactaw nation. The Creek or Muskogee confederacy have 55 towns, besides many villages. Their towns contain from 20 to 200 houses or huts, distributed in clusters of from 4 to 8 or 10, on the banks of the rivers. Each cluster contains a clan, or family of relations, who live and eat together in common. Their whole number, some years since, was 17,280, of which 5,860 were fighting men. Gen. McGillivray estimates the number of gun-men to be between 5 and 6,000, exclusive of the Seminoles, who are of little or no account in war, except as small parties of marauders, acting independent of the general interest of the others. The whole number of individuals may be about 25 or 26,000 souls. Their principal towns lie in lat. 32, and long. 11 20 from Philadelphia. They are settled in a hilly, but not mountainous country. The soil is fruitful in a high degree, and well watered.

MUSKINGUM, a navigable riv-

er of the N. W. Territory, 250 yards wide at its confluence with the Ohio, 172 miles below Pittsburg, including the windings of the Ohio, though in a direct line it is but 90 miles. At its mouth stands Fort Harmar and Marietta. Its banks are so high as to prevent its overflowing, and it is navigable by large batteaux and barges to the Three Legs, 110 miles from its mouth, and by small boats to the lake at its head, 45 miles farther.

MUSQUITO *River and Bay* lie at a small distance N. of Cape Canaveral, on the coast of East-Florida.

MYERSTOWN, a village of Dauphin co. Pennsylvania, on Tulpehocken creek, a few miles below the canal, of about 25 houses, and is 32 miles E. by N. of Harrisburg, and 77 from Philadelphia.

MYSTIC, a short, crooked, salt water river, which falls into Boston harbour from the N. is navigable 4 miles, to Medford.

N

NAAMAN'S *Creek*, a small stream which runs S. easterly into Delaware river, at Marcus' Hook.

NAHANT *Point* forms the N. E. point of Boston harbour, in Massachusetts; 9 miles E. N. E. of Boston.

NAIN, a Moravian settlement, on Lehigh river, Pennsylvania.

NANSEMOND, a co. of Virginia, on the S. side of James' river, and W. of Norfolk co.—9010 inhabitants.

NANSEMOND, a short, navigable river of Virginia, which rises

in Great Dismal Swamp, and, pursuing a N. then a N. E. direction, empties into James' river, a few miles W. of Elizabeth river.

NANTASKET *Road*, at the entrance of Boston harbour, lies S. W. of the light-house, near Rainford or Hospital Island. A vessel may anchor here in from 7 to 5 fathoms in safety. Two huts are erected on Lovell's island, in the *Narrows*, at a short distance from this road, with accommodations for shipwrecked seamen.

NANTIKOKK, a navigable river of the eastern shore of Maryland, empties into the Chesapeake Bay.

NANTMILL, *East and West*, two townships in Chester co. Pennsylvania.

NANTUCKET *Island*, belonging to the State of Massachusetts, lat. 41 20 N. and 70 W. long. is 15 miles in length; its general breadth is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The island constitutes a county of its own name, and contains 4,620 inhabitants. There is a duck manufactory here, and 10 spermaceti works. The inhabitants are mostly seamen and mechanics. The seamen are the most expert whalers in the world. From 1772, to 1775, the whale-fishery employed 150 sail from 90 to 180 tons, upon the coast of Guinea, Brazil, and the West-Indies; the produce of which amounted to 167,000l. sterl. The late war almost ruined this business. They have since revived it again, and pursue the whales even into the great Pacific Ocean. The people are mostly *Friends*, or Quakers. There is one society of Congregationalists.

NANTUCKET, (formerly *Sherburne*) a post-town, capital, and port of entry in the above island, is 60 miles S. E. of New-Bedford,

123 S. W. of Boston, and 382 E. N. E. of Philadelphia.

NANTUCKET Shoal, a bank which stretches out above 15 leagues in length, and six in breadth, to the S. E. from the island of its name.

NARRAGANSETT Bay, Rhode-Island, makes up from S. to N. and embosoms many fruitful and beautiful islands, the principal of which are Rhode-Island, Canonicut, and Prudence.

NARRAGUAGUS Bay, is between Goldborough and Machias, in Washington co. Maine. A river of the same name falls into the bay.

NARRAGUAGUS, a post-town, situated on the above bay, 16 miles N. E. of Goldborough, 63 E. of Penobscot, 9 from Pleasant river, and 673 from Philadelphia.

NARROWS, *The*. The narrow passage from sea, between Long and Staten Islands into the bay which spreads before New-York city, formed by the junction of Hudson and East rivers, is thus called. This straight is 9 miles S. of the city of New-York.

NASH, a co. of Halifax district, North-Carolina, containing 7393 inhabitants. The court-house, where a post-office is kept, is 28 miles from Tarborough.

NASHAUN, or *Narushawn*, one of the Elizabeth Isles, the property of the Hon. James Bowdoin, Esq. of Boston, situated on the S. E. side of Buzzard's Bay, and 3 miles from the extremity of the peninsula of Bassible co. Considerable numbers of deer, sheep and cattle are supported upon this island; and it has become famous for its excellent wool and cheese.

NASHVILLE, the chief town of Mero District, in the State of Tennessee, is pleasantly situated

in Davidson co. on the S. bank of Cumberland river, where it is 200 yards broad. It was named after Brig. Gen. Francis Nash, who fell on the 4th of Oct. 1777, in the battle of Germantown. It is regularly laid out, and contains 75 houses, a court-house, an academy, (for the support of which liberal funds are provided) and a church for Presbyterians, and one for Methodists. It is the seat of the courts held semi-annually for the district of Mero, and of the courts of pleas and quarter sessions for Davidson co. It is 200 miles W. of Knoxville, 190 S. by W. of Lexington, in Kentucky, 120 E. of the Mississippi, 635 W. by S. of Richmond, in Virginia, and 1,015 W. S. W. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 36, W. long. 87 8.

NASSAU, a small town in Dauphin co. Pennsylvania, has a German church, and about 35 houses. It is also called *Kempstown*.

NASSAU, the chief town of Providence Island, one of the Bahamas, and the seat of government. N. lat. 25 3. It is the only port of entry except at Turk's Island.

NATA, a town and bay in the province of Terra Firma, S. America. The bay of Nata lies on the S. coast of the Isthmus of Darien, and on the N. Pacific ocean. From hence and the adjacent parts, provisions are sent for the supply of the inhabitants of Panama, which city is 67 miles N. E. of Nata.

NATCHEZ, or *Natches*, a settlement on the Mississippi, ascertained by Mr. Ellicott to be about 39 miles N. of the S. boundary of the United States. See *Georgia Western Territory*.

NATCHITOCHE, a tract of coun-

try in Louisiana, on the river Rouge, or Red R. The French had a very considerable post on this river, called Natchitoches. It was a frontier on the Spanish settlements, being 20 miles from the fort of Adayes, and 70 leagues from the confluence of the Rouge with the Mississippi.

NATICK, an ancient township in Middlesex co. Massachusetts, 18 miles S. W. of Boston, and 10 N. W. of Dedham. Its name in the Indian language signifies, "The place of hills." The famous Mr. Eliot formed a religious society here; and in 1670, there were 50 Indian communicants. At his motion, the General Court granted the land in this town, containing about 6000 acres, to the Indians. Very few of their descendants, however, now remain. It was incorporated into an English district in 1761, and into a township in 1781; and now contains 615 inhabitants.

NAVARRE; a province of New Mexico, on the N. E. side of the Gulf of California.

NAVIDAD, a town of Mechoacan, a province of Mexico, with a harbour on the N. Pacific ocean, is 156 miles W. of Mexico city. N. lat. 13 51, W. long. 111 10.

NAVY, a township in Orleans co. Vermont.

NAVY *Hall* is in Lower Canada, on the S. side of Lake Ontario, at the head and W. side of Niagara R. which last separates it from Fort Niagara, on the E. side, in the State of N. York. It is 20 miles N. by W. of Fort Erie, and 23 S. E. by S. of York.

NAZARETH, a beautiful town in Northampton co. Pennsylvan-

nia, inhabited by Moravians, or United Brethren, 10 miles N. of Bethlehem, and 63 N. by W. of Philadelphia. The town of Nazareth was regularly laid out in 1772, and consists of 2 principal streets which cross each other at right angles, and form a square in the middle. The largest building is a stone house, erected in 1755, named Nazareth Hall, 98 feet by 46 in length, and 54 in height. The lower floor is formed into a spacious hall for public worship, the upper part of the house is fitted up for a boarding school, where youth, from different parts, are under the inspection of the minister of the place and several tutors, and are instructed in the English, German, French and Latin languages; in history, geography, book-keeping, mathematics, music, drawing, and other sciences. The dwelling-houses are, a few excepted, built of limestone, 1 or 2 stories high, inhabited by tradesmen and mechanics, mostly of German extraction. The inhabitants, 450 in number, are supplied with water conveyed to them by pipes from a fine spring near the town.

NECESSITY, *Fort*, Virginia, is 238 miles W. by N. of Alexandria, and 258 N. W. of Frederickburg. This spot will be forever famous in the history of America, as one of the first scenes of General WASHINGTON'S abilities as a commander, in 1753.

NEDDICK, *Cape*, or *Neddock*, lies between York R. and Well's bay, on the coast of York co. Maine.

NEEDHAM, a township in Norfolk co. Massachusetts, 11 miles W. of Boston—1130 inhabitants. A sitting and rolling mill has lately been erected here.

NEHUMKEAG *Island*, in Kennebeck river, 14 miles above Merry-Meeting bay.

NELSON, a co. of Kentucky. Chief town, Bairdstown.

NELSON'S Fort, a settlement on the W. shore of Hudson's bay, situated at the mouth of a river of the same name, 250 miles S. E. of Churchill Fort, in lat. 57 12 N. and long. 92 42 W.

NEPONSET, a river of Massachusetts, forms a very constant supply of water for the many mills situated on it, until it meets the tide in Milton, from whence it is navigable for vessels of 150 tons burden to Boston bay, distant about 4 miles. There are 6 paper-mills, besides many others of different kinds, on this small river.

NESCOPECK River falls into the N. E. branch of Susquehannah R. in Northumberland co. Pennsylvania, and opposite to the town of Berwick, 160 miles N. W. of Philadelphia, and in lat. 41 3.

NEUS, a river of N. Carolina, which empties into Pamlico Sound, below the town of Newbern. It is navigable for sea vessels 12 miles above Newbern; for scows 50 miles, and for small boats 200 miles.

NEVERSINK Creek, a stream in the Hardenbergh Patent, in Ulster co. N. York.

NEVIS, an island less than a league S. easterly of the peninsula of St. Christophers, one of the Caribbees. This beautiful little spot is nothing more than a single mountain rising like a cone in an easy ascent from the sea; the circumference of its base not exceeding 8 leagues. The island is well watered, and the land in general fertile. Four thousand acres of canes are annually cut, which

produce an equal number of hogheads of sugar. The island, small as it is, is divided into 5 parishes. It has one town, *Charlestown*, which is a port of entry, and the seat of government; where is also Charles Fort. There are two other shipping-places, viz. Indian Castle and New-Castle. Nevis contains 600 whites and 10,000 blacks. Charlestown, the capital, lies in lat. 17 15 N. and long. 62 35 W.

NEW-ANDALUSIA, a province of Terra Firma, S. America, lying on the coast of the N. Sea, opposite to the Leeward islands; bounded by the river Oroonoko on the W. This country is called Paria by some writers. Its chief town is St. Thomas.

NEW-ANDOVER, a settlement in York co. Maine, which contains, including Hiram and Potterfield, 214 inhabitants.

NEWARK, a township in Essex co. Vermont.

NEWARK, a post-town of N. Jersey, and capital of Essex co. is pleasantly situated at a small distance W. of Passaic R. near its mouth in Newark bay, and 9 miles W. of N. York city. It is a handsome and flourishing town, celebrated for the excellence of its cyder, and is the seat of the largest shoe manufacture in the State: the average number made daily throughout the year, is estimated at about 200 pairs. There is a Presbyterian church of stone, the largest and most elegant building of the kind in the State. There is also an Episcopal church, a court-house and gaol. The academy, which was established here in June, 1792, promises to be a useful institution. In Newark and Orange which joins it on

the N. W. there are valuable quarries of stone for building.

NEWARK, a village in New-Castle co. Delaware, 9 miles W. of New-Castle, and 10 south-westerly of Wilmington.

NEWARK, or *Niagara West*, (as this place is now called) a town lately laid out by the British, in Upper Canada, on the river which connects lakes Erie and Ontario, directly opposite Niagara town and fort.

NEW-ATHENS, on the post-road from Cooperstown to Williamsburgh, in Luzerne co. Pennsylvania, on the point of land formed by the confluence of Tioga river with the E. branch of Susquehanna river, in lat. 41 54, and long. 76 32 W. and about 3 miles S. of the N. York line; 20 miles S. E. by E. of Newtown, in New-York, 14 S. W. of Owego, and 116 S. W. of Cooperstown.

NEW-BARBADOES, a township in Bergen co. New-Jersey.

NEW-BEDFORD, (the Accohnut of the Indians) a post-town and port of entry, in Bristol co. Massachusetts, 65 miles S. of Boston. The damage done by the British to this town in 1778, amounted to the value of £97,000. It is now in a flourishing state. In the township are a post-office, a printing-office, 3 meetings for Friends, and 2 for Congregationalists, and 3,313 inhabitants.

NEWBERN, one of the eastern maritime districts of N. Carolina, —55,540 inhabitants, including 15,900 slaves.

NEWBERN, the capital of the above district, is a post-town and port of entry, Craven co. on a flat, sandy point of land, formed by the confluence of the rivers Neus on the N. and Trent on the S. Opposite to the town, the Neus is

about a mile and a half, and the Trent, three-quarters of a mile wide. Newbern is the largest town in the State, and contains about 400 houses. In Sept. 1797, near one-third of this town was consumed by fire. It carries on a considerable trade to the West-Indies, and the different States, in tar, pitch, turpentine, lumber, corn, &c. The exports in 1794, amounted to 69,615 dollars. It is 149 miles from Raleigh, 99 S. W. of Edenton, 103 N. E. by N. of Wilmington, 238 S. of Peterburgh in Virginia, and 501 S. W. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 35 20, W. long. 77 25.

NEW-BISCAY, a province in the audience of Galicia, in Old Mexico or New Spain.

NEW-BOSTON, a township in Hillsborough co. N. Hampshire, about 70 miles westerly of Portsmouth—1202 inhabitants.

NEW-BRAINTREE, a township in Worcester co. Massachusetts, of 940 inhabitants—19 miles N. W. of Worcester, and 66 N. W. of Boston.

NEW-BREITAIN, a township in Buck's co. Pennsylvania.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. York, on Paltz Kill, about 8 miles S. W. of New-Paltz, and 69 north-westerly of N. York city.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, a British province. See *Brunswick, Nova*.

NEWBURGH, a township in Ulster co. N. York. The compact part of the town is neatly built, and pleasantly situated on the W. bank of the Hudson, 66 miles N. of New-York, opposite Fish-Kill Landing, 7 miles from Fish-Kill, 13 from Goshen, and 14 S. from Poughkeepsie. It consists of between 50 and 60 houses, and a Presbyterian church, situated on a gentle ascent from the river.

The country northward is well cultivated, and affords a rich prospect. Vessels of considerable burden may load and unload at the wharves, and a number of vessels are built annually at this busy and thriving place—2,365 inhabitants.

NEWBURY, a co. of Ninety-Six district, S. Carolina, which contains 9,342 inhabitants. Newbury court-house is 45 miles from Columbia, and 32 from Laurens court-house.

NEWBURY, a township in York co. Pennsylvania.

NEWBURY, the capital of Orange co. Vermont, pleasantly situated on the W. side of Connecticut R. opposite to Haverhill, in N. Hampshire, and from which it is 5 miles distant. It contains about 50 houses, a gaol, a court-house, and a handsome church for Congregationalists, with a steeple, which was the first erected in Vermont. Number of inhabitants, 873.

NEWBURY, a township in Essex co. Massachusetts, situated on the southern bank of Merrimack R. and contains 3,972 inhabitants. It is divided into 5 parishes, besides a society of Friends, or Quakers. Dummer Academy, in this township, is in a flourishing state. A woollen manufactory has been established on an extensive scale in Byefield parish, and promises to succeed. This township is connected with Salisbury by Essex Merrimack bridge, about two miles above Newbury-Port, built in 1792. At the place where the bridge is erected, an island divides the river into two branches. An anch, of 160 feet diameter, 40 feet above the level of high water, connects this island with the main on the

opposite side. The whole length of the bridge is 1030 feet; its breadth 34.

NEWBURY-PORT, a port of entry, and post-town, in Essex co. Massachusetts, pleasantly situated on the S. side of Merrimack R. about 3 miles from the sea. In a commercial view, it is next in rank to Salem. It contains 4,837 inhabitants, although it is, perhaps, the smallest township in the State, its contents not exceeding 640 acres. The churches, 6 in number, are ornamented with steeples. The other public buildings are, the court-house, gaol, a bank, and 4 public school-houses. Before the war there were many ships built here; but some years after the revolution, the business was on the decline; it now begins to revive. The exports for a year, ending Sept. 30, 1794, amounted to 363,380 dollars. Newbury-Port is 40 miles N. N. E. of Boston, and 22 S. by W. of Portsmouth; in 42 47 N. lat. and in 70 47 W. long.

NEW-CALÉDONIA, the name given by the Scotch to the ill-fated settlement which that nation formed on the Isthmus of Darien. See *Darien*.

NEW-CANTON, a small town, lately established in Buckingham co. Virginia, on the S. side of James R. 70 miles above Richmond. It contains a few houses, and a ware-house for inspecting tobacco.

NEW-CASTLE, the most northern co. of Delaware State. It contains 19,686 inhabitants. Here are 2 snuff-mills, a sitting-mill, 4 paper-mills, 60 for grinding different kinds of grain, and several fulling-mills. The chief towns of this co. are Wilmington and New-Castle.

NEW-CASTLE, a post-town, and the seat of justice of the above co. on the W. side of Delaware R. 5 miles S. of Wilmington, and 33 S. W. of Philadelphia. It contains about 70 houses, a courthouse and gaol; a church for Episcopalsians, and another for Presbyterians. This is the oldest town on Delaware R. having been settled by the Swedes about the year 1627. N. lat. 39 38.

NEW-CASTLE, a township in West-Chester co. N. York—151 of the inhabitants are qualified electors.

NEW-CASTLE, a small town in the co. of Rockingham, N. Hampshire, 8 miles from Portsmouth—534 inhabitants.

NEW-CASTLE, a small post-town in Lincoln co. Maine, between Dameriscotta and Sheepscott rivers, 10 miles E. by N. of Wicasset, 66 N. E. of Portland, and 192 N. by E. of Boston—896 inhabitants.

NEW-CASTLE, a post-town of Hanover co. Virginia, on the S. W. side of Pamunky R. contains about 36 houses; 54 miles N. W. of Williamsburg, and 24 N. E. of Richmond.

NEW-CHESTER, a township in Grafton co. N. Hampshire, situated on the W. side of Pemigewasset river—312 inhabitants; about 13 miles below Plymouth.

NEW-CONCORD, a township in Grafton co. N. Hampshire, on Amonoosuck R. contains 147 inhabitants.

NEW-CORNWALL, a township in Orange co. N. York, W. of Hudson's R. and Haverstraw—4,225 inhabitants.

NEW-DUBLIN, a township in Lunenburg co. Nova-Scotia, on Mahone Bay.

NEW-DURHAM, in Strafford co.

N. Hampshire, on the E. coast of Winnepiscogee Lake, nearly 40 miles N. W. of Portsmouth—554 inhabitants.

NEW-EDINBURGH, a new settlement in Nova-Scotia.

NEW-ENGLAND, (or **EASTERN STATES**) lies between 41 and about 48 15 N. lat. and between 64 53, and 74 8 W. long. bounded N. by Lower-Canada; E. by the province of New-Brunswick and the Atlantic Ocean; S. by the same ocean, and Long-Island Sound; W. by the State of New-York. This grand division of the United States comprehends the States of *Vermont, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts*, (including the *District of Maine*) *Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations*, and *Connecticut*. New-England has a very healthful climate. It is estimated that about one in seven of the inhabitants live to the age of 70 years; and about one in thirteen or fourteen, to 80 and upwards. The extremes of heat and cold, according to Fahrenheit's thermometer, are from 20° below, to 100° above 0. The medium is from 48 to 50°. New-England is a high, hilly, and in some parts a mountainous country, formed by nature to be inhabited by a hardy race of free, independent republicans. New-England, generally speaking, is better adapted for grazing than for grain, though a sufficient quantity of the latter is raised for home consumption, if we except wheat, which is imported in considerable quantities from the middle and southern States. Indian corn, rye, oats, barley, buck-wheat, flax and hemp, generally succeed very well. This is the most populous division of the United

States. It contained, according to the census of 1790, 1,009,522 souls. The great body of these are landholders and cultivators of the soil. The first company that laid the foundation of the New-England States, planted themselves at Plymouth, Nov. 1620.

NEW-FAIRFIELD, the north-westernmost township in Fairfield county, Connecticut.

NEW-FANE, the chief town of Windham co. Vermont, on West river, a little to the N. W. of Brattleborough. It has 660 inhabitants.

NEWFOUNDLAND Island, on the E. side of the gulf of St. Lawrence, is separated from the coast of Labrador on the north by the Straits of Belleisle. It is situated between lat. 46 45, and 51 46 N. and between long. 52 31, and 59 40 W. from Greenwich; being 381 miles long, and from 40 to 287 miles broad. This island is chiefly valuable for its great fishery of cod carried on upon those shoals, which are called the Banks of Newfoundland. Great-Britain and the United States, at the lowest computation, annually employ 3,000 sail of small craft in this fishery; on board of which, and on shore to cure and pack the fish, are upwards of 100,000 hands; so that this fishery is not only a very valuable branch of trade to the merchant, but a source of livelihood to many thousands of poor people, and a most excellent nursery to the royal navy. This fishery is computed to increase the national stock 300,000l. a year, in gold and silver, remitted for the cod sold in the north, in Spain, Portugal, Italy, and the Levant. By the last treaty of peace, in 1783,

the French are to enjoy the fisheries on the north, and on the west coasts of the island; and the inhabitants of the United States are allowed the same privileges in fishing, as before their independence. The chief towns in Newfoundland are, Placentia, Bonavista, and St. John's: But not above 1,000 families remain here in winter. The Great Bank of Newfoundland, which may properly be deemed a vast mountain under water, is not less than 330 miles in length, and about 75 in breadth. The depth of water upon it varies from 15 to 60 fathoms, and the bottom is covered with a vast quantity of shells, and frequently by vast shoals of small fish, most of which serve as food to the cod, that are inconceivably numerous and voracious. It is a fact, in proof of the plenty of cod here, that though so many hundred vessels have been annually loaded with them, for 2 centuries past, yet the prodigious consumption has not yet lessened their plenty. The fishery on the banks of Newfoundland may be justly esteemed a mine of greater value than any of those in Mexico or Peru.

NEW-GARDEN, a township in Chester co. Pennsylvania.

NEW-GARDEN, a settlement of the Friends in Guildford co. N. Carolina.

NEW-GENEVA, a settlement in Fayette co. Pennsylvania.

NEW-GERMANTOWN, a post-town of N. Jersey, Hunterdon co. 28 miles N. W. of Brunswick.

NEW-GLOUCESTER, a small post-town in Cumberland co. Maine, 27 miles northerly of Portland—1,355 inhabitants.

NEW-GOTTINGEN, a town of Georgia, Burke co. on the W.

bank of Savannah R. about 18 miles E. of Waynesborough, and 35 N. W. of Ebenezer.

NEW-GRANADA, a province in the southern division of Terra Firma, whose chief town is Santa Fede Bagota. See *Cibola*.

NEW-GRANTHAM, a township in Cheshire co. N. Hampshire, contains 333 inhabitants; about 15 miles S. E. of Dartmouth College.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE, one of the United States of America, is situated between lat. 42 41 and 45 11 N. and between 70 40 and 72 28 W. long. from Greenwich; bounded N. by Lower Canada; E. by the District of Maine; S. by Massachusetts, and W. by Connecticut river, which separates it from Vermont. It contains 9,491 square miles, or 6,074,240 acres; of which at least 100,000 acres are water. Its length is 168 miles; its greatest breadth 90; and its least breadth 19. This State is divided into 5 counties, viz. Rockingham, Strafford, Cheshire, Hillsborough, and Grafton. The chief towns are Portsmouth, Exeter, Concord, Dover, Amherst, Keen, Charlestown, Plymouth, and Haverhill. The whole number of townships and locations is 214; containing 141,885 persons, including 158 slaves. In 1767 the number of inhabitants was estimated at 52,700. This State has but about 18 miles of sea-coast, at its south-east corner. The wide spreading hills are esteemed as warm and rich; rocky moist land is accounted good for pasture; drained swamps have a deep mellow soil; and the valleys between the hills are generally very productive. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the inhabitants; beef, pork,

mutton, poultry, wheat, rye, Indian corn, barley, pulse, butter, cheese, hops, esculent roots and plants, flax, hemp, &c. are articles which will always find a market, and are raised in immense quantities in N. Hampshire, both for home consumption and exportation. Apples and pears are the most common fruits cultivated in this State, and no husbandman thinks his farm complete without an orchard.

The most considerable rivers of this State are Connecticut, Merrimack, Piscataqua, Saco, Androscoggin, Upper and Lower Amoscoog, besides many other smaller streams. The chief lakes are Winnipiseogee, Umbagog, Sunapee, Squam, and Great Ossipee. Its exports consist of lumber, ship-timber, whale-oil, flax-seed, live stock, beef, pork, Indian corn, pot and pearl ashes, &c. &c. The exports from the port of Piscataqua, in the year 1793, amounted to 198,197 dollars; and in the year 1794, 153,856. The only college in the State is at Hanover, called Dartmouth College, which is amply endowed with lands, and is in a flourishing situation. The principal academies are those of Exeter, New- Ipswich, Atkinson, and Amherst.

NEW-HAMPTON, a town of N. Hampshire, Strafford co. on the W. side of Lake Winnipiseogee, 9 miles S. E. of Plymouth—683 inhabitants.

NEW-HANOVER, a maritime co. of Wilmington district, N. Carolina, on Cape Fear river—683 inhabitants. Chief town, Wilmington.

NEW-HANOVER, a township in Burlington co. N. Jersey. The compact part of the township is called *New-Mills*, where are

about 50 houses, 27 miles from Philadelphia, and 13 from Burlington.

NEW-HANOVER, a township in Morgan co. Pennsylvania.

NEW-HARTFORD, a small post-town in Litchfield co. Connecticut, 14 miles N. E. of Litchfield, and 20 W. by N. of Hartford.

NEW-HAVEN County, Connecticut, extends along the Sound—is divided into 14 townships. It contained, in 1790, 30,397 free persons, and 433 slaves.

NEW-HAVEN, (City) the seat of justice in the above co. and the semi-metropolis of the State. This city lies round the head of a bay, which makes up about 4 miles N. from Long-Island Sound. It was originally laid out in squares of 60 rods; many of these squares have been divided by cross streets. Near the centre of the city is the public square, on and around which are the public buildings, which are a state-house, 2 college edifices, and a chapel, 3 churches for Congregationalists, and 1 for Episcopalians; all which are handsome and commodious buildings. The college edifices, chapel, state-house, and one of the churches are of brick. The public square is encircled with rows of trees which render it both convenient and delightful. Many of the streets are ornamented with rows of trees on each side, which give the city a rural appearance. The prospect from the steeples is greatly variegated and extremely beautiful. There were, in 1797, 547 dwelling-houses in the city, principally of wood, which have a very neat appearance. The streets are sandy but clean. Within the limits of the city are 4,000 souls. About one in 70 die annually.

It carries on a considerable trade with New-York and the West-India islands. The exports for one year, ending Sept. 30, 1794, amounted to the value of 171,868 dollars. Manufactures of card-teeth, linen, buttons, cotton, and paper, are carried on here. Yale college, which is established in this city, has its name from its principal benefactor, Governor Yale. There are at present six college buildings, two of which are inhabited by the students; a chapel, a dining-hall, a house for the president, and another for the professor of divinity. In the chapel is lodged the public library, consisting of about 3,000 volumes, and the philosophical apparatus, as complete as most others in the United States, and contains the machines necessary for exhibiting experiments in the whole course of experimental philosophy and astronomy; and the number of students is generally 150. This place and Hartford are the seats of the legislature alternately. It is 40 miles S. W. by S. of Hartford, 54 miles from New-London, 88 from N. York, 152 from Boston, and 183 N. E. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 41 18, W. long. 72 56.

NEW-HAVEN, a township in Addison co. Vermont, on Otter Creek or River, containing 723 inhabitants.

NEW-HAMPSTEAD, a township in Orange co. N. York, bounded by Haverstraw—245 of its inhabitants are qualified electors.

NEW-HOLDERNESSE, a township in Grafton co. N. Hampshire, on the E. side of Pemigewasset river, about 3 miles E. by S. of Plymouth—329 inhabitants.

NEW-HOLLAND, a town of Pennsylvania, Lancaster co. in

the midst of a fertile country, 12 miles E. N. E. of Lancaster, and 54 W. N. W. of Philadelphia.

NEW-HUNTINGTON, a township in Chittenden co. Vermont, on the S. W. side of Onion river—136 inhabitants.

NEWINGTON, a township in Rockingham co. N. Hampshire; 5 miles from Portsmouth—542 inhabitants.

NEW-INVERNESS, in Georgia, is situated near Darien, on Alatomaha river. It was built by the Scotch Highlanders, 160 of whom landed here in 1735.

NEW-IPSWICH, a township in Hillsborough co. N. Hampshire; has 1241 inhabitants. There is an academy here, founded in 1789, having a fund of about £1,000, and has generally about 40 or 50 students. It is about 24 miles S. E. of Keene, and 74 W. S. W. of Portsmouth.

NEW-JERSEY, one of the United States of America, is situated between 39 and 41 24 N. latitude, and between 74 44 and 75 33 W. longitude from London; bounded E. by Hudson's river and the ocean; W. by Delaware Bay and River, which divide it from the States of Delaware and Pennsylvania; N. by the line drawn from the mouth of Mahakkamak river, in lat. 41 24 to a point on Hudson's river, in lat. 41. It is about 160 miles long, and 50 broad, containing about 8,320 square miles. It is divided into 13 counties, viz. *Cape-May, Cumberland, Salem, Gloucester, Burlington, Hunterdon, and Sussex*; these 7 lie from S. to N. on Delaware river; *Cape-May* and *Gloucester* extend across to the sea; *Bergen, Essex, Middlesex, and Monmouth*, lie from N. to S. on the eastern side of the State; *Somerset*

and *Morris* are inland counties. The number of inhabitants is 184,139, of whom 11,423 are slaves. The counties of *Sussex, Morris*, and the northern part of *Bergen*, are mountainous. As much as five-eighths of most of the southern counties, or one-fourth of the whole State, is almost entirely a sandy barren, unfit, in many parts, for cultivation. All the varieties of soil, from the worst to the best kind, may be found here. Wheat, rye, Indian corn, buck-wheat, oats, barley, flax, and fruits of all kinds, common to the climate, are produced in this State. The land, in this hilly country, is good for grazing, and farmers feed great numbers of cattle for N. York and Philadelphia markets. The cider made here, is said to be the best in the world. The iron manufacture is, of all others, the greatest source of wealth to the State. The college at Princeton, called *Nassau Hall*, has been under the care of a succession of Presidents, eminent for piety and learning; and has furnished a number of Civilians, Divines, and Physicians, of the first rank in America. It has considerable funds, is under excellent regulations, and has generally from 80 to 100 students, principally from the southern States. There are academies at Freehold, Trenton, Hackinsak, Orangedale, Elizabeth-Town, Burlington, and Newark; and grammar schools at Springfield, Morristown, Lordentown, and Amboy.

NEW-KENT, a co. of Virginia, bounded on the S. side of Pamunkey and York rivers, contains 6,239 inhabitants. The courthouse is 30 miles from Rich-

Sound, and as far from Williamsburg.

NEW-LEBANON, a post-town in Dutchess co. N. York, celebrated for its medicinal springs. The compact part of this town is pleasantly situated, partly in an extensive valley, and partly on the declivity of the surrounding hills. The spring is on the S. side, and near the bottom of a gentle hill, but a few rods W. of the Massachusetts W. line, and is surrounded with several good houses, which afford convenient accommodations for the valetudinarians who visit these waters. A society of *Shakers* inhabit the S. part of the town. It is about 32 miles E. by S. of Albany, 103 N. of New-York, and 6 W. of Pittsfield.

NEWLIN, a township in Chester co. Pennsylvania.

NEW-LONDON, a maritime co. in the S. E. corner of Connecticut, is divided into 11 townships, of which New-London and Norwich are the chief—33,200 inhabitants.

NEW-LONDON, a city, port of entry, and post-town in the above co. and one of the most considerable commercial towns in the State. It stands on the W. side of the river Thames, about 3 miles from its entrance into the Sound, and is defended by Fort Trumbull and Fort Griswold, the one on the New-London, the other on the Groton side of the Thames. A considerable part of the town was burnt by Benedict Arnold in 1781. It has since been rebuilt. Here are two places of public worship, one for Congregationalists, and one for Episcopalians, about 300 dwelling-houses, and 4,600 inhabitants. The harbour is large, safe and commodious, and has 5 fathoms water. On

the W. side of the entrance is a light-house, on a point of land which projects considerably into the Sound. The exports for a year, ending Sept. 30, 1794, amounted to 557,453 dollars. In that year 1000 mules were shipped for the West-Indies. It is 14 miles S. of Norwich, 34 S. E. by S. of Hartford; 54 E. of New-Haven, and 237 N. E. by E. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 41 25, W. long. 72 15.

NEW-LONDON, a small town-ship in Hillsborough co. New-Hampshire—311 inhabitants; about 3 miles from the N. E. side of Sunapee Lake.

NEW-LONDON, a post-town of Virginia, Bedford co. contains about 130 houses, a court-house and gaol; 133 miles W. by S. of Richmond, 152 W. of Petersburg, and 393 S. W. by W. of Philadelphia.

NEW-MADRID, in the northern part of Louisiana, is a settlement on the W. bank of the Mississippi, in lat. 36 30 N. and 45 miles below the mouth of Ohio river.

NEWMANSTOWN, Pennsylvania, Dauphin co. contains about 30 houses, and is 14 miles E. by N. of Harrisburg, and 72 N. W. by W. of Philadelphia.

NEWMARKET, a township in Rockingham co. N. Hampshire, N. of Exeter, of which it was formerly a part, and 17 miles W. of Portsmouth—1,137 inhabitants.

NEWMARKET, a village in Frederick co. Maryland, on the road to Frederickstown, from which it lies nearly 13 miles W. S. W. and about 36 N. W. of the Federal City.

NEWMARKET, a village in Dorchester co. Maryland, 3 miles N. E. of Indian-Town, and 9 N. E. of Cambridge.

NEWMARKET, a town in Vir-

ginia, Amherst co. on the N. side of James R. at the mouth of Tye R. 100 miles above Richmond.

NEW-MARLBOROUGH, a township in Ulster co. N. York.

NEW-MARLBOROUGH, Berkshire co. Massachusetts, 23 miles southward of Lenox, and 144 S. W. by W. of Boston.

NEW-MARLBOROUGH, a town in King George's co. Virginia, on the W. side of Patowmac R. 10 miles E. of Falmouth.

NEW-MEXICO. See *Mexico*.

NEW-MILFORD, a post-town of Connecticut, Litchfield co. on the eastern side of Housatonic R. about 16 miles N. of Danbury, and 20 S. W. of Litchfield.

NEW-ORLEANS, the metropolis of Louisiana, was regularly laid out by the French, in the year 1720, on an island on the E. side of the river Mississippi, in lat. 30 2 N. and long. 89 53 W. 18 miles from Detour des Anglois, or English Turn, and 105 from the Balize at the mouth of the river. All the streets are perfectly straight, but too narrow, and cross each other at right angles. There were, in 1788, 1,100 houses in this town, generally built with timber frames, raised about 8 feet from the ground, with large galleries round them, and the cellars under the floors level with the ground; any subterraneous buildings would be constantly full of water. Most of the houses have gardens. In March, 1788, this town, by a fire, was reduced in five hours to 200 houses. It has since been rebuilt. The side next the river is open, and is secured from the inundations of the river, by a high bank, which extends from the English Turn, to the upper settlements of the Germans, a distance of more than

50 miles, with a good road all the way. There is reason to believe that, from its local advantages, in a short time, New-Orleans may become a great and opulent city.

NEW-PALTZ, a township in Ulster co. New-York, on the W. side of Hudson R.—2,309 inhabitants. The compact part of it is situated on the eastern side of Wall-Kill, and contains about 250 houses and a Dutch church. It is 24 miles from Kingston, 20 S. W. of Rhinebeck, and 80 N. N. W. of New-York.

NEWPORT, a township of Nova-Scotia, Hants co. on the river Avon.

NEWPORT, a township in Cheshire co. N. Hampshire, E. of Claremont—780 inhabitants.

NEWPORT, a maritime co. of Rhode-Island, comprehending Rhode-Island, Canonicut, and several other small islands. It is divided into 7 townships, and contains 14,300 inhabitants.

NEWPORT, the chief town of this co. and the semi-metropolis of the State of Rhode-Island, stands on the S. W. end of Rhode-Island, about 5 miles from the sea. Its harbour (which is one of the finest in the world) spreads westward before the town. The entrance is easy and safe, and a large fleet may anchor in it, and ride in perfect security. It is probable this may, in some future period, become one of the man-of-war ports of the American empire. The town lies N. and S. upon a gradual ascent as you proceed eastward from the water, and exhibits a beautiful view from the harbour, and from the neighbouring hills which lie westward upon the main. Newport contains about 1,000 houses.

built chiefly of wood. It has 10 houses for public worship, 4 for Baptists, 2 for Congregationalists, one for Episcopalians, one for Quakers, one for Moravians, and one for Jews. The other public buildings are a state-house, and an edifice for the public library. Here is a flourishing academy, under the direction of a rector and tutors, who teach the learned languages, English grammar, geography, &c. This city, far famed for the beauty of its situation, and the salubrity of its climate, is no less remarkable for the great variety and excellent quality of fresh fish which the market furnishes at all seasons of the year. No less than 60 different kinds have been produced in this market. This town, although greatly injured by the late war, and its consequences, has a considerable trade. A cotton and duck manufactory have been lately established. The exports for a year, ending Sept. 30, 1794, amounted to 311,200 dollars. It is 30 miles S. by E. of Providence, 14 S. E. of Bristol, 75 S. W. by S. of Boston, 113 E. N. E. of N. Haven, and 292 N. E. by E. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 41 29, W. long. from Greenwich 71 17.

NEWPORT, a small post-town in Newcastle co. Delaware, 3 miles W. of Wilmington, and 31 S. W. of Philadelphia.

NEWPORT, a township in Luzerne co. Pennsylvania.

NEWPORT, a small post-town in Charles co. Maryland, 11 miles S. E. of Port Tobacco, and 94 S. by W. of Baltimore.

NEWPORT, a very thriving settlement in Liberty co. Georgia, situated on a navigable creek, 34 miles S. of Savannah, and 7 or 8 S. of W. from Sunbury. This

place, commonly known by the name of *Newport Bridge*, is the rival of Sunbury, and commands the principal part of the trade of the whole co. A post-office is kept here.

NEW-ROCHELLE, a township in W. Chester co. N. York, on Long-Island Sound—692 inhabitants; 6 miles S. W. of Rye, and 20 north-easterly of New-York city.

NEW-SALEM, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts—1,543 inhabitants; 85 miles W. by N. of Boston.

NEW-SALEM, a township in Rockingham co. N. Hampshire, adjoining Pelham and Haverhill.

NEW-SANDWICH *Plantation*, Maine. See *Wayne*.

NEW-SAVANNAH, a village in Burke co. Georgia, on the S. W. bank of the Savannah, 12 miles S. E. of Augusta.

NEW-SHOREHAM. See *Block-Island*.

NEW-STOCKBRIDGE. See *Stock-bridge, New*.

NEWTON, a pleasant township in Middlesex co. Massachusetts, 9 miles W. of Boston—1,360 inhabitants.

NEWTON, a small town in Chester co. Pennsylvania, 22 miles S. of Philadelphia.

NEWTON, a township in Rockingham co. New-Hampshire, on Powow R. adjoining Amesbury, 10 or 12 miles southerly of Exeter, and 26 from Portsmouth—530 inhabitants.

NEWTOWN, a post-town in Fairfield co. Connecticut, 9 miles E. N. E. of Danbury, and 26 W. N. W. of New-Haven.

NEWTOWN, on Staten-Island, 9 miles south-westerly of N. York.

NEWTOWN, a township in Queen's co. N. York, 8 miles E. of New York—2,111 inhabitants,

NEWTOWN, a township in W. Chester co. N. York; of whose inhabitants 276 are electors.

NEWTOWN, a township in Tioga co. N. York, lies between the S. end of Seneca Lake and Tioga R. having Chemung township E. from which it was taken, and incorporated in 1792—169 of its inhabitants are electors.

NEWTOWN, a township in Gloucester co. N. Jersey.

NEWTOWN, the seat of justice in Sussex co. N. Jersey.

NEWTOWN, the capital of Bucks co. Pennsylvania. It contains a Presbyterian church, a stone gaol, a court-house, an academy, and about 50 houses; 10 miles W. of Trenton in N. Jersey, and 30 N. E. by N. of Philadelphia. There are two other townships of this name; the one in Delaware co. the other in that of Cumberland.

NEWTOWN, a small town of Virginia, Frederick co. between the N. and S. branches of Shenandoah R. 7 miles S. of Winchester, and 173 N. N. W. of Richmond.

NEW-UTRECHT, a small maritime town of N. York, King's co. Long-Island, opposite the Narrows, and 7 miles S. of N. York city. The whole township contains 562 inhabitants.

NEW-WINDSOR, a township of Ulster co. N. York, pleasantly situated on the W. bank of Hudson R. just above the high lands, 3 miles S. of Newburgh, and 6 N. of West-Point. It contains 1,819 inhabitants. The compact part of the town contains about 40 houses and a Presbyterian church, 64 miles N. of N. York.

NEW-WRENTHAM, Maine, a township, 6 miles E. of Penobscot R. adjoining Orrington, and 15 miles from Bucksflow.

NEW-YORK, one of the United States of America, is situated between lat. 40 40 and 45 N. and between long. 73 10 and 80 W.; is about 350 miles in length, and 300 in breadth; bounded south-easterly by the Atlantic Ocean; E. by Connecticut, Massachusetts and Vermont; N. by Upper Canada; S. W. and W. by Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Lake Erie. It is subdivided into 22 cos. In 1790, this State contained 340,120 inhabitants, of whom 21,324 were slaves. In 1796, according to the State census, there were 195 townships, and 64,017 qualified electors. Electors in this State are divided into the following classes;

Freeholders to the value of £1000	26,338
Do. to the value of £20 and under £100	4,838
Do. who rent tenements of 4% per annum	22,598
Other freeholders	243
	<hr/> 64,017

It is difficult to ascertain accurately the proportion the number of electors bears to the whole number of inhabitants in this State. In 1790 the number of inhabitants was, as already mentioned, 340,120, of whom 41,785 were electors. In 1795 the number of electors was 64,017 which, if the proportion between the electors and the whole number of inhabitants be the same, gives, as the whole number of inhabitants in 1795, 530,177, an increase, in 5 years, of 190,057. The chief rivers are Hudson, Mohawk and their branches. New-York, to speak generally, is intersected by ridges of mountains extending in a N. E. and S. W. direction. Beyond the Alleghany Mountains, however, the country is level, and of a fine rich soil. East

of the Alleghany Mountains; which commence with the Kaat's Kill, on the W. side of Hudson's river, the country is broken into hills with rich intervening vallies; the vallies, when cultivated, produce wheat, hemp, flax, peas, grafs, oats, Indian corn, &c. This State, having a short and easy access to the ocean, commands the trade of a great proportion of the best settled and best cultivated parts of the United States. Their exports to the West-Indies are, biscuit, peas, Indian corn, apples, onions, boards, staves, horses, sheep, butter, cheese, pickled oysters, beef and pork. But wheat is the staple commodity of the State: In wheat and flour about a million bushels are now annually exported. The exports to foreign parts, for the year, ending Sept. 30, 1795, was 10,304,580 dolls. 78 cts. This State owned, in 1792, 46,626 tons of shipping; besides which she finds employment for about 40,000 tons of foreign vessels. There are in this State, 2 handsomely endowed and flourishing colleges, viz. Columbia College, in the city of N. York, and Union College, at Schenectady. Besides these, there are dispersed in different parts of the State, 14 incorporated academies, containing, in the whole, as many as 600 or 700 students. These, with the establishment of schools, one at least in every district of 4 square miles, for the common branches of education, must have the most beneficial effects on the state of society. The western parts of the State are settled and settling principally from New-England. There are 3 incorporated cities in this State, New-York, Albany and Hudson.

New-York Co. in the above State, comprehends the island of New-York, or Manhattan, on which the metropolis stands. It contained, in 1790, 33,131 inhabitants, including 2,369 slaves. Now, in 1796, the number of inhabitants amounts to about 70,000, of whom 7,272 are qualified electors.

New-York City is situated on the S. W. point of York island; at the confluence of Hudson and East rivers, and is the metropolis of the State of its name, and the second in rank in the Union. The circumference of the city is about 5 or 6 miles. The principal streets run nearly parallel with the rivers. These are intersected, though not at right angles, by streets running from river to river. In the width of the streets there is a great diversity. Front street, on East river, is wide and convenient, as is also Pearl (formerly *Queen*) street, which runs parallel with it. Water and Pearl streets, which occupy the banks of East river, are very conveniently situated for business. Broad street, extending from the Exchange to the city hall, is sufficiently spacious. But the most convenient and agreeable part of the city is the Broadway. It begins at a point which is formed by the junction of the Hudson and East rivers—occupies the height of land between them, upon a true meridional line—rises gently to the northward—is nearly 70 feet wide—adorned, where the fort formerly stood, (which has lately been levelled) with an elegant brick edifice, for the accommodation of the governor of the State, and a public walk from the extremity of the point, occupying the

ground of the lower battery, which is now demolished; also with two Episcopal churches, one of which has lately received the addition of an excellent chime of bells, and a city hotel, erected on a Tontine plan, 100 feet front, 80 deep, and 4 stories high; and a number of elegant private buildings. It terminates to the northward, in a triangular enclosed and ornamented area, fronting the bridewell and alms-house, and commands from any point, a view of the Bay and Narrows. The streets are raised in the middle under an angle sufficient to carry off the water to the side gutters, and foot-ways of brick made on each side. Wall street is generally 50 feet wide and elevated, and the buildings elegant. Two elegant buildings, for the use of the banks, are erecting on this street: Hanover square and Dock street are conveniently situated for business, and the houses well built. William street is also elevated and convenient, and is the principal market for retailing dry goods. Many of the other streets are pleasant; but most of them are irregular and narrow. The houses are generally built of brick, and the roofs tiled. The most magnificent edifice in this city is *Federal Hall*, situated on the N. E. side of Wall street, fronting Broad street, in which is a gallery 12 feet deep, guarded by an elegant iron railing. In this gallery our beloved WASHINGTON, attended by the senate and house of representatives, took his oath of office in the face of Heaven, and in presence of a large concourse of people assembled in front, at the commencement of the operation of the Federal

Constitution, April 30th, 1789. The other public buildings in the city are, 3 houses of public worship for the Dutch Reformed church, 3 Presbyterian churches, 2 Associated Reformed Scotch Presbyterian churches, 1 Associated Scotch church, 5 Episcopal churches, 2 for German Lutherans and Calvinists, 2 Friends' meeting-houses, 2 for Baptists, 3 for Methodists, 1 for Moravians, 1 Roman Catholic church, 1 French Protestant church, and a Jews' synagogue. Besides these there is the New-York Hospital, on North river, a noble and commodious building. The State has granted about £4,000 a year for its support. It has also other funds. About 500 patients are received into it annually. The government of it is in the hands of 25 governors, annually chosen, constituting a corporate body. The New-York State prison, lately erected on an improved plan, is situated at Greenwich, about 2 miles from the southernmost point of the city, on the E. side of Hudson's R. and is intended to be enclosed by a wall, from 16 to 20 feet high. The building comprehends a number of subdivisions and apartments, for different purposes; the whole exhibiting a front and rear of 307 feet. The edifice is wholly built of hard stone, the walls thick, and the grates of stout iron bars, steeled and hardened. The height of the whole (the solitary cells excepted) is 3 stories. The building is covered with slate; and in the centre, over a handsome pediment, stands an elegant cupola, which commands a pleasing view of all the vessels going from and coming to the city, through the Narrows, and down

20 as far as Sandy Hook, and also for a considerable distance up the river. The city is accommodated with 4 markets, in different parts, which are furnished with a great plenty and variety of provisions, in neat and excellent order. The *Columbia College* edifice is of stone, 3 complete stories high, with 4 stair-cases, 12 apartments in each, a chapel, hall, library, museum, anatomical theatre, and a school for experimental philosophy. It is situated on a dry gravelly soil, about 150 yards from the bank of Hudson's R. which it overlooks, commanding a most extensive and beautiful prospect. Since the revolution, the legislature passed an act, constituting 21 gentlemen (of whom the governor and lieutenant-governor, for the time being, are members *ex officio*) a body corporate and politic, by the name and style of "The Regents of the University of the State of New-York." They are entrusted with the care of literature in general in the State, and have power to grant charters of incorporation for erecting colleges and academies throughout the State, are to visit these institutions as often as they shall think proper, and report their state to the legislature once a year. *Columbia College* consists of two faculties, a faculty of arts, and a faculty of physic. The first has a president and 7 professors, and the second a dean and 7 professors. The students attending both the faculties, at the beginning of the year 1795, amounted to 140. The officers of instruction and immediate government, in the faculty of arts, are, a president, a professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, a professor of logic and

geography, and a professor of languages. To these have lately been added, a professor of chymistry and agriculture, a professor of oriental languages, a professor of law, and a professor of the French language. The library and museum were destroyed during the war. Upwards of £800 (of monies granted by the legislature) have been lately expended in books to increase the library. The philosophical apparatus is new and complete. The government of the city (which was incorporated in 1696) is now in the hands of a mayor, recorder, aldermen, and common council. The city is divided into 7 wards, in each of which there is chosen annually by the people, an alderman and an assistant. The mayor and recorder are appointed annually by the council of appointment. The situation of the city is both healthy and pleasant. Surrounded on all sides by water, it is refreshed with cool breezes in summer. This city is esteemed the most eligible situation for commerce in the United States. It almost necessarily commands the trade of one half New-Jersey, most of that of Connecticut, part of that of Massachusetts, and almost the whole of Vermont, besides the whole fertile interior country, which is penetrated by one of the largest rivers in America. This city imports most of the goods consumed, between a line of 30 miles E. of Connecticut R. and 20 miles W. of the Hudson, which is 130 miles; and between the ocean and the confines of Canada, about 400 miles; a considerable portion of which is the best peopled of any part of the United States; and the whole

territory contains nearly a million people, or one-fifth of the inhabitants of the Union. In time of war it will be insecure; without a marine force; but a small number of ships will be able to defend it from the most formidable attacks by sea. A want of good water is a great inconvenience to the citizens, there being few wells in the city. Most of the people are supplied every day with fresh water, conveyed to their doors in casks, from a pump near the head of Pearl street. This well is about 20 feet deep and 4 feet diameter. The average quantity drawn daily from this remarkable well, is 110 hhd. of 130 gallons each. In some hot summer days, 216 hhd. have been drawn from it; and what is very singular, there is never more or less than about 3 feet water in the well. The water is sold commonly at three pence a hhd. at the pump. On a general view of this city, as described 40 years ago, and in its present state, the comparison is flattering to the present age; particularly the improvements in taste, elegance of manners, and that easy unaffected civility and politeness which form the happiness of social intercourse. The number of inhabitants in the city is probably about 50,000. Works of defence have been erected here to a considerable extent, and when completed on the original plan, will afford great security to the city, from enemies' ships. N. York city is 95 miles N. E. of Philadelphia, and 252 S. W. of Boston. N. lat. 40 42 8, W. long. 74 9 45.

NEYBE, or *Neiva*, on the S. side of the island of St. Domingo, is a town, containing about two hun-

dred houses, and can turn out 3000 men fit to bear arms. This town is 15 leagues W. by N. of Azua.

NIAGARA River and Falls. Niagara river connects the N. E. end of Lake Erie, with Lake Ontario, and is about 30 miles in length. The Falls, in this river, are opposite Fort Sluflær, about 7 or 8 miles S. of Lake Ontario, and form the greatest curiosity which this, or indeed any other country affords. The river is about 742 yards wide at the falls. The perpendicular pitch of this vast body of water, produces a sound that is frequently heard at the distance of 20 miles, and in a clear day, and fair wind, 40 and even 50 miles. A perceptible tremulous motion in the earth, is felt for several rods round. A heavy cloud or fog is constantly ascending from the falls, in which rainbows may always be seen when the sun shines. This fog, or spray, in the winter season, falls upon the neighbouring trees, where it congeals, and produces a most beautiful chrystaline appearance. This remark is applicable likewise to the falls of Genesee. It is conjectured that the water must fall at least 65 feet in the chasm; the perpendicular pitch at the cataract is 150 feet; other accounts say only 137 feet; to these add 58 feet which the water falls the last half mile immediately above the falls, and we have 273, which the water falls in the distance of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Animals swimming near the Rapids, above the great Cataract, are instantly hurried to destruction. On Christmas night, 1795, a severe shock of an earthquake was felt here, and by which a large piece of the rock, that forms the famous cataract, was broken off.

NIAGARA, a fort and post-town in the State of N. York, situated on the E. side of Niagara river, at its entrance into Lake Ontario, and opposite to Newark, in Canada. Niagara Fort is a most important post, and secures a greater number of communications, through a large country, than probably any other pass in interior America. It is about 9 miles below the cataract, 80 N. W. of Williamsburg on Genesee river, 370 N. W. of Philadelphia, and 560 W. by N. of Boston. N. lat. 43 20, W. long. 79. The fort was built by the French, about the year 1725; and was delivered up to the United States, according to the treaty of 1794, by the British, in 1796.

NIAGARA WEST, a town opposite Niagara Fort, in Upper Canada. See *Newark*.

NICARAGUA, a lake in the province of N. Spain, 117 leagues in circumference. Its western part is not more than 20 miles from the S. W. coast of Mexico.

NICARAGUA, a maritime province of Mexico, 400 miles long, and 120 broad. The air is wholesome and temperate, and the soil fertile, producing quantities of sugar, cochineal, and fine chocolate. This is considered as the garden of America.

NICHOLAS, *Cape St.* the N. W. extremity of the island of St. Domingo. It is 2 leagues W. of the town of its name, but more commonly called *The Mole*; which see.

NICKAJACK, an Indian town on the S. E. side of Tennessee river.

NICOYA, or *St. Lucar*, a town of Costa Rico, in the kingdom of Mexico, North-America, having a harbour on a bay of the North

Pacific ocean, in lat. 10 20 N. and long. 88 10 W.

NINETY-SIX, a district of the upper country of S. Carolina, W. of Orangeburg district, and comprehends the counties of Edgefield, Abbeville, Laurens, and Newbury—contains 33,674 white inhabitants; sends 12 representatives, and 4 senators to the State legislature, and one member to Congress. Chief town, *Cambridge*.

NIPEGON, a large river which empties into Lake Superior, from the northward.

NISQUEUNIA, a settlement in the State of N. York, above the city of Albany. This is the principal seat of the society called Shakers.

NIXONTON, a post-town of N. Carolina, and capital of Pasquotank county; 28 miles N. E. of Edenton.

NOBLEBOROUGH, a township in Lincoln co. Maine, 516 inhabitants—10 miles S. E. of Newcastle.

NOBLEBOROUGH, a township in Herkemer co. N. York, situated on the N. western side of Canada Creek.

NOCKAMIXON, a township in Buck's co. Pennsylvania.

NODDLE'S Island, a small pleasant and fertile island in Boston harbour.

NOGALES. See *Walnut Hills*.

NOIX, *Ile au*, or *Nut Isle*, a small isle of 50 acres, near the N. end of Lake Champlain, and within the province of Lower Canada. Here the British have a garrison containing 100 men.

NOLACHUCKY, a river in the eastern part of the State of Tennessee, which runs W. S. W. into French Broad river, about 26 miles from Holston river.

Nootka, or *King George's Sound*, on the N. W. coast of America, is very extensive. That part of it where the ships under Capt. Cook anchored, lies in lat. 49 36 N. and long. 126 42 W. from Greenwich. It was formally taken possession of by Lieutenant Pearce of the British navy, in 1795, in the name of his Britannic Majesty.

NORFOLK, a co. of Massachusetts, lately taken from the southern part of Suffolk co. and lies to the southward around the town and harbour of Boston, and contains 20 townships, of which Dedham is the seat of justice. Number of inhabitants, 24,280.

NORFOLK, a co. of Virginia, bounded N. by James' river. It contains 14,524 inhabitants.

NORFOLK, a port of entry, post-town and seat of justice in the above co. on the E. side of Elizabeth river, immediately below the confluence of the eastern branch. It is the most considerable commercial town in Virginia. The channel of the river is from 350 to 400 yards wide, and at common flood tides has 18 feet water up to the town. The harbour is safe and commodious, and large enough to contain 300 ships. It was burnt on the first of January, 1796, by the Liverpool man-of-war, by order of the British governor Lord Dunmore; and the loss amounted to £300,000 sterling. It now contains about 500 dwelling-houses, a court-house, gaol, an Episcopal and Methodist church, a theatre, and an academy. In 1790, it contained 2,959 inhabitants, including 1294 slaves. The town is governed by a mayor and several aldermen. The ex-

ports for one year, ending Sept. 30, 1794, amounted to 1,660,752 dollars. A canal, of 16 miles length, is now cutting from the N. branch of Albemarle Sound in N. Carolina, to the waters of the S. branch of Elizabeth river. It will communicate with Elizabeth river 9 miles from Norfolk. It is 114 miles E. S. E. of Richmond, 54 from Williamsburg, 30 N. E. of Suffolk, and 389 S. by W. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 36 55, W. long. 76 28.

NORFOLK, a township in Litchfield co. Connecticut, 15 miles north of Litchfield, on the Massachusetts line.

NORRIDGEWALK, or *Norridge-wook*, a post-town in Lincoln co. on Kennebeck river, Maine—376 inhabitants. It is 10 miles west of Canaan, 40 above Hallowell, and 239 N. by E. of Boston.

NORRITON, the principal town in Montgomery co. Pennsylvania, is about 20 miles N. W. of Philadelphia, on the N. bank of the Schuylkill, having about 20 houses, a court-house and gaol, and a handsome edifice of stone for the preservation of records, and an observatory. This town was the residence of that celebrated philosopher and philanthropist, Dr. David Rittenhouse.

NORTHAMPTON, a large co. of Pennsylvania; situated in the N. E. corner of the State on Delaware river. It is divided into 27 townships, and contains 24,250 inhabitants.

NORTHAMPTON, a township in Buck's co. Pennsylvania.

NORTHAMPTON, a town in Northampton co. Pennsylvania, on the S. W. bank of Lehigh river, 5 or 6 miles S. W. of Bethlehem.

NORTHAMPTON, a co. of Hali-

tax district, N. Carolina, containing 9,981 inhabitants.

NORTHAMPTON, a maritime co. of Virginia, situated on the point of the peninsula, which forms the E. side of the entrance into Chesapeake Bay. This country contains 6,889 inhabitants. The *Court-House*, in the above co. where a post-office is kept, is 43 miles N. E. of Norfolk.

NORTHAMPTON, a respectable post-town and capital of Hampshire co. Massachusetts, on Connecticut river, on its W. side, 40 miles N. of Hartford, and 100 W. of Boston. It contains a spacious congregational church, a court-house, gaol, about 250 dwelling-houses, and 1,628 inhabitants.

NORTHAMPTON, a township in Burlington co. N. Jersey. The chief place of the township is called Mount Holly. It contains about 150 houses, an Episcopal church, a Friends' meeting-house, and a market-house. It is 22 miles from Trenton, and 20 from Philadelphia.

NORTHBOROUGH, a township in Worcester co. Massachusetts, contains 619 inhabitants, 10 miles E. of Worcester, and 36 W. of Boston.

NORTHBIDGE, a township in Worcester co. Massachusetts, 569 inhabitants—12 miles S. by E. of Worcester, and 45 S. W. of Boston.

NORTH-CAROLINA, one of the United States, is bounded N. by Virginia; E. by the Atlantic Ocean; S. by S. Carolina, and W. by the State of Tennessee. It lies between 33 50, and 36 30 N. lat. and between 76 8 and 83 8 W. long. being about 450 miles in length, and 180 in breadth, containing about 34,000 square

miles. The districts of this State are classed in three divisions, viz. The *Eastern* districts, *Edenton*, *Newbern* and *Wilmington*—the *Middle* districts, *Fayetteville*, *Hillsborough*, and *Halifax*—and the *Western* districts, *Morgan* and *Salisbury*. These districts are subdivided into 58 cos. which contained, in 1790, 393,751 inhabitants, of whom 100,571 were slaves. The chief rivers of N. Carolina are Chowan and its branches, Roanoke, Tar, Neus, and Cape Fear or Clarendon. Newbern is the largest town in the State; the other towns of note are Edenton, Wilmington, Halifax, Hillsborough, Salisbury, and Fayetteville; each of which have been, in their turns, the seat of the general assembly. Raleigh, situated near the centre of the State, has lately been established as the metropolis. North Carolina, in its whole width, for 60 miles from the sea, is a dead level. A great proportion of this tract lies in forest, and is barren. Sixty or eighty miles from the sea, the country rises into hills and mountains. Wheat, rye, barley, oats and flax, grow well in the back hilly country. The exports from the lower parts of the State, are tar, pitch, turpentine, rosin, Indian corn, boards, scantling, staves, shingles, furs, tobacco, pork, lard, tallow, beeswax, myrtle-wax, and a few other articles, amounting in the year, ending September 30th, 1791, to 524,548 dollars.

NORTH-CASTLE, a township of N. York, West-Chester co. N. of Mount Pleasant, and the White Plains, on the borders of Connecticut—2,478 inhabitants.

NORTH-EAST-TOWN, in Dutchess co. N. York, about 90 miles

N. of N. York city; between Rhyneck and Connecticut west line—3,401 inhabitants.

NORTHFIELD, a township in Orange co. Vermont, between 20 and 30 miles W. of Newbury.

NORTHFIELD, a thriving town-ship in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, on the E. side of Connecticut river, 30 miles N. of Northampton, 100 N. W. by W. of Boston—868 inhabitants. Fort Dummer was in the vicinity of this town.

NORTHFIELD, a town in Rockingham co. N. Hampshire, on the E. side of Merrimack river—606 inhabitants.

NORTHFIELD, a township on Staten Island, N. York—1021 inhabitants.

NORTH-HAMPTON, a township of N. Hampshire, Rockingham co.—557 inhabitants, taken from Hampton.

NORTH-HAVEN, a township of Connecticut, 8 miles N. by E. of New-Haven.

NORTH-HEMPSTEAD, a town-ship in Queen's co. Long Island, N. York—2,696 inhabitants.

NORTH-HUNTINGTON, a town-ship in Westmoreland co. Penn- sylvania.

NORTH-KINGSTOWN, a town in Washington co. Rhode Island, which carries on a considerable trade in the fisheries, and to the W. Indies. Its harbour is called Wickford, on the W. side of Narra-ganset Bay. It is about 8 miles N. W. of Newport, and 20 south- erly of Providence—2,907 inha- bitants.

NORTHPORT, a township in Hancock co. Maine.

NORTH-SALEM, a township in West-Chester co. N. York—1058 inhabitants.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a town in

Grafton co. N. Hampshire, on the E. side of Connecticut river, at the mouth of the Upper Amo- noosuck—117 inhabitants.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a co. of Pennsylvania, bounded N. by Lycoming; S. and W. by Dau- phin and Mifflin cos. divided in- to 16 townships, and has 17,161 inhabitants. Chief town, Sunbury.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a flourish- ing post-town in the above county, situated on the point of land formed by the junction of the E. and W. branches of the Susquehanna. It is laid out regularly, and contains about 120 houses, a Presbyterian church, and an academy. It is 2 miles N. by W. of Sunbury, and 124 N. W. by W. of Philadelphia.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a co. of Virginia, bounded E. by Ches- apeak Bay. It contains 9,163 in- habitants. The court-house, where a post-office is kept, is 12 miles from Kinfaie, 86 from Fredericksburg, and 317 from Philadelphia.

NORTH-WALES, a town of Caroline co. Virginia, on Pamun- ky river.

NORTH-WEST River, a naviga- ble branch of Cape Fear, or Clarendon river, in N. Carolina.

NORTH WEST TERRITORY. See *Territory*.

NORTHWOOD, a township in Rockingham co. N. Hampshire, has 744 inhabitants, and is about 39 miles N. W. of Portsmouth.

NORTH YARMOUTH, a post- town of Maine, Cumberland co. 17 miles W. by S. of Brunswick, and 14 N. of Portland—1,978 inhabitants.

NORTON, a township in Essex co. Vermont, on the Canada line.

NORTON, a township of Mas- sachusetts, Bristol co. 33 miles

southward of Boston—1,428 inhabitants. The annual amount of the nail manufacture here, is not less than 300 tons.

NORON, a settlement on the N. E. coast of Cape Breton.

NORWALK, a pleasant post-town in Fairfield co. Connecticut, on Long-Island Sound. It contains a Congregational and Episcopal church, which are neat edifices; and between 40 and 50 compact houses. It is 13 miles W. by S. of Fairfield, 34 S. W. by W. of N. Haven, and 54 N. E. of N. York.

NORWAY, a township of New-York, Herkemer co. By the State census of 1796, it contained 2,164 inhabitants.

NORWAY, a new township in Cumberland co. Maine.

NORWICH, a considerable township in Windsor co. Vermont, on the W. side of Connecticut R. opposite to Dartmouth college—2,158 inhabitants.

NORWICH, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, 24 miles S. W. of Northampton—742 inhabitants.

NORWICH, a city and post-town of Connecticut, and of the second rank in N. London co. situated at the head of navigation on Thames R. 14 miles N. of N. London, and 40 S. E. of Hartford. This commercial city has a rich and extensive back country; and avails itself of its happy situation on a navigable river, which affords a great number of convenient seats for mills, and water-machines of all kinds. The inhabitants manufacture paper of all kinds, stockings, clocks and watches, chaifes, buttons, stone and earthen ware, oil, chocolate, wire, bells, anchors, and all kinds of forge-work. The city contains about 450 dwelling-houses, a court-

house, 2 churches for Congregationalists, 1 for Episcopalians, and about 3,000 inhabitants. The city is in 3 detached compact divisions, viz. Chelsea, at the Landing, the Town, and Bean Hill. The courts of law are held alternately at New-London and Norwich. It is 251 miles N. E. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 41 34; W. long. 72 29.

NORWICH, a township in Tioga co. N. York, taken from the towns of Jericho and Union, and incorporated in 1793; 55 miles W. of Cherry Valley—129 of its inhabitants are electors.

NOTTAWAY, a co. of Virginia, bounded N. and N. W. by Amelia, from which it was taken in the year 1788.

NOTTINGHAM, a township in Rockingham co. N. Hampshire, 14 miles N. of Exeter, and 25 N. W. of Portsmouth—1062 inhabitants.

NOTTINGHAM, West, a township in Hillsborough co. New-Hampshire, on the E. side of Merrimack R.—1,064 inhabitants; and is 50 miles from Portsmouth, and about 45 N. N. W. of Boston.

NOTTINGHAM, a township in Chester co. Pennsylvania.

NOTTINGHAM, the most northern town of Burlington co. N. Jersey, on the eastern bank of Delaware R. between Borden-town and Trenton.

NOTTINGHAM, a town in Prince George's co. Maryland, on Patuxent R. 20 miles S. E. of the Federal City.

NOVA-SCOTIA, a British province of N. America; on the N. has a part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the Straits of Northumberland, which divide it from the Island of St. John's;

on the W. it has New-Brunswick and the Bay of Fundy; on the S. and S. E. the Atlantic Ocean. Its length is about 235 miles; its extreme breadth is 88. It contains 8,789,000 acres; of which 3,000,000 have been granted, and 2,000,000 settled and under improvement. Along the northern shores of the province, there are extensive, well improved farms. The lands in general, on the sea-coast, the co. of Lunenburg excepted, and a few hills of good land, are rocky, and interspersed with swamps and barmens. The coast abounds with fish of various kinds, as, cod, salmon, mackerel, herring, alewives, trout, &c. and being near to the banks of Newfoundland, Quero, and Sable banks, fisheries, under proper management and regulations, might be carried on with certainty of success. Nova-Scotia is divided into 8 counties, viz. Hants, Halifax, King's, Annapolis, Cumberland, Sunbury, Queen's, and Lunenburg. These are subdivided into above 40 townships. The whole population of Nova-Scotia, New-Brunswick, and the islands adjoining, is estimated at about 50,000. Halifax is the metropolis.

NOXAN, or *Noxontan*, or *Nox-Town*, a town of New-Castle co. Delaware, 21 miles N. of Dover, and 9 S. by S. W. of St. George's.

OAHAHA, a river of Louisiana, which empties into the Mississippi from the N. W. in lat. 39 10 north.

OAKFUSKIES, an Indian tribe in the western part of Georgia. The warrior *Mico*, called the

White Lieutenant, has the sole influence over 1,000 gun-men.

OAKHAM, a township in Worcester co. Massachusetts; 15 miles N. W. of Worcester, and 62 W. of Boston—772 inhabitants.

OAKMULGEE *River* is the fourth great branch of the beautiful Alatomaha, in Georgia. At the Oakmulgee Fields it is about 300 or 400 yards wide. These rich and fertile fields are on the E. side of the river, above the confluence of the Oconee with this river; these 2 branches are here about 40 miles apart. Here are wonderful remains of the power and grandeur of the ancients of this part of America, consisting of the ruins of a capital town and settlement, vast artificial hills, terraces, &c.

OBEN'S *River*, in Tennessee, runs S. westerly into Cumberland R. 290 miles from its mouth.

OBION, a navigable river of Tennessee, which runs into the Mississippi, 24 miles southerly of Reelfoot river. It is 70 yards broad, 17 miles from its mouth.

OCCOCHAPPO, or *Bear-Creek*, in the Georgia Western Territory, empties through the S. W. bank of Tennessee R. just below the muscle shoals. There is a portage of only about 50 miles from this creek to the navigable waters of Mobile river.

OCONEE, the N. main branch of Alatomaha R. Georgia. It is, in many places, 250 yards wide.

OCONEE *Town* lies on the E. bank of the river of its name in Georgia; about 26 miles W. N. W. of Golphington, and 62 W. by N. of Augusta.

OCRECOC *Inlet*, on the coast of N. Carolina, leads into Pamlico Sound, through which all vessels must pass that are bound to Eden-

ton, Washington, Bath, or Newbern. It lies in lat. 35° 10' N. A bar of hard sand crosses the inlet, on which is 14 feet water at low tide. It is about $7\frac{1}{2}$ leagues S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. of Cape Hatteras.

OGECHEE, a river of Georgia, 18 miles S. of Savannah R. and whose courses are nearly parallel with each other.

OGLETHORPE, a new co. on the N. side of Altamaha river, W. of Liberty co.

OHIO, a most beautiful river, separates the North Western Territory from Kentucky on the S. and Virginia on the S. E. Its breadth, in no one place, exceeds 1200 yards; and at its junction with the Mississippi, neither river is more than 900 yards wide. Its length, as measured according to its meanders by Capt. Hutchins, is from Pittsburg to the Mississippi, 1188 miles. In common winter and spring floods, it affords 30 or 40 feet water to Louisville; 25 or 30 to La Tarte's Rapids; 40 above the mouth of the Great Kanhaway; and a sufficiency at all times for light batteaux and canoes to Pittsburg. The Rapids at Louisville, lat. 30° 8', descend about 10 feet in the distance of a mile and an half. The bed of the river is a solid rock, and is divided by an island into two branches, the southern of which is about 200 yards wide, but impassable in dry seasons. The bed of the northern branch is worn into channels by the constant course of the water, and attrition of the pebble-stones carried on with that, so as to be passable for batteaux through the greater part of the year.

OHIO, a co. of Virginia, bounded E. by Washington co. in Pennsylvania, and N. W. by the river

Ohio—5,212 inhabitants. Chief town, Liberty.

OHIOFYLE Falls, in Youghiogony river, are about 20 feet perpendicular height, where the river is 80 yards wide. They are 30 or 40 miles from the mouth of this river, where it mingles its waters with the Monongahela.

Oil Creek, in Alleghany co. Pennsylvania, issues from a spring, on the top of which floats an oil, similar to that called Barbadoes tar, and empties into Alleghany river.

OISTINS Bay, is near the southern extremity of the island of Barbadoes. The town of Oistins stands on this bay.

OLD CAPE FRANCOIS is on the N. E. part of the island of St. Domingo. N. lat. 19. 40 30, W. long. from Paris 72 22.

OLD MAN'S Creek, in N. Jersey, empties into Delaware R. about 4 miles below Penn's Neck.

OLD TOWN, or *Frank's Old Town*, on Juniatta river.

OLD TOWN, in the State of N. York, on Staten Island, 12 miles from N. York city.

OLD TOWN, a small post-town of Maryland, Alleghany co. on the N. bank of Patowmac R. 14 miles S. E. of Cumberland, and 142 W. by N. of Baltimore.

OLD TOWN, in N. Carolina, near Brunswick.

OLD TOWN, in Georgia, on the Ogechee river, 85 miles N. W. by W. of Savannah.

OMEE TOWN, one of the Miami-towns, situated on a pleasant point formed by the junction of the rivers Miami and St. Joseph.

OMOAH, a small fortified town in the Spanish Main, at the bottom of the bay of Honduras. The British admiral, Parker, in conjunction with the people of

Honduras, reduced the strong fort, which is situated on the E. side of the river, in 1779. The spoil was immense, being valued at 3 millions of dollars. The Spaniards in vain offered 300,000 dollars as a ransom for 250 quintals of quicksilver; a commodity indispensably necessary in working their gold and silver mines.

OMPOMPANOGSUCK, a short, furious river of Vermont, which empties into the Connecticut at Norwich, opposite to Dartmouth College.

ONEHOW, one of the Sandwich islands, in the N. Pacific ocean.

ONEIDA, one of the Six Nations of Indians, containing 628 souls, who inhabit the country S. of Oneida Lake, called the Oneida Reservation. Their principal village, Kahnnonwolohale, is about 20 miles S. W. of Whitestown.

ONEIDA Lake is about 20 miles W. of Old Fort Stanwix, now called Rome, N. York, and is between 20 and 30 miles long, and narrow. It is connected with Lake Ontario on the W. by Oswego river, and with Fort Stanwix by Wood Creek.

ONION River, in Vermont, is navigable for small vessels 5 miles from its mouth, in Lake Champlain, between the towns of Burlington and Colchester; and for boats between its several falls. It is one of the finest streams in Vermont, and runs through a most fertile country, the produce of which for several miles on each side of the river, is brought down to the lake at Burlington. It is from 20 to 30 rods wide, 40 miles from its mouth.

ONONDAGO Castle, on the Onondago Reservation Lands, N. York, is 25 miles S. W. of Kahnnonwolohale.

ONONDAGO, or *Salt Lake*, in the State of N. York, is about 5 miles long, and a mile broad, and sends its waters to Seneca R. The waters of the Salt springs here, are capable of producing immense quantities of salt.

ONONDAGO, a river of N. York, which rises in the Oneida Lake, and runs westwardly into Lake Ontario, at Oswego. It is boatable from its mouth to the head of the lake, 74 miles, except a fall which occasions a portage of 20 yards; thence batteaux go up Wood-Creek almost to Fort Stanwix, 40 miles, whence there is a portage of a mile to Mohawk R.

ONONDAGO, a co. of N. York, consisting of military lands divided into 11 townships. There were 1,323 of the inhabitants qualified to be electors, in 1796.

ONONDAGO, formerly the chief town of the Six Nations, situated in a very pleasant and fruitful country, and consisted of 5 small towns or villages, about 30 miles S. W. of Whitestown.

ONONDAGOES, a tribe of Indians who live near Onondago Lake. This nation now consists of 450 souls.

ONslow, a maritime co. of N. Carolina, W. of Cape Lookout. It contains 5,387 inhabitants. Chief town, Swanborough.

ONslow, a township of Nova-Scotia, Halifax co. at the head of the Basin of Minas, 35 miles N. E. of Windsor, and 46 N. by W. of Halifax.

ONTARIO, one of that grand chain of lakes which divide the United States from Upper Canada; situated between lat. 43 15 and 44 N. and long. 76 30 and 80 W. Its form is nearly elliptical; its circumference is about 600 miles. It communicates with Lake Erie by the river Niagara.

It receives the waters of Genesee R. from the S. and of Onondago, at Fort Oswego, from the S. E. by which it communicates through Oneida Lake and Wood Creek, with the Mohawk R. On the N. E. this lake discharges itself into the river Cataraqui, (which at Montreal takes the name of St. Lawrence) into the Atlantic Ocean.

ONTARIO, a co. of N. York, comprehending the Genesee country, and bounded N. by the lake of its name, divided into 8 townships, of which Kanandaigua is the chief; situated at the N. W. corner of Canandaigua Lake, 15 miles W. of Geneva, and 30 N. E. of Williamsburg. In 1790, it contained 1,075 inhabitants. Such has since been the emigration to this co. that there were, in 1796, 1,258 of the inhabitants who were qualified to be electors.

OPPS, a village in Northampton co. Pennsylvania, 6 miles S. E. of Bethlehem.

OR, *Cape d'*, in Nova-Scotia, is situated on the N. side of the Basin of Minas.

ORANGE, a co. of Vermont, which, in 1790, contained 10,529 inhabitants. Since that time several other counties have been erected out of it. It now contains 20 townships, the chief of which is Newbury.

ORANGE, a township on the N. line of the above co.

ORANGE, a township in Grafton co. N. Hampshire—131 inhabitants; 20 miles E. of Dartmouth College.

ORANGE, a township of Massachusetts, Hampshire co. on Miller's R. 94 miles N. W. by W. of Boston—784 inhabitants.

ORANGE, a co. of New-York, bounded southerly by the State of N. Jersey. It is divided into 8

townships, of which Goshen is the chief, and contains 18,492 inhabitants. On the N. side of the mountains in this co. is a very valuable tract, called the *Drowned Lands*, containing about 40 or 50,000 acres.

ORANGE, called also *Orangedale*, a town in Essex co. New-Jersey, containing about 80 houses, a Presbyterian church, and a flourishing academy, and lies N. W. of Newark, adjoining.

ORANGE, a co. of Hillsborough district, N. Carolina—12,216 inhabitants. Chief town, Hillsborough.

ORANGE, a co. of S. Carolina, in Orangeburg district.

ORANGE, a co. of Virginia, bounded N. by Culpepper, and S. by Albemarle—9,921 inhabitants. The court-house is situated 20 miles from Culpepper court-house, 30 from Charlotteville, and 273 from Philadelphia.

ORANGEBURG, a district of S. Carolina, bounded S. W. by Savannah R.—18,513 inhabitants. It is divided into 4 counties, viz. Lewisburg, Orange, Lexington, and Winton.

ORANGEBURG, a post-town of S. Carolina, and capital of the above district, is on the E. side of the N. branch of Edisto river. It has a court-house, gaol, and about 50 houses; distant 77 miles N. N. W. of Charleston, and 36 southerly of Columbia.

ORANGETOWN, or *Greenland*, a plantation in Cumberland co. Maine, N. W. of Waterford.

ORANGETOWN, in Orange co. N. York, is situated on the W. side of the Tappan Sea, opposite Philipsburg, and about 27 miles N. of N. York city—1175 inhabitants.

ORANGETOWN, in Washington co. Maine, is 19 miles from Machias.

ORCHILLA, one of the Leeward Islands in the W. Indies, situated near the coast of Terra Firma, S. America, 15 or 16 leagues N. W. of Tortuga. N. lat. 11 52, W. long. 65 15.

ORFORD, a township of good land in Grafton co. N. Hampshire, situated on the E. bank of Connecticut R. about 17 miles N. of Hanover, and opposite to Fairlee in Vermont, 395 miles N. N. E. of Philadelphia. It was incorporated in 1761, and contains 540 inhabitants. The soap-rock, which has the property of fuller's earth in cleaning cloth, is found here; also, alum, ore, free-stone, or, as it is called here, *cotton-stone*, of a whitish cast, which is soft, and very easily wrought, having no grit. It is used for grave-stones, for hearths, jambs, underpinning, and for various other purposes. Here is also a grey stone, in great demand for mill-stones, reckoned equal in quality to the imported burr-stones.

ORLEANS, the middle of the 3 northern counties of Vermont. It contains 23 townships.

ORLEANS, a township in the co. of Barnstable, Massachusetts, taken from the southerly part of Eastham, and incorporated 1797.

ORLEANS, *Isle of*, is situated in the river St. Lawrence, a small distance below Quebec, and is remarkable for its richness of soil.

ORLEANS, *New*. See *New-Orleans*.

ORONOKO, one of the largest rivers of S. America, and is remarkable for its rising and falling once a year only; for it gradually rises during the space of 5 months, and then remains one month stationary, after which it falls for 5 months, and in that state continues for one month

also. These alternate changes are regular, and even invariable. The mouth of the river is S. by E. of the Gulf of Paria, in lat. 8 30 N. and long. 59 50 W. and opposite to the island of Trinidad. It is large and navigable, and has many good towns on its banks, that are chiefly inhabited by the Spanish, and is joined also on the E. side by the Lake Casipa. It is said, the river, including its windings, takes a course of 1,380 miles, and preserves the freshness of its waters *twelve leagues* from the mouth of that vast and deep channel, within which it was confined.

ORRINGTON, a plantation in Hancock co. Maine—477 inhabitants; on the E. side of Penobscot R. 16 miles above Buxton.

ORUA, *Oruba*, or *Aruba*, the most westerly of the Caribbee Islands. N. lat. 12 3, W. long. 69 3.

ORWEL, a township of Vermont, Rutland co. on the E. side of Lake Champlain—778 inhabitants. Mount Independence stands in this township, opposite Ticonderoga in the State of N. York. Near Mount Independence is a chalybeate spring.

OSSABAW Sound and Island, on the coast of the State of Georgia, at the mouth of Ogeechee river.

OSSIPEE, or *Osupy*, a township, mountain and pond, in N. Hampshire, in Strafford co. near the E. line of the State. The town has 339 inhabitants. The lake lies N. E. of Winipisogee Lake, between which and Ossipee Lake, is *Ossipee Mountain*.

OSTINES, or *Charlesfort*, a considerable town in the island of Barbadoes.

OSWEGATCHIE River and Lake, in Herkemer co. New-York.

OSWEGO, a navigable river of

N. York, which conveys the waters of Oneida, and a number of small lakes, into Lake Ontario, it is more commonly called *Onondago*; which see.

OSWEGO, a fortress situated on the E. side of the mouth of the above river, and south-eastern side of Lake Ontario, in lat. 43 18 N. and long. 76 30 W. It is about 150 or 160 miles E. by N. of Niagara.

OTABALO, a jurisdiction in the province of Quito.

OTABALO, the principal village of the above jurisdiction, is large and populous, and said to contain 18,000 or 20,000 souls. Among them are a considerable number of Spaniards.

OTAKEITE, one of the Society Islands, in the S. Sea. It consists of two peninsulas; the circumference of both is somewhat more than 90 miles. The face of the country, except that part of it which borders upon the sea, is very uneven. The people exceed the middle size of Europeans in stature. In their dispositions, they are brave, open and generous, without either suspicion or treachery. Their language is soft and melodious; it abounds with vowels, and is easily pronounced. It is so copious, that for the bread-fruit alone they have above twenty names. The two peninsulas formerly made but one kingdom. They are now divided into two. These kingdoms are subdivided into districts, each with its respective chief. The number of inhabitants, in 1774, were estimated by Capt. Cook at 204,000. Otakeite lies in about 18 degrees of S. lat. and 150 of W. long.

OTISFIELD, a plantation in Cumberland co. Maine, east of Bridgetown—197 inhabitants.

OTSEGO, a co. of N. York, on the S. side of Mohawk river. It contains 9 townships and 3237 inhabitants, qualified to be electors. The courts are held at Cooperstown, in the township of Otsego.

OTSEGO, a township and lake in the co. above described. The township was taken from Unadilla, and incorporated in 1796. On the E. the township encloses Lake Otsego, which separates it from Cherry Valley—490 of its inhabitants are electors.

OTTAWAS, an Indian nation in the N. W. Territory, who inhabit the E. side of Lake Michigan.

OTTAWAS, a large river of Canada, which empties into the St. Lawrence at the Lake of the Two Mountains, 9 miles from Montreal.

OTTER Creek, a river of Vermont, which empties into Lake Champlain at Ferrisburg, and in its course receives about 15 small tributary streams.

OUAQUAPHENOGAW, or *Ekanfanoka*, is a lake or rather marsh, between Flint and Oakanulgee rivers, in Georgia, and is nearly 300 miles in circumference.

OUIATANON, a small stockaded fort in the N. W. Territory, on the western side of the Wabash river, in lat. 40 38 N. and long. 87 58 W. Thus far the Wabash is navigable, 412 miles from its mouth, for batteaux drawing 3 feet water.

OVID, a township of N. York, in Onondago-co.

OWASCO, a lake, partly in the towns of Aurelius and Scipio, in Onondago-co. N. York. It is about 11 miles long, and 1 broad, and communicates with Seneca R.

OWEGO, a post-town in Tioga-co. N. York, on the E. branch of the Susquehannah, 20 miles west-

erly of Union, 34 N. E. of Athens, and 284 from Philadelphia.

OWHYHEE, one of the largest of the Sandwich Islands, is about 300 miles in circumference. It has about 150,000 inhabitants, who are naturally mild, friendly and hospitable to strangers. The sea abounds with a great variety of excellent fish. The celebrated navigator, Capt. James Cook, lost his life here, by an unfortunate and momentary jealousy of the natives.

OWL'S HEAD, a head land on the W. side of Penobscot Bay, in Maine. It has a good harbour on the larboard hand as you go to the eastward.

OXBOW; *Great*, a bend of the river Connecticut, about the middle of the township of Newbury, Vermont.

OXFORD, a township in Worcester co. Massachusetts. It contains 1,000 inhabitants; is 11 miles southward of Worcester, and 54 S. W. of Boston.

OXFORD, a village in Bristol co. Massachusetts.

OXFORD, a parish in the northern part of Derby in Connecticut, containing 140 families; 17 miles N. W. of New-Haven.

OXFORD, a post-town of New-York, in Tioga co. 45 miles N. E. of Union. Here is an incorporated academy.

OXFORD, a township of N. Jersey, Sussex co. on the E. bank of Delaware river, 15 or 20 miles N. E. of Boston in Pennsylvania. It contains 1905 inhabitants.

OXFORD, a township of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia co. There is one of the same name in Chester co.

OXFORD, a port of entry, on the eastern shore of Chesapeake Bay, in Talbot co. Its exports

in 1794 amounted to 6,956 dollars. It is 13 miles S. by W. of Easton, and about 48 S. E. of Baltimore.

OXFORD, a small post-town of N. Carolina, 36 miles from Hillsborough.

OYSTER Bay, a township of N. York; situated in Queen's co. Long-Island, includes Lloyd's Neck, or Queen's Village, and Hog-Island. It contains 4,097 inhabitants.

OYSTER Bay, a harbour for small vessels in the S. W. limits of the town of Barnstable, Massachusetts.

OZAMA, one of the largest rivers of the island of St. Domingo, on which the city of St. Domingo is situated. It is navigable 9 or 10 leagues from S. to N.

P

PACKERSFIELD, a township of N. Hampshire, Cheshire co. E. of Keene; 86 miles westerly of Portsmouth—721 inhabitants.

PACOLET; a small river of S. Carolina, which unites with Broad R. 30 miles above Tyger R. On it are the celebrated Pacolet Springs, 17 miles above its confluence with Broad river.

PADOUCAS, a western branch of Missouri R. The tribe of Indians of this name are said by some to be of Welch origin.

PAINTED Post, a station, so called in N. York State, in Tioga co. on the northern side of Tioga R. between Bath and Newtown; 40 miles N. W. by W. of Tioga Point, or Athens, 58 S. E. of Williamsburg on Genessee R. and 230 N. W. of Philadelphia. A post-office is kept here.

PAINTED Rock is on French Broad R. by which the line runs between Virginia and Tennessee.

PALATINE, or *Palentine*, a township in Montgomery co. N. York, on the N. side of Mohawk river, and west of Caghawaga—3,404 inhabitants. The compact part of it stands on the bank of the Mohawk, and contains a Reformed Dutch church, and 20 or 30 houses. It is 36 miles above Schenectady.

PALATINE Town, in the State of N. York, lies on the E. bank of Hudson's river; 11 miles N. of Rhyneck, and 15 southerly of Hudson city. A part of this town was erected into two new towns in 1797.

PALMER, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, 82 miles W. by S. of Boston—809 inhabitants.

PALMYRA, a town, established in 1796, and the only port of entry and delivery, in the State of Tennessee, constituted a port of entry by law of the United States, January 31, 1797. It is situated on the S. bank of Cumberland river, at the mouth of Deason's creek, 12 miles below the mouth of Red river.

PALTZ, *Novo*, a township on the W. side of Hudson's river, in Ulster co. N. York, about 20 miles N. W. of Newburgh, and 32 N. of Goshen. It contains 2,309 inhabitants.

PAMLICO Sound, on the E. coast of N. Carolina, is a kind of lake or inland sea, from 10 to 20 miles broad, and nearly 100 miles in length. This sound communicates with Core and Albemarle Sounds; and receives Pamlico or Tar river, the river Neus, besides other small streams.

PAMPELUNA, a town of New-

Granada, in S. America. N. lat. 6° 30', W. long. 71° 30'.

PAMUNKY, the ancient name of York river, in Virginia; but this name is now confined to the southern branch.

PANAMA is the capital of Terra Firma Proper, S. America; situated on a capacious bay of its name, on the S. side of the Isthmus of Panama or Darien, opposite to Porto Bello, on the N. side of the isthmus. It is the great receptacle of the vast quantities of gold and silver, with other rich merchandize from all parts of Peru and Chili. Here they are lodged in store-houses, till the proper season arrives to transport them to Europe. It is surrounded with a stone wall and other fortifications, and the public buildings are very handsome. N. lat. 8° 57' 48", W. long. 82° 5' 14".

PANAMARIBO, on the coast of Surinam, in Guiana, in S. America, is E. S. E. of Demarara, in lat. about 6° N. and long. 56° 26' W.

PANTON, a township in Addison co. Vermont, on the E. side of Lake Champlain, between Addison and Ferrisburg—220 inhabitants.

PANUO, a province of New-Spain, bounded E. by the Gulf of Mexico.

PANUO, the capital of the above mentioned province; is the see of a bishop, and stands upon a river of its own name, 60 leagues N. W. of the city of Mexico. N. lat. 23° 50', W. long. 99° 50'.

PAPPA FORD, on Pelefon river, 10 miles from Campbell's Station.

PARA River or Bay, near the N. W. part of the coast of Brazil, in S. America, has a town of its name at the mouth of it, with a large fort and a platform of cannon at the water's edge, com-

manding the road. This harbour is much frequented for all kinds of provisions which abound here. Tobacco is carried from this, to Pernambuco, to be shipped for Europe. The river is about 200 miles long.

PARADISE, a township of Pennsylvania, in York county.

PARAGUAY, a country of S. America, claimed by Spain, about 1,500 miles in length, and 1,000 in breadth. It lies between 12 and 37 S. lat. and between 50 and 75 W. long. bounded N. by Amazonia, S. by Patagonia, E. by Brazil, and W. by Peru and Chili. It is divided into the following provinces, viz. Paraguay, Parana, Guira, Uragua, Tucuman, and Rio de la Plata. Paraguay sends annually into the kingdom of Peru as many as 1,500 or 2,000 mules. They travel over dreary deserts for the distance of 800 or 900 leagues. The province of Tucuman furnishes to Potosi, annually, 16 or 18,000 oxen, and 4000 or 5000 horses, brought forth and reared upon its own territory. Buenos Ayres is the capital of this country. From the best information that can be obtained, there are not more than 100,000 souls in this country, including Spaniards, Negroes, and the mixed blood, or Creoles.

PARAGUAY, a large river of S. America, which falls into the river La Plata.

PARAIBA, or *Parayba*, the most northern province of Brazil, in S. America, having the South Atlantic Ocean to the E. and Figueras to the west. It belongs to the Portuguese, and abounds in sugar-canes, Brazil-wood, cattle, tobacco, cotton, &c.

PARAIBA, the metropolis of the above province, or captain-

ship, situated on the S. bank of a river of its name, three leagues from the sea; according to others, 10 leagues; the river being navigable for ships loaded with 600 or 700 hhd. of sugar, a considerable distance above the city. S. lat. 6 50, W. long. 49 53.

PARAMABIRO, the chief town of Surinam, containing about 400 houses, on the bank of Surinam river, in a pleasant but unhealthy situation. The houses are of wood, tolerably convenient, erected on foundations of European bricks. Its port is 5 leagues from the sea, and has every convenience. It is the rendezvous of all the ships from the mother country which come hither to receive the produce of the colony.

PARANA, a province in the E. division of Paraguay, South-America. Its chief town is St. Ann.

PARHAM *Town and Harbour*, on the north side of the island of Antigua, in the West-Indies.

PARIA, or *New Andalusia*, in Terra Firma, bounded S. by Guiana. The sea-coast is mostly inhabited, on which there are several towns.

PARIA, a jurisdiction in the abp. of La Plata, in S. America.

PARIS, a thriving township, N. York, Herkemer co. S. W. of Whitestown 6 miles. It contained, in 1796, 3459 inhabitants.

PARKER'S *Island*, in Lincoln co. Maine, at the mouth of Kennebeck river. It derives its name from John Parker, who purchased it of the natives in 1650; and a part of it still remains to his posterity. This Parker was mate of one of the ships which brought over the colony that settled at Plymouth in 1620. It is in the township of *Georgetown*.

PARR-TOWN, in Nova-Scotia.

PARSONSFIELD; a township of Maine, York co. on the N. Hampshire line, between Great and Little Ossipee rivers; and is 118 miles N. of Boston—655 inhabitants.

PARTRIDGEFIELD, a township of Massachusetts, in Berkshire co. 26 miles W. N. W. of Northampton, and 128 westward of Boston—1041 inhabitants.

PASCAGOULA, a river of the Georgia Western Territory, which pursues a S. by E. course through West-Florida, and empties into the Gulf of Mexico, by several mouths. It is said to be navigable more than 150 miles.

PASCATAQUA, or *Piscataqua*, is the only large river, whose whole course is in N. Hampshire. Its head is a pond in the N. E. corner of the town of Wakefield, and its general course thence to the sea at Portsmouth, is S. S. E. about 40 miles. The river, from its form, and the situation of its branches, is extremely favourable to the purposes of navigation and commerce. A light-house, with a single light, stands at the entrance of Piscataqua harbour, in lat. 43 4 N. and long. 70 41 W.

PASQUOTANK, a county of N. Carolina, north of Albemarle Sound—5,497 inhabitants.

PASSAGE Fort, a small town of the Island of Jamaica, situated in the road between Port-Royal and Spanish-Town, 7 miles S. E. of the latter. It has a brisk trade and contains about 400 houses, the greatest part of them, houses of entertainment.

PASSAICK, a crooked river of N. Jersey, which falls into Newark Bay. It is navigable about 30 miles, and is 230 yards wide at the ferry. The cataract, or

Great Falls, in this river, is one of the greatest natural curiosities in the State. The river is about 40 yards wide, and moves in a slow, gentle current, until coming within a short distance of a deep cleft in a rock, which crosses the channel, it descends and falls above 70 feet perpendicular, in one entire sheet, presenting a most beautiful and tremendous scene. The new manufacturing town of Patterson is erected on the Great Falls of this river. There is a bridge 500 feet long, over this river, on the post-road from Philadelphia to New-York.

PASSAMAQUODDY, a bay and river, near the division line between the British province of New-Brunswick and Maine. The bay is about a league from this point. It is high water here, at full and change of the moon, about the same time as at Boston. There are 3 rivers which fall into this bay; the largest is called by the modern Indians, the Scoodick; but by De Mons and Champlaine, Etchemins. Its main source is near Penobscot R. and the carrying-place between the two rivers is but 3 miles. The mouth of Passamaquoddy R. has 25 fathoms water.

PASSAMAQUODDY Post-Office, on the above described bay, is kept at a little village at the mouth of Cobcook river, 17 miles this side Brewer's, the easternmost post-office in the United States, 20 N. E. of Machias, 378 N. E. of Boston, and 728 in a like direction from Philadelphia.

PATAGONIA, a country of S. America, little known, extending from 35 to near 54 S. lat. being 1,100 miles long, and upwards of 300 broad; lying S. of Chili and Paraguay. The N. parts contain

an immense quantity of timber, and numerous flocks of cattle.

PATAPSCO, a navigable river of Maryland, which empties from the N. W. into Chesapeake Bay, in lat. 39 8 30 N. It pursues a S. and S. E. course, till it reaches Elkridge Landing, about 8 miles S. W. of Baltimore; it there turns eastwardly over falls, and widens into a broad bay-like stream to its mouth. It is about 30 or 40 yards wide, just before it communicates with the basin, on which stands the large commercial town of Baltimore. It is navigable for vessels drawing 18 feet water to Fell's Point at Baltimore; but the falls a little above Elkridge Landing, prevent the navigation farther.

PATOWMACK, or *Potomack*, a large and noble river, which rises by two branches, the northern and the southern, which originate in and near the Alleghany Mountains, and forms through its whole course, part of the boundary between the States of Virginia and Maryland. Its course is N. E. to Fort Cumberland; thence turning to the E. it receives Conegocheague Creek from Pennsylvania; then pursuing a S. E. course, it receives the Shenandoah from the S. W.; after this it runs a S. E. and S. course, till it reaches Maryland Point; thence to its mouth it runs S. easterly. The distance from the Capes of Virginia, to the termination of the tide-water in this river, is above 300 miles, and navigable for ships of the greatest burden, nearly that distance. From thence this river, obstructed by 4 considerable falls, extends through a vast tract of inhabited country towards its source. Early in the year 1785, the legislatures of

Virginia and Maryland passed acts to encourage opening the navigation of this river. Great part of these works are already finished. This noble river passes by many flourishing towns; the chief of which are, Shepherdstown, Georgetown, Washington City, Alexandria, New-Marlborough, and Charlestown, or Port Tobacco. The tides in the river are not very strong, excepting after great rains. In order to form just conceptions of this inland navigation, it would be requisite to notice the long rivers which empty into the Patowmac, and survey the geographical position of the western waters.

PATRICK'S, St. a small town, the chief of Camden co. Georgia, on Great Satilla river, about 32 miles from its mouth, and the same distance north-westerly of the town of St. Mary's.

PATTERSON, a town in Bergen co. N. Jersey. It was established in consequence of an act of the legislature of N. Jersey, in 1791, incorporating a manufacturing company with peculiar privileges. Its situation on the Great Falls of Passaic river, is healthy and agreeable. It now contains about 50 dwelling-houses, independent of those appropriated for the machinery; and it is certainly one of the most convenient situations for a manufacturing town, of any on the continent. This company was incorporated to encourage all kinds of manufactures, and the sum of 500,000 dollars was soon subscribed; but for want of experience, and a proper knowledge of the business, much has been expended to little purpose. It is 19 miles N. E. of Morristown, and 10 N. of Newark.

PATUCKER, a small village, a

about 4 miles N. E. of Providence, a busy place of considerable trade, and where manufactures of several kinds are carried on with spirit. Through this village runs Patucket, or Pawtucket R. which empties into Seekhonk R. at this place. The river Patucket, called more northerly, Blackstone's R. has a beautiful fall of water, directly over which a bridge has been built. The fall, in its whole length, is upwards of 50 feet; and the water passes through several chasms in a rock, which extending diametrically across the bed of the stream, serves as a dam to the water. Several mills have been erected upon these falls; and the spouts and channels, which have been constructed to conduct the streams to their respective wheels, and the bridge, have taken very much from the beauty and grandeur of the scene, which would otherwise have been indefinably charming and romantic.

PATUXET, or Patuxet, a navigable river of Maryland, which empties into the W. side of Chesapeake Bay, 15 or 20 miles N. of the mouth of the Patowmac. It admits vessels of 250 tons to Nottingham, nearly 40 miles from its mouth, and of boats to Queen Anne, 12 miles higher.

PAUKATUCK, a small river which empties into Stonington harbour, and forms a part of the division line between Connecticut and Rhode-Island.

PAUL, St. a town of Brazil, S. America, in the captainship of St. Vincent. It is a kind of an independent republic, composed of the banditti of several nations. However, they pay a tribute of gold to the king of Portugal. It is surrounded by inaccessible

mountains and thick forests. *St.* lat. 23 25, W. long. 45 52.

PAULINGSTOWN, or *Pauling*, a township in Dutchess co. N. York, on the western boundary of Connecticut, and has South and East Town on the S.—4,330 inhabitants.

PAULSBURGH, a township in Grafton co. N. Hampshire, on the head waters of Ammonoosuck R.

PAULUS Hook, in Bergen co. N. Jersey, is on the W. bank of Hudson river, opposite N. York city, where the river is 2,000 yards wide. Here is the ferry, which is, perhaps, more used than any other in the United States. This was a fortified post in the late war. In 1780 the frost was so intense, that the passage across the river here was practicable for the heaviest cannon.

PAWLET, a township in Rutland co. Vermont, having 1,458 inhabitants; on the N. York line.

PAWTUCKET Falls, in Merrimack R. are in the township of Dracut.

PAWTUXET, a village in the township of Cranston, Providence co. Rhode-Island.

PAXTON, Upper and Lower, two townships in Dauphin co. Pennsylvania.

PAXTON, a township of Massachusetts, Worcester co. 8 miles W. of Worcester, and 55 westerly of Boston—558 inhabitants.

PAYRABA, a town and captainship in the northern division of Brazil.

PAYTA, or *Paita*, a small seaport of Quito, on the coast of Peru, with an excellent harbour. Ships from Acapulco, Sonsonate, Realeijo, and Panama, to Callao, can only touch and refresh here; and the length of their voyages, by reason of the winds being

most of the year against them, occasions the port to be very much frequented. The Bay is defended by a fort, and it is so situated, that even muskets alone can hinder boats from landing. There is anchorage in $ro\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, about a mile and a half from the town. S. lat. 5 15, W. long. 80 55.

PAZ, La, a small jurisdiction of the audience of Charcas, in Peru, S. America.

PAZ, La, a city of Peru, and capital of the above jurisdiction. This city contains, besides the cathedral, many public edifices, and about 20,000 inhabitants. It is 180 miles N. of La Plata, and 350 S. E. of Cusco. S. lat. 15 59, W. long. 64 30.

PEACHAM, a thriving township in Caledonia co. Vermont, lies 6 miles W. of Barnet, on Connecticut R. Here is a county grammar-school, kept in a handsome two-story building, built for the purpose. This school is flourishing, and is endowed with very ample funds, consisting of the reserved lands of the State. Here also is a distillery. It contains 365 inhabitants.

PEACOCK, a township in Buck's co. Pennsylvania.

PEAKS OF OTTER, 4,000 feet high, are thought to be the highest part of the Blue Ridge.

PEARL, a river which rises in the Chactaw country, in the W. part of Georgia, has a southerly course to the Gulf of Mexico, and is navigable upwards of 150 miles. Its principal mouths are near the entrance at the E. end of the Regolets, through which is the passage to Lake Ponchartrain. It has 7 feet at its entrance, and deep water afterwards. In 1760, there were some

settlements on this river, where they raised tobacco, indigo, cotton, rice, Indian corn, and all sorts of vegetables. The land produces a variety of timber, fit for pipe and hoghead staves, masts, yards, and all kinds of plank for ship-building.

PEDEE, a river which rises in N. Carolina, where it is called Padkin river. In S. Carolina it takes the name of Pedee, and receiving the waters of Lynche's Creek, Little Pedee, and Black R. it joins the Wakkamaw R. near Georgetown. These streams, with the accession of a small creek, on which Georgetown stands, form Winyaw Bay, which, about 12 miles below, communicates with the ocean.

PEEK'S-KILL, a post-town in W. Chester co. N. York, on the E. side of Hudson's R. It is 20 miles S. of Fish-Kill, and 50 northerly of N. York. In the winter of 1780, Gen. Washington encamped on the strong grounds in this vicinity.

PEJERSCOT, or *Pejipsbaeg Falls*, in Androscoggin river.

PELESOM. See *Clinch River*.

PELHAM, a township of Massachusetts, Hampshire co. 12 miles N. easterly of Northampton, and 85 W. of Boston—1,040 inhabitants.

PELHAM, a township of Rockingham co. N. Hampshire, adjoining Dracut in Massachusetts, 30 miles S. westerly of Exeter, 42 from Portsmouth, and 36 N. of Boston—791 inhabitants.

PELHAM, a small township of N. York, W. Chester co. on the Sound—199 inhabitants.

PELICAN, Great, an island, a mile long, and very narrow, E. of the Bay of Mobile in the Gulf of Mexico.

PEMAGON, a settlement in Maine, 7 miles from Denney's R. and 14 from Moose Island.

PEMAQUID Point, Bay, Fort and *River*, on the coast of Lincoln co. Maine, E. of Dameriscotta Bay and river. The river is short, and intersects the town of Bristol. The Fort is on the E. side of the mouth of the river. The Point projects far into the sea, and forms the W. side of Pemaquid Bay.

FEMBROKE, a township of Massachusetts, Plymouth co. 31 miles S. by E. of Boston—1,954 inhabitants. It lies 18 miles from the mouth of North R. and vessels of 300 tons have been built here.

FEMBROKE, a township of N. Hampshire, in Rockingham co. on the E. side of Merrimack R. opposite to Concord, 50 miles W. of Portsmouth—956 inhabitants.

PEMIGEWASSET; a river of N. Hampshire, which unites with Winipisogee R. from the lake of that name; and the confluent stream bears the name of Merrimack, to the sea.

PENDLETON, a co. of Virginia, watered by the S. branch of the Patowmack—2,452 inhabitants. Chief town, Frankford.

PENDLETON, a co. of Washington district, S. Carolina, on Keowee and Savannah rivers—9,568 inhabitants. The court-house, where a post-office is kept, in this co. is 33 miles N. N. E. of Franklin court-house in Georgia, and 52 westward of Cambridge.

PENGUIN, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, about 10 miles N. E. of the coast of Newfoundland.

PENNINGTON, or *Pennytown*; a pleasant village in Hunterdon co. N. Jersey, 9 miles W. of Princeton, and 56 N. E. by N. of Philadelphia. It contains a church

for public worship, and about 40 houses.

PENN, Fort stands at the mouth of a small creek, on the W. side of Delaware R. in Northampton co. about 21 miles N. of Easton, and near 70 N. of Philadelphia.

PENN, Port, in New-Castle co. Delaware, on the W. bank of Delaware R. opposite to Reedy Island.

PENN's, a township of Pennsylvania, on Susquehanna R.

PENNSBOROUGH, East and West, two townships in Cumberland co. Pennsylvania. There is also a township of this name in Chester county.

PENNSBURY, a small town of Pennsylvania, in Buck's co. on a small creek of Delaware R. It was a manor which the celebrated Mr. Penn reserved for himself. Here he built a house, and planted gardens and orchards; which, with many additional buildings and improvements, still continue.

PENN's Neck, in Salem co. N. Jersey, 12 miles N. E. by N. of Salem, and 5 below Swedesborough.

PENN's Neck, the name of a range of farms of excellent soil; situated about a mile and a half S. E. of Princeton, in N. Jersey.

PENNSYLVANIA, one of the United States of America, is situated between 39 43 and 42 N. lat. and between 74 48 and 80 8 W. long. being in length about 288 miles and in breadth 156. It is bounded east by Delaware river; N. by N. York; W. by the N. Western Territory and a part of Virginia; S. by a part of Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware. The State lies nearly in the form of a parallelogram. Pennsylvania contains 44,900 square miles, and is divided into

23 counties, viz. Philadelphia, Chester, Delaware, Bucks, Montgomery, Berks, Lancaster, Dauphin, Northampton, Luzerne, York, Cumberland, Northumberland, Franklin, Bedford, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Westmoreland, Somerset, Fayette, Washington, Alleghany, and Lycoming. These are subdivided into townships, not by any special law of the legislature, but on application of a sufficient number of the citizens, in any neighbourhood, to the judges of the court of common pleas and general quarter sessions of the county. The number of inhabitants is 434,373, including 3,737 slaves. There are six considerable rivers, which, with their numerous branches, peninsulae the whole State, viz. The Delaware, Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Youghiogany, Monongahela and Alleghany. The bay and river Delaware are navigable up to the Great or Lower Falls at Trenton, 135 miles from the sea, and a ship of the line can ascend to Philadelphia, the metropolis, 120 miles from the sea, by the ship-channel of the Delaware. A considerable part of the State may be called mountainous; the other parts are generally level, or agreeably variegated with hills and vallies. A great proportion of the State is good land. Great and exemplary improvements are making in different parts of this State by the enterprising Pennsylvanians, in canals, turnpikes, cutting new roads, &c. Pennsylvania has the various kinds of grain, &c. common to the neighbouring States, but wheat is the principal grain of very general cultivation. In the year 1786, the exports of flour were 150,000

barrels; in 1789—369,618 barrels; and much greater quantities in years since. The manufactures of this State are of numerous kinds, such as iron, leather, skins, and fur, wood, paper, gunpowder, bricks, earthen ware, copper, lead, tin wares, pewter, cotton, sugar, molasses, tobacco, &c. &c. The commerce of Pennsylvania is very extensive, and nearly the whole of that which is foreign is carried on from the port of Philadelphia. In the year ending Sept. 30, 1796, the amount of exports from Pennsylvania, was 17,513,866 dollars. The number of militia in this State is estimated at upwards of 90,000, between 18 and 53 years of age. The inhabitants are principally the descendants of English, Irish and Germans, with some Scotch, Welch, Swedes, and a few Dutch. The literary, humane, and other useful societies, are more numerous and flourishing in Pennsylvania than in any of the sixteen States. The seminaries of learning are respectable. There is an university at Philadelphia, and colleges at Carlisle and Lancaster. The Episcopalians have an academy at Yorktown, in York co. There are also academies at Germantown, at Pittsburg, at Washington, at Allen's-Town, and other places; these are endowed by donations from the legislature, and by liberal contributions of individuals. The legislature have also reserved 60,000 acres of the public lands for public schools. The United Brethren, or Moravians, have academies at Bethlehem and Nazareth, on the best establishment of any schools perhaps in America. Besides Philadelphia, the metropolis, the

chief towns are, Lancaster, the largest inland town of the United States, Carlisle, Pittsburg, Sunbury, Bethlehem, Reading, Yorktown, Harrisburg, Washington, &c.

PENOBSCOT, a bay on the coast of Hancock co. Maine, is about 16 leagues wide. Through this bay to the mouth of the R. of its name, the western channel goes up by a head-land on the west, called Owl's Head. The eastern channel is between Haut Island on the W. and Burnt Coat Island on the E. On a fine peninsula on the E. side of the bay, the British built a fort and made a settlement, which is now the shire-town of the county of Hancock, and is a commodious place for the lumber trade. Haut Island lies in lat. 44 23 N. and long. 68 10 W.

PENOBSCOT, the noble river which empties its waters into the above described bay, is one of the most considerable in Maine. From the forks of this river down to Indian Old Town, which is situated on an island in this river, is about 60 miles, 40 of which, the water runs in a still smooth stream, and in the whole distance there are no falls to interrupt the passage of boats. In this distance the river widens and embraces a great number of islands. About 60 rods below Indian Old Town are the Great Falls, where is a carrying-place of about 20 rods; thence 12 miles to the head of the tide, there are no falls to obstruct boats. Vessels of 30 tons come within a mile of the head of the tide. Thence 35 miles to the head of the bay, to the site of Old Fort Pownal, the river runs in a pretty straight course, and

is easily navigated. Passing by Majabagaduse on the E. 7 miles, and Owl's Head 20 miles further, on the W. you enter the ocean. At the entrance of the river is 10 fathoms water. The Indians have a communication from this river to Scodick river by a portage of 3 miles. This river was the western limits of Nova-Scotia or Acadia, by the treaty of Utrecht.

PENOBSCOT,* a post-town of Maine, on the E. side of the bay of its name, in lat. 44 24 N. 3 miles N. by W. of Blue-Hill, 14 N. W. of Portland, and 262 N. by E. of Boston. It is a port of entry, and carries on a small trade in fish and lumber. The exports, in 1794, amounted to 5,825 dollars. This township contained, in 1790, 1,048 inhabitants. In Feb. 1796, it was divided into two towns; the one retaining the name Penobscot, the other named Castine, was made the shire-town, is a port of entry, and contains the post-office.

PENSACOLA-Harbour and Town. The Harbour is on the N. shore of the Gulf of Mexico. It is large, safe from all winds, and has 4 fathoms water at its entrance, deepening gradually to 7 or 8. The bar lies in lat. 30 15 N. and long. 87 14 W. The town of Pensacola, the capital of West-Florida, lies along the beach of the bay, is of an oblong form; about a mile in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth. It contains several hundred habitations; and many of the public buildings and houses are spacious and elegant. It is defended by a small fort. The exports from

* This description applies to this town as it stood before its division, in 1796.

this town, consisting of skins, log-wood, dying-stuff and silver dollars, amounted, while in the possession of the British, to £63,000 annually. The average value of imports, for 3 years, from Great Britain, was £97,000. The town and fort of Pensacola surrendered to the arms of Spain, in the year 1781, and with them the whole province.

PEPIN, a lake, or rather a dilatation of the river Mississippi, below the falls of St. Anthony. Lat. 44 5 N.

PEPPERELL, a township of Massachusetts, Middlesex co. 40 miles N. by W. of Boston—1132 inhabitants.

PEPPERELBOROUGH, a township in York co. Maine, on the N. E. side of Saco river, near the mouth which separates it from Biddeford to the southward—12 miles S. W. of Portland, and 109 N. of Boston—1,352 inhabitants.

PEQUANACK, or *Pegunock*, a township of Morris co. N. Jersey.

PERAMUS, or *Perames*, in Bergen co. N. Jersey, about 18 miles northward of Bergen, and 21 N. W. by N. of New-York city.

PERCEE, *l'Isle*, a small, but remarkable island on the W. side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, being a perpendicular rock, pierced with two natural arches, through which the sea flows.

PERCIPANY, a village in Morris co. N. Jersey, 6 miles N. of Morristown.

PERCY, a township in Grafton co. New-Hampshire, on Upper Ammonoosuck and Connecticut rivers—48 inhabitants.

PERDIDO, a river and bay on the coast of West-Florida. The mouth of the river is about 10 leagues eastward of Mobile Point.

PERKIOMY, a township of

Pennsylvania, Montgomery co.

PERNAMBUCO, a captainship in the northern division of Brazil, whose chief town is Olinda.

PERNAMBUCO, or *Panamuco*, a place of considerable trade on the E. coast of Brazil; lat. 8 S. and long. 35 W. Provisions, and other articles are brought hither from Para, and from hence great quantities of tobacco are sent off to Europe.

PERQUIMONS, a co. of Edenton district, N. Carolina, on Albemarle Sound. It contains 5440 inhabitants.

PERSON, a new co. in Hillsborough district, N. Carolina. The court-house, where a post-office is kept, is 26 miles N. of Hillsborough.

PERTH-AMBOY. See *Amboy*.

PERU, a township of N. York, Clinton co. on the W. side of Lake Champlain. It was taken from the towns of Plattsburg and Willsburg, and incorporated in 1792. It is an excellent tract of land, and settling fast. In 1796, there were, of the inhabitants, 120 qualified electors.

PERU, a district of S. America, about 1800 miles in length, and about 500 in breadth; bounded W. by the South Pacific ocean; E. by the Andes; N. by Terra Firma; S. by Chili. The chief towns are Quito, Payta, Lima, Cusco, Potosi, and Porce. It is remarkable, that in some places it never rains, which defect is supplied by a dew that falls every night, and sufficiently refreshes the vegetable creation; but in Quito they have prodigious rains, attended by dreadful storms of thunder and lightning. In the inland parts of Peru, and by the banks of the rivers, the soil is usually very fertile; but, along

the sea-coast, it is a barren sand. This country produces fruits peculiar to the climate, and most of those in Europe. In the northern parts of Peru are several gold mines, but those of silver are found all over the country, particularly in the neighbourhood of Potosi. From 1545 till 1638, these mines had yielded 395,619,000 pieces of eight, which is about 4,255,000 pieces a-year. Potosi is about 20 or 25 leagues from the city of La Plata. The city of Lima is said to contain 54,000 inhabitants; Guayaquil, 20,000; Potosi, 25,000; La Paz, 20,000, and Cuzco, 26,000. The Peruvian bark, so famous for curing intermittent fevers, is found here. The tree from which it is taken, grows upon the slope of mountains, and is about the size of a common cherry tree. It is distinguished into three kinds; the red, yellow, and white; but the red is found to be the best and most efficacious.

PETAGUEL, a territory of S. America, in Brazil, bounded E. by the South Atlantic ocean, contains mines of silver.

PETAPA, one of the pleasantest towns of Guatimala, in N. Spain; 25 miles S. E. of Guatimala.

PETER'S, *St.* one of the Virgin Isles, in the West-Indies, dependent on Virgin Gorda.

PETER'S, *St.* a town at the southern extremity of Cape Breton Island. To this harbour, vessels of the greatest burden can come with safety. Before the American revolution, a great fishery was carried on here.

PETERS, a township of Franklin co. Pennsylvania.

PETERBOROUGH, a post-town in Hillsborough co. N. Hampshire,

contains 861 inhabitants; 73 miles W. by S. of Portsmouth, 18 westerly of Amherst, 16 E. of Keene.

PETERSBURG, a township of N. York, Rensselaer co. E. of the village of Troy. In 1796, there were 512 of the inhabitants qualified electors.

PETERSBURG, a post-town of Pennsylvania, in York co. It contains a Roman Catholic church, and about 80 houses—25 miles S. W. of York-Town, 59 northerly of the Federal city.

PETERSBURG, a small town of Kentucky, Woodford co. on the E. side of Kentucky river; 19 miles W. S. W. of Lexington, and 15 S. S. E. of Frankfort. It has a tobacco ware-house, and a few dwelling-houses.

PETERSBURG, a post-town of Virginia, and a place of considerable trade, in Dinwiddie co. on the S. E. bank of Appamattox river, just below the falls, about 25 miles S. of Richmond. It contains about 300 houses, built irregularly. The Free Mason's Hall is a handsome building. There are several tobacco ware-houses, stores of dry goods, and some few neat and commodious dwelling-houses. This town is a corporation, and comprehends the village of Blandford, in Prince-George's co. and Powhatan in Chesterfield co. on the opposite side of the river. It contains 2,828 inhabitants, including 1265 slaves. The situation of the town is low, and rather unhealthy. The quantity of tobacco received here, for a number of years, considerably exceeded 20,000 hhds. per annum; and the quantity of flour made in this town, and within an hundred yards of it, exceeded 38,000 barrels; at

other mills, within a few miles, 16,000 barrels per annum; to this add the flour made at the several country mills, and brought to this place for sale, the whole quantity may safely be stated to exceed 60,000 barrels per annum. The whole exports of this town, valued at the usual peace prices, amount to 1,389,300 dollars. It is 80 miles W. by N. of Norfolk, and 159 S. by W. of Alexandria. N. lat. 37 14, W. long. 78 8.

PETERSBURG, a very flourishing post-town of Georgia, Elbert co. in a pleasant and healthful situation, on the point of land formed by the confluence of Broad with Savannah river, 45 miles below the junction of Tugulo and Keowee rivers. In 1788 the first buildings were erected on this spot, the site of Old Fort Dartmouth; and the year following, tobacco, for the first time, was conveyed down the Savannah river, from this place, in a boat which contained only 3 hhds; now, a boat with 5 hands, will carry 10 or 11 hhds. to Augusta, and return in 5 days. About 20 miles of the distance, the water is shallow. It had 15 dwelling-houses in 1797, and the number was fast increasing. It has two tobacco inspections, one established in 1787, and the other in 1797. The number of hhds. inspected in 1796, exceeded 900, weighing about 1,200,000 lbs. There were, besides, brought to this town the same year, 300,000 lbs. of seed cotton, exclusive of other produce. There were 8 merchants in this small commercial town, in 1797, who trade principally to N. York and Philadelphia. The West-India goods are purchased at Savannah,

About 3 miles above this town, on the bank of Savannah river, on a handsome plain, is an Indian mount, about 150 yards in circumference, and 60 or 70 feet high: On its top stands a cedar tree, apparently of great age. It can be ascended on one side only. This town is 23 miles from Elberton, 20 N. by E. of Washington, 50 above Augusta, 74 N. of Louisville, and 836 from Philadelphia. N. lat. 33 46, W. long. 81 32.

PETERSHAM, a township in Worcester co. Massachusetts, 28 miles N. W. of Worcester, and 66 W. of Boston—1,560 inhabitants.

PETIT-ANSE, a village on the N. side of the island of St. Domingo, 2½ leagues S. of Cape François.

PETITCODIAK, a river which falls into an arm of the Bay of Fundy, called Chegnecto Channel. The Indians have a communication from the head of it with St. John's R. by a portage across to the head of Kennebecus.

PETIT-GUAVES, or *Gaoves*, a jurisdiction, town, and bay, on the N. coast of the S. peninsula of the island of St. Domingo, and near the head of the Bay or Bite of Leogane. The jurisdiction contains 5 parishes, and is the unhealthiest place in the colony, the inhabitants being constantly subject to fevers, occasioned by the badness of the waters. Its dependencies, however, are healthy, and are remarkable for the culture of coffee. Its exports, in 1789, were 27,090 lb. white sugar—655,187 lb. brown sugar—807,865 lb. coffee—50,053 lb. cotton, and 210 lb. indigo. The town lies on the E. side of the bay, 2½ leagues westward of Grand Gu

ave; and 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ W. by S. of Port au Prince. N. lat. 18 27, W. long. from Paris, 75 14.

PETITE RIVIERE, a small town in the French part of the island of St. Domingo, 10 leagues E. by N. of St. Marc.

PETIT TROU, is on the N. side of the S. peninsula of the island of St. Domingo; 19 leagues easterly of Jeremie.

PEYTONSBURG, the chief town of Halifax co. Virginia.

PHILADELPHIA, a township in Rutland co. Vermont, about 15 miles E. of Orwell. It contains 39 inhabitants.

PHILADELPHIA, a populous co. of Pennsylvania. It contains about 89,600 acres, and is divided into 12 townships. On the banks of Schuylkill, in this co. is an excellent quarry of marble, from which the stone cutters of Philadelphia are supplied. It contains, besides Philadelphia, its capital, 11,871 inhabitants.

PHILADELPHIA, the metropolis of Pennsylvania, and the present seat of the government of the United States, is situated on the western bank of the Delaware, which is here a mile broad. It lies in lat. 39 56 54 N. and long. 75 8 45 W. from London; distant about 120 miles from the Atlantic ocean, by the course of the bay and river. A 74 gun ship can come up to this city. It was laid out by William Penn, in the year 1683. The ground plot of the city is an oblong square, about one mile N. and S. and two E. and W. lying in the narrowest part of the isthmus between the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, about 5 miles in a right line above their confluence. The buildings now occupy a space not exceeding 3 miles in

length from N. to S. and in the most extended part do not reach a mile from the Delaware. The city is intersected by a great number of streets, crossing each other at right angles. The E. and W. streets, except High-street, are named after the trees first found by the colony on their arrival in the country, viz. Vine, Saffras, Mulberry, Chestnut, Walnut, Spruce, Pine, and Cedar; which last is the southern boundary of the city. The streets running N. and S. receive their names from their numerical order, beginning at Delaware river; Front is *First*, then *Second*, and so on to *Thirteenth* street, whence the numerical order ceases from Delaware front, and begins at Schuylkill in the same order, as *First*, *Second*, &c. to *Eighth-street*, between which and *Thirteenth-street*, is *Broad-street*, so named from its being the widest in the city. The number of squares in the original plan was 184; but as several of the squares have lately been intersected by new streets, their number now amounts to 304; and several of these are again intersected by lanes and alleys. *Broad-street* is 113 feet wide; *High-street*, 100; *Mulberry*, 60; and the other streets, in the original plan, 50 feet wide. Most of the city is well paved with neat foot paths of brick, furnished with common sewers and gutters; so that the streets are, in general, kept very clean and neat. No less than 662 lamps of two branches each, disposed at convenient distances, in all parts of the city, are lighted every night, and are estimated to consume annually, nearly 9,000 gallons of oil. The houses in the city and

suburbs, are generally of brick, three stories high, in a plain neat style; without much display of ornament. Here are 27 places for public worship, viz. 5 for Friends or Quakers, 6 for the Presbyterians and Seceders, 3 for Episcopalians, 3 for Roman Catholics, 2 for German Lutherans, 2 for Methodists, 1 for German Calvinists, 1 for Swedish Lutherans, which is the oldest church in town, 1 for the Moravians, 1 for Baptists, 1 for Africans, and a Jewish synagogue. The other public buildings are a State-house and offices, two city court-houses, a county court-house, an university, the philosophical society's hall, a public library, an hospital, dispensary, an almshouse, a gaol, 3 incorporated banks, 2 dramatic theatres, a medical theatre, a laboratory, an amphitheatre, 4 brick market houses, a fish market, a house of correction, and a powder magazine, which contains often upwards of 10,000 quarter casks of gun-powder. Mr. Peale's museum is the largest collection of natural curiosities that is to be found in America. In it are 400 species of birds, some living animals, &c. The Philadelphia library at present, contains upwards of 12,000 volumes, besides a museum and a valuable philosophical apparatus. To the library is annexed a rare and valuable collection of books, the bequest of James Logan, Esq. to the public. The bank of the United States, lately finished, is reckoned one of the most elegant edifices in the United States. The public gaol is a hollow square, 100 feet in front, built of stone, three stories high. All the apartments are arched with stone, as a precaution against fire; and

it is one of the the largest, strongest, and neatest buildings of the kind, in the United States. To the gaol is annexed a work-house, with yards to keep the sexes apart, and criminals from the debtors. There are also apartments lately added for the solitary confinement of criminals. The whole is securely inclosed by stone walls. The university was formed by the union of two literary institutions, which had previously existed a considerable time in Philadelphia, one designated by the above name; the other by that of the college, academy, and charitable schools of Philadelphia. They now constitute a very respectable seminary. The funds of the university produce annually, a revenue of about £2,365. The aggregate number of students, in the several schools, is, on an average, about 510; and the number usually admitted to degrees in each year, about 25. The Friend's academy, and Young Ladies' academy, are also respectable and useful establishments. The chief literary and humane societies, are the American philosophical society; the college of physicians; the society for promoting political inquiries; the Pennsylvania hospital; the Philadelphia dispensary; the Pennsylvania society for the abolition of slavery; the society for alleviating the misery of prisons; the Pennsylvania society for the encouragement of manufactures and useful arts; the Philadelphia society for the information and assistance of emigrants, and two other societies of the same kind; one for the relief of German, and another for the relief of Irish immigrants; and an hu-

name, an agricultural, marine, and various charitable societies. Here is a grand lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and eight subordinate lodges. The Insurance Company of N. America, lately established here, is in high repute, and insure houses, goods, &c. against fire, on very reasonable terms. Few cities in the world, of the same population and riches as Philadelphia, are better provided with useful institutions, both public and private. In the city and suburbs are 10 rope-walks, which manufacture about 800 tons of hemp annually, and 13 breweries, which are said to consume 50,000 bushels of barley, yearly. The public mint, at which the national money is coined, is in this city. There are 32 printing-offices in this city; 5 of these publish each a daily gazette, and two others publish gazettes twice a week. This city is governed by a mayor, recorder, 15 aldermen, and 30 common council-men; according to its present charter, granted in the year 1789. The trade of Pennsylvania is principally carried on from this city, and there are few commercial ports in the world, where ships from Philadelphia may not be found in some season of the year. In the year 1792, Philadelphia shipped 420,000 barrels of flour and middlings; in 1794, 300,751. According to a list published of the births and deaths in the several religious societies of Philadelphia, it appears that, from Aug. 1, 1792, to Aug. 1, 1793, the births amounted to 2,511, and the deaths to 1,497. In the years 1793 and '97, Philadelphia was visited with a severe scourge, the yellow fever, which swept off, in

1793, nearly 5,000 inhabitants. In 1794, there were 9,000 houses in this city, and 400 which were building; and the present number of inhabitants may be estimated at between 60 and 70,000. Philadelphia is 728 miles S. W. of Passamaquoddy, which is the easternmost part of the sea-coast of the United States; 347 S. W. of Boston; 222 S. W. of Hartford; 95 S. W. of N. York; 102 N. E. of Baltimore; 278 N. E. of Richmond; 144 N. E. of Washington City, and 925 N. E. by N. of Savannah in Georgia.

PHILIPSBURG, a town of New-Jersey, Sussex co. on the E. bank of Delaware R. opposite to Easton in Pennsylvania. It is 41 miles N. W. of Trenton.

PHILLIPSBURGH, a township of N. York, W. Chester co. on the E. side of Hudson's R. 19 miles above N. York, near the S. end of Tappan Bay—contains 2,079 inhabitants. In this township is a silver mine, which yields virgin silver.

PHILOPOLIS, a settlement in Luzerne co. Pennsylvania, about 45 miles S. E. of Athens, or Tioga Point. N. lat. 41 40.

PICKERSVILLE, the chief town of Washington district, in South Carolina.

PICOU, a small isle, river, bay, and settlement, in the N. E. part of the province of Nova-Scotia, at the southern extremity of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The settlement is fertile, populous, and increasing in importance. A good road is cut, cleared, and bridged to Halifax, 68 miles distant, S. by W. This settlement is now called *Tinnouth*.

PIERMONT, a township in Grafton co. N. Hampshire, on the E. bank of Connecticut R. 6 miles southward of Haverhill, and 5

northward of Orford—426 inhabitants.

PIERRE, SA. the first town built in the island of Martinico in the West-Indies, situated on a round bay, on the W. coast of the island, 5 leagues S. of Fort Royal. It is a port of entry, the residence of merchants, and the centre of business. It has been 4 times burnt down, yet it contains at present about 2,000 houses. The anchorage ground is situated along the sea side on the strand, but is very unhealthy. Another port of the town is separated from it by a river, and the houses are built on a low hill, which is called the fort, from a small fortress which defends the road, which is commodious for loading and unloading ships, and is likewise easy of access; but in the rainy season, the shipping take shelter at Fort Royal, the capital of the island.

PIERRE, SA. a river in Louisiana, which empties into the Mississippi from the W. about 10 miles below the Falls of St. Anthony.

PIKELAND, a township in Chester co. Pennsylvania.

PILES-GROVE, a township in Salem co. New-Jersey.

PILGERRUH, or *Pilgrim's Rest*, was a Moravian settlement of Christian Indians, on the site of a forsaken town of the Ottawas, on the bank of a river, 20 miles N. westerly of Cayahoga, in the N. W. Territory, near Lake Erie, and 140 miles N. W. of Pittsburg.

PILOT-TOWN, in Sussex co. Delaware, 6 miles N. W. of Cape Henlopen.

PINCKNEY, a district of the upper country of S. Carolina, lying W. of Camden and Cheraw districts; subdivided into the Co's. of York, Chester, Union and

Spartanburgh—contains 25,870 white inhabitants.

PINCKNEYVILLE, a post-town of S. Carolina, and capital of the above district, in Union co. on the S. W. side of Broad R. at the mouth of Pacolet. It contains a handsome court-house, a gaol, and a few compact houses. It is 75 miles N. W. of Columbia, 46 from Lincolntown, in N. Carolina, and 716 from Philadelphia.

PINE CREEK, in Northumberland co. Pennsylvania, a water of the W. branch of Susquehannah R. Its mouth is about 12 miles westward of Lycoming Creek, and 40 N. W. of the town of Northumberland.

PIORIAS Fort and Village, Old, in the N. W. Territory, on the western shore of Illinois R. and at the southern end of Illinois Lake; 210 miles from Mississippi R. and 30 below the Craws Meadows R. The summit, on which the stockaded fort stood, commands a fine prospect of the country to the eastward, and up the lake, to the point where the river comes in at the N. end; to the westward are large meadows. The Indians, at the treaty of Greenville, in 1795, ceded to the United States a tract of 12 miles square at this fort. N. lat. 40 53, W. long. 91 12 30.

PISCATAQUA. See *Pascataqua*.

PISCATAQUA Head. See *York Co. Maine*.

PISCATAQUA Bridge, one of the most neat and elegant structures of the kind in the United States, is 4 or 5 miles N. W. of Portsmouth, N. Hampshire, over Piscataqua R. connecting Newington with Kittery. It is half a mile in length, including an island of 16 or 18 rods. It has one arch, the chord of which is 243 feet

in length. It was completed in 1796, and cost about 70,000 dolls. From the increase of travel in this part of the country, the proprietors promise themselves a handsome income from their property in this bridge.

PISCATAWAY, a township of N. Jersey, Middlesex co. on Rariton R. 6 miles from its mouth, has 2,261 inhabitants. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. E. of New-Brunswick, and 14 S. W. of Elizabeth-Town.

PISCATAWAY, a small post-town of Prince George's co. Maryland; situated on the creek of its name which runs westward into Patowmac R. opposite Mount Vernon in Virginia, and 14 miles S. of the Federal City. The town is 16 miles N. of Port Tobacco, and 67 S. W. by S. of Baltimore.

PISCO, a noted harbour on the coast of Peru, in the province of Los Reyes, 6 leagues from the port of Chinca. The town is inhabited by about 300 families; 123 miles S. of Lima. S. lat. 13 36, W. long. 76 15.

PITT, a co. of N. Carolina, Newbern district, bounded N. E. by Beaufort, and S. W. by Glasgow—8,275 inhabitants. Chief town, Greenville.

PITTSBOROUGH, or *Pittsburg*, the capital of Chatham co. N. Carolina, is situated on a rising ground, and contains a court-house, gaol, and about 40 or 50 houses. The country, in its environs, is rich and well cultivated; and is much resorted to, from the maritime parts of the State in the sickly months. The Mickory Mountain is not far distant; and the air and water here are as pure as any in the world. It is 26 miles S. W. of Hillsborough, 36 W. of Raleigh, 54 N. W. of Fayetteville, and 505 from Philadelphia.

PITTSBURG, a post-town of Pennsylvania, the capital of Alleghany co. situated on a beautiful plain. The Alleghany, which is a beautiful clear stream, on the N. and the Monongahela, which is a muddy stream, on the S. uniting below where Fort du Quesne stood, form the majestic Ohio, which is there a quarter of a mile wide; 1,188 miles from its confluence with the Mississippi. This town was laid out on Penn's plan, in the year 1765, on the eastern bank of the Monongahela, about 200 yards from Fort du Quesne, which was taken from the French, by the British, in 1760, and who changed its name to Fort Pitt, in honour of the late Earl of Chatham. It contains about 200 houses, a gaol, court-house, Presbyterian church, a church for German Lutherans, an academy, two breweries, and a distillery. It has been lately fortified, and a party of troops stationed in it. By an enumeration made Dec. 1795, it appears that there were then 1,353 inhabitants in this borough; the number has considerably increased since. The navigation of the Ohio, in a dry season, is rather troublesome from Pittsburg to the *Mingo-Town*, about 75 miles; but from thence to the Mississippi, there is always water enough for barges, carrying from 100 to 200 tons burden, such as are used on the Thames, between London and Oxford, viz. from 100 to 120 feet keel, 16 to 18 feet in breadth, 4 feet in depth, and when loaded, drawing about 3 feet water. During the season of the floods in the spring, vessels of 100 or 200 tons burden may go from Pittsburg to the sea with safety, in 16 or 17 days, although the distance is upwards of 2,000 miles. It is 178 miles

W. by N. of Carlisle, 303 in the same direction from Philadelphia, and 283 N. W. by N. of Alexandria in Virginia. N. lat. 40 35. 44, W. long. 80 8.

PITTSFIELD, a pleasant post-town of Massachusetts, Berkshire co. 6 miles N. of Lenox, 38 W. of Northampton, 140 W. of Boston, and 40 N. E. of Albany—1,992 inhabitants.

PITTSFIELD, a township of N. Hampshire, Rockingham co.—888 inhabitants.

PITTSFIELD, the N. easternmost township of Rutland co. Vermont—49 inhabitants.

PITTSFIELD, a new town in Otsego co. N. York, taken from Burlington, and incorporated in 1797.

PITTSFORD, a township of Vermont, Rutland co. on Otter Creek. In this town is a furnace.

PITT'S GROVE, a village in Salem co. N. Jersey, where is a Presbyterian church of brick.

PITTSBORO, a post-town of Maine, Lincoln co. on Kennebeck R. 5 miles below Hallowell Hook, 22 N. by W. of Wiscasset, and 70 N. by E. of Portland—605 inhabitants.

PITTSBORO, a post-town of N. Jersey, in Hunterdon co. 10 miles E. by N. of Alexandria on Delaware R. and 32 northerly of Trenton.

PITTSBORO, a township of N. York, in Rensselaer co. It is bounded southerly by Rensselaerwyck and Stephentown, and northerly by Schactekoke and Cambridge—2,447 inhabitants.

PITTSYLVANIA, a co. of Virginia, between the Blue Ridge, and the Tide Waters; bounded S. by the State of N. Carolina. It contains 11,252 inhabitants.

PIURA, the capital of a jurisdic-

tion of the same name in Peru, and was the first Spanish settlement in that country. It contains about 1,500 inhabitants. S. lat. 5 11, W. long. 80 5.

PLACENTIA Bay, on the S. coast of Newfoundland Island, between lat. 46 53 30, and 47 54 N. and between long. 54 1, and 55 21 30 W. The port-town, which gives name to the bay is on the eastern shore; 67 leagues to the E. of the island of Cape Breton. The harbour is so very capacious, that 150 sail of ships may lie in security, and can fish as quietly as in any river. The entrance into it, is by a narrow channel, which will admit but one ship at a time. Sixty sail of ships can conveniently dry their fish on the Great Strand, which lies between 2 steep hills, and is about 3 miles long.

PLAINFIELD, a township of Massachusetts, co. of Hampshire, 120 miles W. by N. of Boston—458 inhabitants.

PLAINFIELD, a township in Northampton co. Pennsylvania.

PLAINFIELD, a township in the N. W. corner of Cheshire co. N. Hampshire, on the E. bank of Connecticut R. which separates it from Hartland in Vermont—1,024 inhabitants.

PLAINFIELD, a post-town in the S. E. part of Windham co. Connecticut. It is about 14 miles N. E. of Norwich, has 2 Congregational churches, and an academy.

PLAISANCE, a town on the middle of the neck of the N. peninsula of the island of St. Domingo; 12 leagues S. W. of Cape Francois, and 7 N. of Les Gonaves.

PLASTOW, or *Plaislow*, a township of Rockingham co. N. Hampshire, adjoining Haverhill in Massachusetts; 521 inhabitants; 24

or 14 miles S. W. of Exeter, and 28 from Portsmouth.

PLATA, River de la, is one of the largest rivers on this globe, and falls into the S. Atlantic ocean between Capes St. Anthony southward, and St. Mary on the northward, which are about 150 miles apart.

PLATA, a city of Peru, in S. America, in the province of Charcas. It has a large and elegant cathedral, adorned with paintings and gildings, a church for Indians, an hospital, and 2 nunneries; and contains about 14,000 inhabitants. Here are also an university and 2 colleges. It is on the river Chimbo, 500 miles S. E. of Cusco. S. lat. 19 16, W. long. 63 40. The jurisdiction of this name is 200 leagues in length, and 100 in breadth, extending on each side of the famous river La Plata.

PLATE, Port de, on the N. coast of the island of St. Domingo, is overlooked by a white mountain, and lies 22 leagues W. of Old Cape François. It has a handsome church, and about 2,500 inhabitants.

PLATE Forme, La, a town on the S. side of the N. peninsula of St. Domingo, 13 leagues S. E. by S. of the Mole. N. lat. 19 36.

PLATTSBURG is an extensive township in Clinton co. N. York, on the W. margin of Lake Champlain, lying northerly of Willsborough, about 300 miles N. of New-York city, and nearly that distance southerly of Quebec in Canada. Several years ago, this township, and the whole county indeed, which at present contains several thousand inhabitants, was a wilderness; now they have a house for public worship, a court-house and gaol; the courts

of common pleas and general sessions of the peace sit here twice in a year. It has 458 inhabitants.

PLEASANT River, a small village where is a post-office on the sea-coast of Washington co. Maine, and at the head of Narraguagus Bay; 16 miles N. E. of Goldborough, and 32 W. by S. of Machias.

PLEIN River, the northern head-water of Illinois R. It interlocks with Chicago R. a water of Lake Michigan.

PLUCKEMIN, a town or village of some trade, in Somerset co. N. Jersey, 28 miles N. of Princeton, and about 18 S. W. of Branfwick. It derived its singular name from an old Irishman, noted for his address in taking in people.

PLUMB Island, on the coast of Massachusetts, is about 9 miles long, and about half a mile broad, extending from the entrance of Ipswich R. on the S. nearly a N. course to the mouth of Merrimack river. On the sea-shore of this island, and on Salisbury beach, the Marine Society, and other gentlemen of Newbury-Port, have humanely erected several small houses, furnished with fuel and other conveniences, for the relief of mariners who may be shipwrecked on this coast. The N. end lies in lat. 43 4 N. and long. 70 47 W.

PLUMB Island, on the N. E. coast of Long-Island, in the State of N. York, is annexed to Southhold in Suffolk co. It contains about 800 acres, and supports 7 families. It is fertile, and produces wheat, corn, butter, cheese and wool. It is three-fourths of a mile from the eastern point of Southhold.

PLUMSTEAD, a post-town of Pennsylvania, on the W. side of Delaware river, 36 miles N. of Philadelphia.

PLYMOUTH, a maritime co. in the eastern part of the State of Massachusetts, subdivided into 15 townships, of which Plymouth is the chief; and contains 4,240 houses, and 29,335 inhabitants. Within the counties of Plymouth and Bristol, there are now in operation, 14 blast, and 6 air furnaces, 20 forges, 7 slitting and rolling mills, besides a number of trip-hammer shops, and an almost incredible number of nail-shops, and others for common smithery. These furnaces, supplied from the neighbouring mines, produce annually from 1,500 to 1,800 tons of iron ware. The forges, on an average, manufacture more than 1,000 tons annually, and the slitting and rolling mills, at least 1500 tons. The various manufactures of these mills have given rise to many other branches in iron and steel, viz. cut and hammered nails, spades and shovels, card-teeth, saws, scythes, metal buttons, cannon balls, bells, fire-arms, &c. In these counties are also manufactured hand-bellows, combs, sheet-iron for the tin manufacture, wire, linseed oil, snuff, stone and earthen ware. The iron-works, called the Federal Furnace, are 7 miles from Plymouth harbour.

PLYMOUTH, a sea-port town in Massachusetts, shire town of the above county, 42 miles S. from Boston; a post-town and port of entry. The township is extensive, containing more than 80 square miles. The number of inhabitants is 2,995. The *Town*, or principal settlement, which contains more than two-thirds of the inhabitants, is on

the north-easterly part of the township, compactly built, and contains about 400 dwelling-houses, a handsome meeting-house, court-house, and gaol. The harbour is capacious, but shallow. There is a light-house on the *Gurnet*, and on *Salt-house Beach* is placed one of the huts, erected and maintained by the Humane Society of Massachusetts, for the reception and relief of shipwrecked mariners. The principal business of the town is the *cod-fishery*, in which are employed 2,000 tons of shipping, and about 300 men annually. There are a few coasting-vessels belonging to the place, and two brigs, and 10 or 12 schooners employed in foreign trade. Many of the fishing-vessels make voyages to the Southern States, in the winter season. The exports, which, at the commencement of the present federal government, were very inconsiderable, not exceeding 8,000 or 9,000 dollars annually, are now respectable. In 1795, they exceeded 70,000 dollars, and in 1796, they amounted to near 150,000 dollars. Formerly the produce of the fishery was sold at Boston or Salem; it is now almost wholly exported from the town. An academy is contemplated: a valuable slitting-mill, and other works, are erected: a stage, which goes twice a week to Boston, is well supported; and an aqueduct for bringing fresh water to the houses of the inhabitants is more than half completed. The situation of the town is pleasant and healthful. It is the first settlement in New-England, and is peopled, principally, by the descendants of the ancient stock. But few foreigners are among them. The rock on which

their forefathers first landed, was conveyed, in 1774, from the shore to a square in the centre of the town. The sentimental traveller will not fail to view it; and if he is passing to Cape Cod, he will pause a moment at *Clam-pudding Pond*, about 7 miles from the town, where the people, in ancient days, when travelling from the Cape to attend the courts of Plymouth, used to sit, and regale themselves with the clams and pudding which they brought with them. A few miles farther S. on the same road, are the *sacrifice rocks*, which are covered with the dry limbs of trees and pine knots, heaped upon them by the Indians as they pass by, in observance of an ancient usage, the origin of which is uncertain.

PLYMOUTH, a town in Litchfield co. Connecticut.

PLYMOUTH, a post-town of N. Hampshire, Grafton co.

PLYMOUTH, a town of N. York, in Onondago co. lately laid out and named by E. Watson, Esq. a native of Plymouth, New-England. The town lies about 12 miles S. E. of Geneva, on a beautiful declivity on the E. side of Seneca Lake, and commands a charming and extensive view of the whole lake. The town plat is on the spot formerly called *Apple-Town*, and was the head quarters of the Seneca Indians, who were conquered and dispersed by Gen. Sullivan, in his western expedition, in 1779. The situation is healthful and pleasant, well watered by copious living springs; upwards of 20 houses were built here in 1796. The new State road intersects this town; and here is a ferry across the lake, to another thriving town on the opposite side.

PLYMOUTH, the name of two

townships in Pennsylvania, the one in Luzerne co. the other in that of Montgomery.

PLYMOUTH, a post-town of N. Carolina, on the S. side of Roanoke river, about 5 miles above Albemarle Sound. It is 23 miles S. W. by S. of Edenton.

PLYMOUTH, a settlement on the S. peninsula of the island of St. Domingo, and in the dependence of Jeremie.

PLYMOUTH-TOWN, in the island of Tobago, in the West-Indies. N. lat. 10 10. W. long. 60 32.

PLYMPTON, a township in Plymouth co. Massachusetts, 45 miles S. E. of Boston—956 inhabitants.

POCAHONTAS, a town in Chesterfield co. Virginia, within the jurisdiction of Petersburg, in Dinwiddie co.

POCOMOKE, an eastern water of Chesapeake Bay, navigable a few miles.

POCOTALIGO, a village of S. Carolina, 15 miles from Combahhee ferry, and 67 from Charleston.

POINT, a township in Northumberland co. Pennsylvania.

POINT *Judith*, in the township of South-Kingstown, is the S. extremity of the western shore of Narraganset Bay, in Rhode-Island. It is 9 miles S. S. W. of Newport.

POINT *Petre*, in the island of Gaudaloupe, has strong fortifications, and lies about 20 miles from Fort Louis.

POLAND, a township in Cumberland co. Maine.

POMFRET, a township in Windsor co. Vermont—710 inhabitants, 11 miles W. of Hartford, and 64 N. E. of Bennington.

POMFRET, a post-town of Connecticut, Windham co. 40 miles E. by N. of Hartford, 66 S. W. of Boston, and 264 N. E. of Philadelphia. In Pomfret is the far-

mous cave, where Gen. Putnam conquered and slew the wolf.

POMPTON, in Bergen co. New-Jersey, about 23 miles N. W. of New-York city.

POMPEY, a military township, in Onondago co. New-York. In 1796, there were 179 of the inhabitants qualified electors.

PONPON, a village so called, on Edisto river, South-Carolina.

PONTCHARTRAIN, a lake of W. Florida, which communicates eastward with the Gulf of Mexico, and westward with Mississippi river, through Lake Maurepas and Iberville river. It is about 40 miles long, 24 broad, and 18 feet deep.

POPAYAN, a province of South-America, in New-Grenada, about 400 miles in length, and 300 in breadth. The country is unhealthy, but vast quantities of gold are found in it.

POPAYAN, the capital of the above province, and a bishop's see, inhabited chiefly by creoles. It is 220 miles N. E. of Quito.

POPPLIN, a township, of New-Hampshire, Rockingham co. 12 miles westerly of Exeter, and 32 from Portsmouth—493 inhabitants.

POOUSOOMSUCK, a river of Vermont, which falls into Connecticut river in the township of Barnet. It is 100 yards wide, and noted for the quantity and quality of salmon it produces. On this river, which is settled 20 miles up, are some of the best townships in the State.

PORCO, a jurisdiction of South-America, in the province of Charcos, about 25 leagues from the city of La Plata, and extending about 20 leagues.

PORPOISE, *Cape*, on the coast of York co. Maine, 7 leagues N. by E. of Cape Neddock.

PORTAGE, *Point*, on the east coast of New-Brunswick, and in the S. W. part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, forms the N. limit of Miramichi Bay, as Point Ecoumenac does the south.

PORT AMHERST, a bay on the south-eastern-coast of Nova-Scotia, S. W. of Port Roseway, and 17 miles N. E. of Cape Sable.

PORT ANGEL, a harbour on the W. coast of Mexico, about half way between St. Pedro and Compostella. It is a broad and open bay, having good anchorage, but bad landing. N. lat. 13 32, W. long. 97 4.

PORT ANTONIO, in the north-eastern part of the island of Jamaica, is capable of holding a large fleet; and if it were fortified and accommodated for resisting ships of war, would be of great importance, as it is only 36 leagues westerly of Cape Tiburon in St. Domingo, and opens directly into the Windward Passage. The town of Titchfield lies on this bay.

PORT au Prince, a jurisdiction and sea-port, at the head of the great Bay or Bight of Leogane, in the W. part of the island of St. Domingo. The town, which is seated on the head of the bay, is the seat of the French government in time of peace, and a place of considerable trade. Though singularly favoured with the E. winds, it was long the tomb of the unhappy Europeans, in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining good water. By the exertions of M. de Marbois, who resided here about 5 years, in constructing fountains, public basins and airy prisons, the place has become far more healthy and desirable. The jurisdiction contains six parishes. Its exports in 1789, were, 2,497,321 lbs. of

white sugar; 44,716,226lbs. of brown sugar; 17,829,424lbs. of coffee; 1,878,999lbs. of cotton; 237,951lbs. of indigo; and other articles, as, hides, molasses, spirits, &c. to the value of 8,248½ livres. This fine town was nearly burnt down by the revolting negroes, in Nov. and Dec. 1791. It is only fit for a shipping-place for the produce of the adjacent country, and for that of the rich plains of the Cul de Sac to the northward. The island of Gonave, to the westward, would enable a Squadron to block up the port. The line of communication between Port au Prince and the town of St. Domingo, is by the ponds, and through the towns of Neybe, Azua, Bani, &c. The distance from Port au Prince to St. Domingo city, is 69 leagues E. by S. Port au Prince is 7 leagues E. by N. of the town of Leogane, and about 50 S. by E. as the road runs, from Port de Paix N. lat. 18 34, W. long. from Paris, 74 45.

PORT DE PAIX, a jurisdiction and sea-port, on the N. side of the island of St. Domingo, towards the western end. The jurisdiction contains 7 parishes. The exports in 1789 were, 331,900lbs. of white sugar; 515,500lbs. of brown sugar; 1,957,618lbs. of coffee; 35,154lbs. of cotton, and 29,181lbs. of indigo. It is 30 leagues N. of St. Mark, 17 E. by N. of the Mole, and 19 and a half westward of Cape François. N. lat. 19 54, W. long. from Paris, 75 12.

PORT DE LA CHAUDIERE, on the S. coast of the island of St. Domingo, is large, open, and deep enough to admit vessels of any burden.

PORT DU PRINCE, a town on

the northern coast of the island of Cuba, having a good harbour.

PORTERFIELD, a small settlement in York co. Maine.

PORTLAND, a post-town and port of entry, in Cumberland co. Maine. It is the capital of the district, and is situated on a promontory in Casco Bay, and was formerly a part of Falmouth. It is 50 miles S. by W. of Wiscasset, 123 N. by W. of Boston, and 469 N. E. of Philadelphia. It has a most excellent, safe, and capacious harbour, which is seldom or never completely frozen over. It is near the main ocean, and is easy of access. The inhabitants carry on a considerable foreign trade, build ships, and are largely concerned in the fishery. It is one of the most thriving commercial towns in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. It contains about 2,300 inhabitants. Among its public buildings are, 3 churches, 2 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Episcopalians, and a handsome court-house. A light-house was erected, in 1790, on a point of land called Portland Head, at the entrance of the harbour. It is a stone edifice, 72 feet high, exclusive of the lantern, and stands in lat. 44 2 N. and long. 69 52 W. The works erected in 1795, for the defence of Portland, consist of a fort, a citadel, a battery for 10 pieces of cannon, an artillery store, a guard-house, an air-furnace for heating shot, and a covered way from the fort to the battery.

PORTLAND Head, in Casco Bay, the promontory on which the light-house abovementioned stands. See *Portland*.

PORTO BELLO, a sea-port town of S. America, having a good harbour on the northern side of the

Isthmus of Darien, in the province of Terra Firma Proper. It is situated close to the sea, on the declivity of a mountain which surrounds the whole harbour. It was taken by Admiral Vernon in 1742, who demolished the fortifications. But it is now strongly fortified. N. lat. 9 34 35, W. long. 81 52.

Porto Cabello, a maritime town of the Caraccas, in Terra Firma, S. America, 6 leagues from Leon; chiefly inhabited by fishermen, sailors and factors.

Porto Cavallo, a sea-port town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and on the coast of the Caraccas. N. lat. 10 20, W. long. 64 30.

Porto del Principe, a sea-port on the N. coast of the island of Cuba, 300 miles S. E. of the Havannah, and 186 N. W. of Baracoa. It was formerly a large and rich town, but being taken by Capt. Morgan, with his buccaniers, after a stout resistance, it never recovered itself.

Porto Rico, one of the Antille Islands, in the W. Indies, belonging to the Spaniards, about 100 miles long, and 40 broad, and contains about 3,200 square miles. It is 20 leagues E. S. E. of the island of St. Domingo. The lands are beautifully diversified with woods, valleys and plains, and are very fruitful, yielding the same produce as the other islands. The island is well watered by springs and rivers, but is unhealthy in the rainy seasons. In 1778, this island contained 80,560 inhabitants, of which, only 6,530 were slaves. There were then reckoned upon the island, 77,384 head of horned cattle; 23,195 horses; 1,515 mules; 49,058 head of small cattle; 5,861 plantations, yield-

ing 2,737 quintals of sugar; 1,169 quintals of cotton; 19,556 quintals of rice; 15,216 quintals of maize; 7,458 quintals of tobacco, and 9,860 quintals of molasses.

Porto Rico, the capital town of the island of that name, above described, stands on a small island, on the N. side of the island of Porto Rico, to which it is joined by a causeway, extending across the harbour, which is very spacious, and where the largest vessels may lie in the utmost security. It is large and well built, and is the see of a bishop; and the forts and batteries are so well situated and strong, as to render it almost inaccessible to an enemy. It was, however, taken by Sir Francis Drake, and afterwards by the Earl of Cumberland. It is better inhabited than most of the Spanish towns, being the centre of the contraband trade carried on by the British and French, with the king of Spain's subjects. In 1615, the Dutch took and plundered this city, but could not retain it. N. lat. 18 20, W. long. 65 35.

Porto Seguro, a captainship on the coast of Brazil.

Porto Seguro, the capital of the above captainship, is on the top of a rock, at the mouth of a river on the sea-coast, and inhabited by Portuguese. S. lat. 17, W. long. 38 50.

Port Penn, a town of New-Castle co. Delaware, on the west shore of Delaware R. and separated from Reedy Island on the E. by a narrow channel. It contains about 30 or 40 houses, and lies 50 miles below Philadelphia.

Port Royal, an island on the coast of S. Carolina, is separated from the main land on the W. by Broad R. It consists of about

5,000 acres of excellent land ; and on it stands the town of Beaufort. It has an excellent harbour, sufficient to contain the largest fleet in the world. N. lat. 32 12, W. long. 80 54.

Port Royal, a post-town of Virginia, on the S. bank of Rappahannock R. in Caroline co. It is laid out on a regular plan, and contains about 200 houses, which make a handsome appearance, being built of brick. Here are 3 churches, for Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Methodists. It is 22 miles S. E. of Fredericksburg, 58 above Urbanna, and 230 S. W. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 38 13, W. long. 77 34.

Port Royal, on the S. side of the island of Jamaica, once a place of the greatest wealth and importance in the West-Indies, is now reduced, by repeated calamities, to 3 streets, a few lanes, and about 200 houses. It contains, however, the royal navy-yard, for heaving down and refitting the king's ships ; the naval hospital, and barracks for a regiment of soldiers. The fortifications are kept in excellent order, and vie in strength, it is said, with any fortress in the British dominions. The excellence of the harbour, and its situation, were so alluring, that it was not until the town had been 3 times entirely destroyed, (first, by a terrible earthquake, June 9, 1692 ; then, by a great fire, 10 years after ; and lastly, by a hurricane in 1782, the most terrible on record) that the inhabitants could be prevailed upon, to relinquish this ill-fated spot. After this last calamity, they resolved to remove to the opposite side of the bay, where they built *Kingston*, now the capital of the island. In the harbour of

Port Royal, vessels of 700 tons can lie close along shore. N. lat. 18, W. long. 76 45.

Port Royal, a town and harbour in the island of Martinico, in the West-Indies, which, with St. Peter's, are the chief places of the island. N. lat. 14 36, W. long. 61 9.

Port St. John, a small town in the province of Nicaragua, in New-Spain, at the mouth of a river in the North Pacific Ocean. The harbour is safe and capacious, and is the sea-port of the city of Leon, 30 miles to the S. E. N. lat. 12 10, W. long. 87 38.

PORTSMOUTH, the metropolis of N. Hampshire, the largest town in the State, and its only sea-port, is about 2 miles from the sea, on the S. side of Piscataqua river. It is the shire town of Rockingham county, and its harbour is one of the finest on the continent, having a sufficient depth of water for vessels of any burden. It is defended against storms by the adjacent land, in such a manner, as that ships may securely ride there in any season of the year ; nor is it ever frozen, by reason of the strength of the current, and narrowness of the channel. Besides, the harbour is so well fortified by nature, that very little art will be necessary to render it impregnable. Its vicinity to the sea renders it very convenient for naval trade. A lighthouse, with a single light, stands on New-Castle Island, at the entrance of the harbour, in lat. 43 5 N. and long. 70 41 W. Ships of war have been built here ; among others, the *America*, of 74 guns, launched Nov. 1782, and presented to the king of France, by the Congress of the United States. Portsmouth contains about 640

dwelling-houses, and nearly as many other buildings, besides those for public uses, which are, 3 Congregational churches, 1 Episcopal church, 1 for Universalists, a state-house, a market-house, 4 school-houses, a work-house, and a bank. The exports for one year, ending Sept. 30, 1794, amounted to the value of 153,865 dolls. It is 22 miles northerly of Newbury-Port, 65 N. N. E. of Boston, and 4 1/2 N. E. by N. of Philadelphia.

PORTSMOUTH, a township on the N. end of Rhode-Island, Newport co. on the road from Newport to Bristol—1560 inhabitants.

PORTSMOUTH, a small sea-port town of N. Carolina, in Carteret co. on the N. end of Core Bank, near Ocrecock Inlet. Its inhabitants are chiefly fishermen and pilots.

PORTSMOUTH, a flourishing and regularly built town in Norfolk co. Virginia, on the W. side of Elizabeth river, opposite to, and a mile distant from Norfolk; both which constitute but one port of entry. It contains about 300 houses, and 1,702 inhabitants.

PORTSMOUTH, a town on the N. W. side of the island of Dominica, in the West-Indies.

PORT Tobacco, a post-town of Maryland, and capital of Charles co. on the Patowmac. It contains about 80 houses, an Episcopal church, and a ware-house for the inspection of tobacco. In the vicinity are the celebrated cold waters of Mount Misery. It is 52 miles S. W. of Annapolis, and 83 S. S. W. of Baltimore.

POTOSI, a town of Peru, 75 miles S. E. of the city of La Plata. The famous mountain of this name is known all over the commercial world, for the immense

quantities of silver it has produced. The mines in its vicinity are now much exhausted, although still very rich; and the town, which once contained 90,000 inhabitants, Spaniards and Indians, (of which the latter composed above four fifths) does not now contain above 25,000. The fields round Potosi are cold and barren. Lat. 21 S. and long. 77 W.

POTTERS, a township of Pennsylvania, on Susquehannah river, Northumberland county.

POTTERSTOWN, in Huntingdon co. New-Jersey, is about 5 miles E. of Lebanon, and about 22 N. W. of New-Brunswick.

POTTSGROVE, a post-town of Pennsylvania, on the N. bank of Schuylkill river, 17 miles S. E. of Reading, and 37 N. W. of Philadelphia.

POUGHKEEPSIE, a post-town of N. York, and capital of Dutchess co. a mile from the E. bank of Hudson's river, and contains a number of neat dwellings, a court-house, a church for Presbyterians, 1 for Episcopalians, an academy, and a printing-office. It is 84 miles N. of N. York city, and 81 S. of Albany—2,529 inhabitants.

POULTNEY, a township in Rutland co. Vermont—1,121 inhabitants.

POUNDRIDGE, a township in West-Chester co. N. York, bounded southerly by the State of Connecticut, and contains 1,062 free inhabitants.

POWELL'S Creek, in Tennessee, enters Clinch river, through its northern bank, 38 miles N. E. of Knoxville—navigable in boats 80 miles.

POWATAN, a co. of Virginia, bounded N. by James river, contains 6,822 inhabitants. The

Court-house in the above county is 17 miles from Carterville, 20 from Cumberland court-house, and 310 from Philadelphia.

POWNAL, a township in the S. W. corner of Vermont, Bennington co. S. of the town of Bennington—1,746 inhabitants.

POWNALBOROUGH, the shire town of Lincoln co. Maine, is on the E. side of Kennebeck river, and is a place of increasing importance, and contains a Congregational church, and several handsome dwelling-houses. The flourishing port and post-town of Wiscasset is within the township of Pownalborough. This town contains 2,055 inhabitants. It is 13 miles N. of Bath, 50 N. E. of Portland, 171 N. by E. of Boston, and 525 N. E. of Philadelphia.

Powow, a small river of Essex co. Massachusetts, passes over several falls, on which are mills of various kinds, and empties into Merrimack R. between the towns of Salisbury and Amesbury, connected by a convenient bridge, with a draw, across the river.

PRAIRIE de Rocher, La, or The Rock Meadows, a settlement in the N. W. Territory, on the E. side of the Mississippi, 15 miles N. W. of Kaskaskias village. About 20 years ago, it contained 100 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes.

PRAIRIE, La, a populous little village, with narrow dirty streets, on the river St. Lawrence in Canada, 18 miles N. of St. John, and 9 S. W. of Montreal.

PRESCOTT, a small plantation in Lincoln co. Maine.

PRESQUE Isle, a small peninsula, on the S. E. shore of Lake Erie, 15 miles from Fort Beauf, and 60 N. by W. of Venango, on Alleghany R. It lies in lat. about 42 10 N.

FREESTON, a town in N. London co. Connecticut, 6 or 8 miles E. of Norwich—3,455 inhabitants.

PRESUMSCUTT, a small river of Cumberland co. Maine, which is fed by Sebacock Lake, and empties into Casco Bay, E. of Portland. See *Casco Bay*.

PRINCE EDWARD, a co. of Virginia, between the Blue Ridge and the tide-waters—8,100 inhabitants. Hampden Sydney College is in this county. The court-house, at which a post-office is kept, is 28 miles from Cumberland court-house, 50 from Lynchburg, and 358 from Philadelphia.

PRINCE FREDERICK, the chief town of Calvert co. Maryland, 3 miles easterly of Huntington, and 6 N. easterly of Benedict.

PRINCE GEORGE, a co. of Virginia, on James river—8,173 inhabitants.

PRINCE GEORGE, a co. of Maryland, on the western shore of Chesapeake Bay, between Patowmac and Patuxent rivers—21,344 inhabitants.

PRINCE OF WALES, Fort, a factory belonging to the British Hudson's Bay Company, on Churchill R. in lat. 58 47 30 N. and long. 94 7 30 W.

PRINCE OF WALES Island, in the S. Pacific Ocean; distant 48 leagues from Otaheite.

PRINCE RUPERT'S Bay, on the N. W. coast of the island of Dominica, where there is excellent shelter from the winds. It is deep, capacious and sandy, and is the principal bay in the island. It is of great advantage in time of a war with France, as a fleet may here intercept all their West-India trade. On this bay is situated, the new town of Portsmouth, north of which is a cape, called Prince Rupert's Head.

PRINCESS ANNE, a maritime co. of Virginia, on the Atlantic Ocean—7,793 inhabitants.

PRINCESS ANN, a post-town of Maryland, on the eastern shore of Chesapeake Bay, Somerset co. 89 miles S. E. of Baltimore. It contains about 200 inhabitants.

PRINCETON, a township of Massachusetts, in Worcester co. 15 miles N. by W. of Worcester, and 52 W. by N. of Boston. The mansion-house and farm of his Honor Lieut. Gov. Gill, one of the most elegant situations, and finest farms in the Commonwealth, is in this town, and adds much to its ornament and wealth. Wachusett Mountain, the most noted in the State, is in the N. part of the township—1,016 inhabitants.

PRINCETON, a post-town of N. Jersey, situated partly in Middlesex, and partly in Somerset co. Nassau Hall College, an institution which has produced a great number of eminent scholars, is very pleasantly situated in the compact part of this town. Here are about 80 dwelling-houses, and a brick Presbyterian church. The college edifice is a handsome stone building, of 180 feet by 54, 4 stories high, and stands on an elevated and healthful spot, and commands an extensive and delightful prospect. The establishment, in 1796, consisted of a president, who is also professor of moral philosophy, theology, natural and revealed; history, and eloquence; a professor of mathematics, natural philosophy, and astronomy; a professor of chymistry, and two tutors. The number of students is from 70 to 90, besides the grammar school. The annual income of the college, at present, by the fees of the students,

and otherwise, is about £1,000 currency a year. It has, besides, funds in possession, through the extraordinary liberality of Mr. James Leslic, of New-York, and Mrs. Esther Richards, of Rahway, to the amount of 10,000 dollars, for the education of poor and pious youth, for the ministry of the gospel; and the reversion of an estate in Philadelphia, for the same purpose, of between £200 and £300 per annum, a legacy of the late Mr. Hugh Hodge, a man of eminent piety, which is to come to the college at the death of a very worthy and aged widow. Princeton is 12 miles N. E. of Trenton, 18 S. W. of Brunswick, 53 S. W. of New-York, and 42 N. E. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 40 22 12, W. long. 74 34 45.

PRINCETON, a small post-town of North-Carolina, 3 miles from Murfreesborough, and 35 from Halifax.

PRINCE WILLIAM, a county of Virginia, on Patowmac river—11,615 inhabitants.

PRINCE WILLIAM'S Sound, situated on the N. W. coast of N. America, lies eastward of the mouth of Cook's river.

PROSPECT, a town of Maine, adjoining Buckston, on Penobscot river, 16 miles below Orrington, formerly called Frankfort.

PROTECT WORTH, a township in the northern part of Cheshire co. N. Hampshire—210 inhabitants.

PROVIDENCE, a river which falls into Narraganset Bay, on the W. side of Rhode-Island. It is navigable as far as Providence, for ships of 900 tons, 30 miles from the sea.

PROVIDENCE, a co. of Rhode-Island, contains 9 townships and 24,391 inhabitants.

PROVIDENCE, the chief town of the above co. situated 30 miles N. by W. from Newport, and 35 from the sea; seated at the head of navigation of Narraganset Bay, on both sides of Providence R. the two parts of the town being connected by a bridge, 160 feet long, and 22 wide. It is the oldest town in the State; and lies in lat. 41 49 N. and long. 71 23 W. 44 miles S. by W. of Boston, and 291 N. E. of Philadelphia. A ship of 950 tons, for the E. India trade, was lately built in this town, and fitted for sea. It is one of the most thriving commercial towns in New-England. The public buildings are, an elegant meeting-house for Baptists, a meeting-house for Friends or Quakers, 3 for Congregationalists, one of which, lately erected, is the most elegant, perhaps, in the United States; an Episcopal church, a handsome court-house, in which is deposited a library, for the use of the inhabitants of the town and country; a work-house, a market-house, and a brick school-house, in which 4 schools are kept. Rhode-Island College is established at Providence. The elegant building erected for its accommodation, is situated on a hill to the E. of the town; and while its elevated situation renders it delightful, by commanding an extensive, variegated prospect, it furnishes it with a pure, salubrious air. The edifice is of brick, 4 stories high, 150 feet long, and 46 wide, with a projection of 10 feet each side. It has 48 rooms for students, and 8 larger ones for public uses. It is a flourishing seminary, and contains upwards of 60 students. It has a library, containing between 2 and 3,000 volumes, and

a valuable philosophical apparatus. There are two spermaceti works, a number of distilleries, sugar-houses, and other manufactories. A bank has also been established here, and a cotton manufactory, which employs 100 hands; with which is connected a mill for spinning cotton, on the model of Sir R. Arkwright's mill. It is erected at Pawtucket Falls, in North-Providence, and is the first of the kind built in America. The exports for one year, ending Sept. 30, 1794, amounted to the value of 643,373 dollars. It contains 6,380 inhabitants, including 48 slaves.

PROVIDENCE, *North*, a township of Rhode-Island, in Providence county, N. of the town of Providence—1,071 inhabitants.

PROVIDENCE, a township of N. York, situated in Saratoga co. taken from Galway, and incorporated in 1796.

PROVIDENCE, *Upper and Lower*, townships in Delaware co. Pennsylvania.

PROVIDENCE, a township in Montgomery co. Pennsylvania.

PROVIDENCE, one of the Bahama Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, and the second in size of those so called, being about 36 miles in length and 16 in breadth. It is subject to Great-Britain. N. lat. 24 58, W. long. at its E. part; 77 21. Chief town, Nassau.

PROVINCE-TOWN is situated on the hook of Cape-Cod, in Barnstable co. Massachusetts. Its harbour, which is one of the best in the State, opens to the southward, and has depth of water for any ships. It has been in a thriving and decaying state, many times. It is now rising, and contains 454 inhabitants, whose sole dependence is upon the cod.

fishery, in which they employ 20 sail, great and small. Ten of their vessels, in 1790, took 11,000 quintals of cod-fish.

PUAN, or *Green Bay*, has communication eastward with Lake Michigan.

PURYSBURG, a handsome town of S. Carolina, Beaufort district, on the eastern side of Savannah river, 37 miles from the ocean, and 20 from the town of Savannah. It contains between 40 and 50 dwelling-houses, and an Episcopal church. It took its name from John Peter Pury, a Swiss, who settled a colony of his countrymen here about the year 1733, with a view to the culture of silk. The mulberry trees are yet standing, and some attention is still paid to the making of silk.

PUTNEY, a thriving town in Windham co. Vermont, on the W. side of Connecticut river, S. of Westminster—1,848 inhabitants.

Q

QUAMPEAGAN Falls is at the head of the tide on Newichwanock R. which joins Piscataqua river, 15 miles from the sea.

QUAKER Town, in Buck's co. Pennsylvania, 25 miles N. W. of Newtown, and 33 N. N. W. of Philadelphia.

QUEBEC, the capital, not only of Lower Canada, but of all British America, is situated at the confluence of the rivers St. Lawrence and St. Charles, or the Little river, about 320 miles from the sea. It is built on a rock, which is partly of marble and partly of slate. The town is divided into *Upper* and *Lower*. This city contained in the year 1784, 6,472 inhabit-

ants. The houses in the *Lower* town, (as also those in the *Upper*), are of stone, strong and well built, and chiefly inhabited by merchants. The fortifications are extensive but irregular. The natural situation of the town renders its defence easy. If attacked by ships from the river, their guns cannot injure the works of the upper town, though the ships themselves would be liable to great injury from the cannon and bombs from these elevated ramparts. The lower town is defended by a platform flanked with two bastions, which, at high water and spring tides, are almost level with the surface of the water. A little above the bastion, to the right, is a half bastion, cut out of the rock; a little higher a large battery; and higher still a square fort, the most regular of all the fortifications, and in which the governor resides. The passages which form a communication between these works, are extremely rugged. The rock which separates the upper from the lower town, extends, with a bold and steep front, a considerable distance westward, along the river St. Lawrence. The lower town is well supplied with water, which is sometimes scarce in the upper town. This city was besieged by the British in 1711, without success; but was taken by them, in September, 1759, when the brave General Wolf, who commanded the army of besiegers, lost his life. In December, 1775, it was attacked by the Americans, under the command of the brave General Montgomery, who was slain, and his army repulsed. N. lat. 46 48 39. W. long. 71 12 6.

QUERN ANNE, a small town of Prince George co. Maryland, on the W. side of Patuxent river. Here are a few stores, and two ware houses for the inspection of tobacco. It is about 22 miles E. N. E. of the city of Washington, 13 S. W. of Annapolis, and 39 S. by W. of Baltimore.

QUEEN ANNE'S, a co. of Maryland, on Chesapeake Bay—15,463 inhabitants—Chief town, Centerville.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S ISLANDS, on the N. W. coast of North-America, are named *Washington Isles* by American navigators.

QUEEN'S, the middle co. of Long-Island, N. York, contains 6 townships, and 16,014 inhabitants. The county court-house is 8 miles from Jamaica, 10 from Jericho, and 20 from N. York.

QUEEN'S, a co. of Nova-Scotia, comprehending a part of the lands on the cape, on the S. side of the bay of Fundy.*

QUEENSBURY, a township in Washington co. N. York, bounded easterly by Westfield and Kingsbury, and southerly by Albany co.—1,080 inhabitants.

QUEENSTOWN, in Queen Ann's co. Maryland, on the eastern side of Chester river, 6 miles S. W. of Centerville, and nearly 20 E. of Annapolis.

QUEENSTOWN, in Upper Canada, on the W. side of the Straits of Niagara, near Fort Niagara, and 9 miles above the falls.

QUESNE, *Fort du*. See *Pittsburgh*.

QUIBBLETOWN, a village in Middlesex co. N. Jersey, 6 miles N. of New-Brunswick.

QUICK'S HOLE, a passage from Buzzard's Bay into the Vineyard Sound, between the islands of Nantuxena and Pasque. It is deep enough for ships; and there

B b 2

is anchor ground in a cove on the W. side.

QUINCY, a post-town of Massachusetts, in Norfolk co. taken from Braintree, 10 miles southerly of Boston, 9 W. of Hingham. In this town is the seat of the present President of the United States. See *Braintree*.

QUITAPABILLA, a branch of the Swetara, which falls into the Sufquannah at Middleton.

QUITO, a province of Peru, in S. America. The plain of Quito may be considered as the base of the Andes, and is higher above the sea than the top of the Pyrenees in Europe. It is pretty well cultivated, and the towns and villages are populous; and the northern parts abound with gold. The province is about 400 miles long, and 200 broad. Its chief towns are Quito and Payta.

QUITO, chief town in the above province, is next to Lima in population, if not superior to it. Some authors say it contains 35,000 inhabitants. It is an inland city, and having no mines in its neighbourhood, is chiefly famous for its manufactures of cotton, wool, and flax, which supply the kingdom of Peru. S. lat. 0 13, W. long. 77 50. It was swallowed up by an earthquake, April 24, 1755, and has been rebuilt.

QUIVA, a province of California, thinly inhabited, and but little known.

QUIXOS, a district of Peru, in S. America.

R

RABY, a small township of New-Hampshire, in Hillsborough co. about 72 miles W. by S. of Portsmouth, and 27 N. W. of Boston—338 inhabitants.

RACE Point, the north-western extremity of Cape-Cod, Massachusetts.

RADNOR, a small pleasant town of Delaware co. Pennsylvania.

RADNOR, a town of S. Carolina, 32 miles N. E. of Puryburg.

RAINY, or *Long Lake*, lies W. of Lake Superior.

RALEIGH, the present seat of government of N. Carolina, in Wake co. about 10 miles from Wake court-house. In December 1791, the general assembly appropriated £10,000 towards erecting public buildings, and named it after the celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh. The state-house has been lately finished, and cost £6,000. Several other buildings have been erected, and a number of dwelling-houses. The situation is healthy. Its remoteness from navigation is the greatest disadvantage. It is 61 miles N. by E. of Fayetteville, 147 from Petersburg in Virginia, and 448 S. W. of Philadelphia.

RAMADA, a maritime town of Granada, in S. America. N. lat. 11 10, W. long. 72 20.

RANCHEIRA, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of New-Granada. N. lat. 11 34, W. long. 72.

RANDOLPH, a township of Massachusetts, in Norfolk co. 15 miles S. by E. of Boston.

RANDOLPH, a co. of Hillsborough district, North-Carolina—7,276 inhabitants.

RANDOLPH, a co. of Virginia, bounded N. by Monongalia—951 inhabitants.

RANDOLPH, a township in Orange co. Vermont, the fourth town W. of Thetford—892 inhabitants.

RANDOM, a township in Essex co. Vermont.

RAPHAEL, a fertile and healthy canton, or district, the westernmost in the Spanish part of the island of St. Domingo.

RAPHOE, a township in Lancaster co. Pennsylvania.

RAPPAHANNOCK, a large navigable river of Virginia, which runs about 130 miles from N. W. to S. E. and enters into Chesapeake Bay. It waters the towns of Falmouth, Frederickburg, Port Royal, Leeds, Tappahannock and Urbanna. It affords 4 fathoms water to Hobbs's Hole, and 2 from thence to Frederickburg, 110 miles from its mouth.

RARITON River, in N. Jersey, passes by Brunswick and Amboy, and, mingling with the waters of the Arthur Kull Sound, helps to form the fine harbour of Amboy.

RARITON, a town situated on the above river, 5 miles from Boundbrook, and 12 N. W. of Brunswick.

RAWDON, a town of Nova-Scotia, 40 miles from Halifax, containing about 50 or 60 houses.

RAWAY, or *Bridgetown*, a lively commercial village of Middlesex co. N. Jersey, on Raway river, 4 or 5 miles S. W. of Elizabeth-Town, and 75 from Philadelphia. It contains a Presbyterian church, and about 50 or 60 houses.

RAYMOND, a township of N. Hampshire, Rockingham co. 12 or 14 miles westerly of Exeter, and 32 from Portsmouth—727 inhabitants.

RAYMOND, or *Raymondtown*, a settlement in Cumberland co. Maine, 142 miles N. N. E. of Boston, and contains 345 inhabitants.

RAYNHAM, a township of Massachusetts, in Bristol co. Besides the usual business of hus-

bandry and mechanics, numbers are here employed in the manufactories of bar-iron, hollow ware, nails, iron for vessels, iron shovels, pot-ash, shingles, &c.

READFIELD, a township in Lincoln co. Maine, 8 miles from Hallowell, on Androscoggin river, 190 miles N. E. of Boston.

READING, a township of Connecticut, Fairfield co. S. of Danbury, adjoining.

READING, a large township of Massachusetts, in Middlesex co. 14 miles N. of Boston—1802 inhabitants.

READING, a township of Vermont, Windsor co. W. of Windsor, adjoining—747 inhabitants.

READING, a post-town, and the capital of Berk's co. Pennsylvania; on the N. E. side of Schuylkill R. 40 miles S. W. of Bethlehem, 28 E. of Lebanon, and 54 N. W. of Philadelphia. It is a flourishing town, regularly laid out, and inhabited chiefly by Germans. It contains about 600 houses. In the vicinity of the town is a remarkable spring, 100 feet square, and 140 feet deep, with a stream issuing from it sufficient to turn a mill. The water is clear and transparent, and affords abundance of fish. In November, 1795, £12,000 was voted by the county for building a stone arched bridge over the Schuylkill at this town, on the high road to Harrisburg, 53 miles distant to the west by south. Great quantities of marble, said to be equal to the most elegantly variegated marbles of Italy, are found in the neighbourhood of this town.

READING, a township in York co. Pennsylvania.

READINGTOWN, or *Riddertown*, in Hunterdon co. N. Jersey, 17 miles N. W. by W. of New-Brunswick.

REALEGO, a town in the province of Nicaragua, N. Spain, 30 miles N. W. of Leon, to which it serves as a harbour. N. lat. 12 17, W. long. 87 36.

RECOVERY, *Fort*, in the N. W. Territory, is situated on a branch of the Wabash river, about 23 miles from Greenville, and 98 N. by W. of Cincinnati. It consists of two block-houses and barracks with curtains, and contains 60 men.

RED, a river of the State of Tennessee, a water of Cumberland river, boatable a considerable distance.

RED, a principal branch of Kentucky river, 60 yards wide at the mouth.

RED Bank, on the S. E. side of Delaware river, in the town of Woodbury, N. Jersey. It cost the British 400 men, killed and wounded, before they could reduce the garrison in 1777.

RED Hook, in Dutchess co. N. York, where a post office is kept, is on the east bank of Hudson's river, 21 miles S. of Hudson, and 116 N. of N. York.

REEDSBOROUGH, or *Readborough*, the south-easternmost township of Bennington co. Vermont—64 inhabitants.

REEDY *Island*, in Delaware river, 50 miles below Philadelphia, and 20 from Bombay Hook, is the rendezvous of outward bound ships in autumn and spring, waiting for a favourable wind.

REEDY CREEK SPRINGS, in Green co. Georgia, about 30 miles westward of Waynesborough, are celebrated for the cure of scrophulous and scorbutic complaints. A young man who had been long confined with an obstinate scorbutic affection, on the leg and shoulder, which had prevented his walking, and reduced him to

a mere skeleton, was entirely cured by bathing in these waters, and drinking the same, in the course of six weeks.

REEMSTOWN, or *Reamstown*, a small town of Lancaster co. Pennsylvania, of about 40 houses, is 16 miles N. E. of Lancaster, and 62 N. W. by N. of Philadelphia.

REGOLETS, the name of the passage from the northern part of the Gulf of Mexico into Lake Pontchartrain.

REHOBOTH, a township of Massachusetts, Bristol co. a few miles from Providence, and 44 southerly from Boston—4,710 inhabitants.

REISTERSTOWN, in Baltimore co. Maryland, 10 miles S. E. of Westminster, and nearly 16 N. W. of Baltimore.

RENSSELAER, a co. of the State of N. York, bounded north by Washington co. south by Columbia, east by Massachusetts and Vermont, and W. by Hudson's river. It contains eight townships. In 1796, there were 3,500 of the inhabitants qualified electors.

RENSSELAERVILLE, a township of Albany co. N. York, on Hudson's river—2771 inhabitants. In this town, nearly opposite to the city of Albany, is a medicinal spring, which combines most of the valuable properties of the celebrated waters of Saratoga.

RHODE-ISLAND is one of the smallest of the United States; its greatest length being 47 miles, and its greatest breadth 37; or about 1,300 square miles. It is bounded N. and E. by the commonwealth of Massachusetts; S. by the Atlantic Ocean, and W. by Connecticut, divided into 5 counties, which are subdivided into 30 townships, containing 68,325 inhabitants, of whom 948

are slaves. Rhode-Island, from which the State takes its name, is 15 miles long, and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ broad, on an average. Perhaps no island in the world exceeds this in point of soil, climate, and situation. In its most flourishing state it was called, by travellers, the Eden of America. But the change, which the ravages of war, and the decrease of business have effected, is great. Between 30,000 and 40,000 sheep are fed on this island, besides neat cattle and horses. The State is intersected in all directions by rivers and bays, which swarm with fish, to the amount of more than 70 different kinds; the markets are alive with them. Oysters, lobsters, and other shell-fish abound in Narraganset Bay. Travellers are generally agreed, that Newport is the best fish-market in the world. This State produces corn, rye, barley, oats, and such other articles as are common in the other N. England States, some parts wheat, sufficient for home consumption; and the various kinds of grasses, fruits and culinary roots and plants in great abundance, and in perfection; cyder is made for exportation. The farmers raise some of the finest neat cattle in New England, weighing from 1600 to 1800 weight. They keep large dairies, and make butter and cheese of the best quality, and in large quantities for exportation. Iron ore is found in great plenty and manufactured in several parts of the State. Newport and Providence are the chief towns of this State. The greatest part of the commerce of Rhode-Island, is at present carried on by the inhabitants of the flourishing town of Providence, which had, in 1793,

329 fail of vessels, containing 11,942 tons. Upwards of 600 vessels enter and clear annually at the different ports in this State. The amount of exports to foreign countries, for one year, ending Sept. 30, 1794, was 954,573 dolls.

RAYBECK, or *Rbinebeck*, a post-town of N. York, Dutchess co. on the E. side of Hudson's river, opposite Kingston; 18 miles north of Poughkeepsie, and 103 north of N. York—3,662 inhabitants. A very curious cavern has been lately discovered in this town.

RICHFIELD, a township of N. York, Otsego co.—229 of its inhabitants are electors.

RICHFORD, the north-easternmost township of Franklin co. Vermont; on Missisquoi R.

RICHLAND, a co. of S. Carolina, Camden district—3,930 inhabitants.

RICHLAND, a township of Pennsylvania, Buck's co.

RICHLIEU, the name of an ancient small fortification built by the French, on the north bank of the river Sorel, at its junction with the river St. Lawrence.

RICHMAN'S Island, on the coast of Cumberland co. Maine, a league W. of Portland.

RICHMOND, a township of Massachusetts, Berkshire co. 17 miles W. by S. of Lenox, and 150 W. of Boston—1255 inhabitants.

RICHMOND, a township of Cheshire co. N. Hampshire; about 11 miles E. of Connecticut R. and 97 W. by S. of Portsmouth—1380 inhabitants.

RICHMOND, a township in Washington co. R. Island, about 19 miles W. of Newport—1760 inhabitants.

RICHMOND, a co. of N. York, comprehending Staten-Island, and some others. It is divided into

the townships of Castletown, Northfield, Southfield, and Westfield, and contains 3,835 inhabitants.

RICHMOND, a co. of N. Carolina, Fayette district—5055 inhabitants. Chief town, Rockingham. The court-house, at which a post-office is kept, is 20 miles from Anson court-house, 56 from Fayetteville, and 563 from Philadelphia.

RICHMOND, a co. of Virginia, on Rappahannock river—6,985 inhabitants. The court-house, where a post-office is kept, is 273 miles from Philadelphia.

RICHMOND, the present seat of government, of the State of Virginia, is in Henrico co. on the N. side of James's river, just at the foot of the falls, and contains between 400 and 500 houses, and nearly 4,000 inhabitants. Part of the houses are built on the margin of the river, convenient for business; the rest are upon a hill which overlooks the lower part of the town, and commands an extensive prospect of the river and adjacent country. The new houses are well built. A large state-house, or capitol, has lately been erected on the hill. This city likewise boasts of an elegant statue of the illustrious WASHINGTON, which was formed at Paris. A bridge between 300 and 400 yards in length, has been thrown across James river, at the foot of the fall, which connects the city with Manchester. The public buildings, besides the state-house, are an Episcopal church, a court-house, gaol, a theatre, and 3 tobacco warehouses. The falls above the bridge are 7 miles in length. A noble canal is cutting, and nearly completed on the N. side of

the river, which is to terminate in a basin of about 2 acres, in the town of Richmond. From this basin to the wharves in the river, will be a land carriage of about a mile. The opening of this canal promises the addition of much wealth to Richmond. Vessels of burden lie at City Point, 20 miles below, to which the goods from Richmond are sent down in boats. It is 626 miles from Boston, 374 from N. York, 176 from Baltimore, 278 from Philadelphia, 247 from Fayetteville, 497 from Charleston, and 662 from Savannah. N. lat. 37 40, W. long. 77 50.

RICHMOND, a co. of the Upper district of Georgia, in which is situated the city of Augusta—11,317 inhabitants.

RICHMOND, a town of the island of St. Vincent's in the West-Indies, at the head of a deep bay, on the western side of the island.

RICHMOND-Fort, on Kennebeck river, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Merry Meeting Bay.

RIDGEFIELD, a post-town of Connecticut, in Fairfield co. 10 miles southwestward of Danbury.

RIDLEY, a township in Delaware co. Pennsylvania.

RINDGE, a town in the co. of Cheshire, N. Hampshire. It lies upon the Massachusetts line, about 80 miles westerly of Portsmouth, and 60 N. W. of Boston; it contains 1143 inhabitants.

RINCO'S-TOWN, in Hunterdon co. N. Jersey, lies about 15 miles N. W. of Princeton.

Rio Grande, a captainship and river, in the northern division of Brazil.

Rio de la Plata, a province in the S. division of Paraguay in S. America. Its chief town is Buenos Ayres. See *Plata River*.

Rio Janeiro, a rich and populous city of Brazil, having many elegant churches and handsome buildings, situated within a large and wide bay, in lat. 24 15 south, and long. 43 30 west. It contains about 200,000 inhabitants, and is a place of considerable trade. It is also called St. Sebastian.

RIPACANOE Creek, in the N. W. Territory, is a western branch of Wabash river. Its mouth is 20 miles above the Lower Weau towns.

RIPTON, a township in Addison co. Vermont, 22 miles E. of Lake Champlain.

RIVANNA, a small north-west branch of James river, in Virginia.

RIVERHEAD, a township of N. York, Suffolk co. L. Island, near Southold—244 of its inhabitants are qualified electors.

RIVIERE, Grande, in Lower Canada, empties into the ocean through the northern shore of Chaleur Bay. Here is a considerable cod-fishery.

ROANOKE Inlet, on the coast of N. Carolina, leads into Albemarle Sound. N. lat. 35 56, W. long. 76 14. About 7 miles W. of the Inlet, is *Roanoke Island*.

ROANOKE River, is navigable, only for shallops, nor for these but about 60 or 70 miles, on account of falls, which in a great measure obstruct the water communication with the back country. It empties by several mouths into the S. W. end of Albemarle Sound. The planters on the banks of this river, are supposed, to be the wealthiest in N. Carolina.

ROARING River, a boatable water of Cumberland river, Tennessee.

ROBERT Bay, in the island of Martinico; is one of the finest of natural harbours, being able to contain the largest fleet with such convenience, that the ships may ride near enough the shore to reach it with a plank.

ROBERTSON, a county of Tennessee, named after Gen. *James Robertson*, and bounded N. by Kentucky, and on the other sides by the counties of Sumner, Davidson, and Montgomery. It is watered by Cumberland and Red rivers.

ROBESON, a county of N. Carolina, in Fayette district, on the line of S. Carolina—5326 inhabitants. Chief town, Lumberton.

ROBINSON'S Hole, a shallow passage out of Buzzard's bay into the Vineyard Sound, between the islands of Pasque and Naushon.

ROCHESTER, a township of Windsor co. Vermont—215 inhabitants.

ROCHESTER, a township of Massachusetts, Plymouth co. 53 miles southward of Boston—2644 inhabitants.

ROCHESTER, a considerable township in Strafford co. N. Hampshire, 22 miles N. W. of Portsmouth—2,857 inhabitants.

ROCHESTER, a township in Ulster co. N. York, extending W. to Delaware river, 12 miles S. W. of Esopus—1628 inhabitants.

ROCKAWAY, a post-town in Morris co. N. Jersey, 15 miles N. by W. of Morristown, 21 S. E. of Newton.

ROCKBRIDGE, a county of Virginia, on James river, which divides it from Botetourt co.—6548 inhabitants. The famous Natural Bridge, is in this county.

ROCKFORD, a post-town of N. Carolina, 573 miles from Philadelphia.

ROCKHILL, a township of Buck's co. Pennsylvania.

ROCKINGHAM, a county, of N. Hampshire in the S. E. part of the State. It embraces the only sea-port, and most of the commercial towns in the State. It contains 46 townships, and 43,169 inhabitants. Chief towns, Portsmouth, Exeter, and Concord.

ROCKINGHAM, a township in Windham co. Vermont, on the W. bank of Connecticut river, which separates it from Walpole—1235 inhabitants.

ROCKINGHAM, a county of Salisbury district, N. Carolina, on Dan river, which waters this county—6,187 inhabitants.

ROCKINGHAM, the chief town of Richmond co. N. Carolina. It is seated on an eminence, about 6 miles E. of Great Pedee river, and contains a court-house, gaol, and a few dwelling-houses. It is 74 miles from Hillsborough, 40 from Bethania, and 536 from Philadelphia.

ROCKINGHAM, a co. of Virginia, bounded N. by Shenandoah, and S. by Augusta—7,449 inhabitants.

ROCKINGHAM, a post-town and the seat of the courts of the above co. is on a branch of Shenandoah river, and contains a court-house, gaol, and about 30 houses, 108 miles E. by N. of the Sweet Springs, 25 N. W. by N. of Staunton, 52 S. W. of Strasburg, in Pennsylvania, and 262 S. W. of Philadelphia.

ROCKLANDING, a military post on the Oconee river, Georgia.

ROCKY Meadows, on the E. side of the river Mississippi, is 12 miles northerly of Kaskaskias, and 3 southerly of Fort Chartres.

ROCKYMEKOE, or *Rockymekoe*;

a township in Lincoln co. Maine—103 inhabitants.

ROCKY, a small river of N. Carolina, which empties into Yadkin river.

ROCKY MOUNT, or *Franklin Court-House*, in Virginia, where is a post-office, is 25 miles from Martinsburg, 40 from Liberty, and 133 from Philadelphia.

ROCKY RIVER, in the N. W. Territory, falls into the E. side of Mississippi river, about 70 miles below the mouth of Mine river.

ROGERS' ROAD, so called from the person under whose direction it was made, in 1790, leads through Clinton co. in N. York State, into Canada; and is much used in winter, when passing the lakes is often dangerous, and always uncomfortable.

ROGERSVILLE, the chief town of Hawkins co. Tennessee.

ROME, a post-town of N. York, Herkemer co. on Mohawk river, 8 miles W. of Whitestown. Fort Stanwix, called also New Fort Schuyler, is in this town.

ROMNEY, a post-town and the chief town of Hampshire co. Virginia, contains about 70 dwelling-houses, a brick court-house, and a stone gaol. It is on a branch of Patowmac river, 50 miles W. by N. of Winchester, and 25 N. E. by N. of Moorfields.

ROMPACK, a village in Bergen co. N. Jersey, 15 or 20 miles N. of Patterson.

ROMULUS, a military township in New-York, Onondago co. between Seneca and Cayuga Lakes.

ROSALIE, *Fort*, is situated in the Western Territory of Georgia, in the Natchez country, on the E. side of the Mississippi, in lat. 31 40; 243 miles above New-Orleans.

ROSEAU, the capital of the isl-

and of Dominica, in the West-Indies. It is now called Charlotetown, and is situated in St. George's parish, about 7 leagues from Prince Rupert's Bay. It contains more than 500 houses, besides cottages occupied by negroes. Whilst in possession of the French, it contained upwards of 1,000 houses. N. lat. 15 25, W. long. 61 27.

ROSEWAY, *Port*, a populous sea-port town, on the S. E. coast of Nova Scotia.

ROSIERS, *Cape*, the south limit of the mouth of the River St. Lawrence.

ROTTERDAM, *New*, a new settlement on the north side of Oneida Lake, N. York.

ROUGE, *Cape*, on the N. side of the island of St. Domingo.

ROUGE RIVER, in Louisiana, after running about 600 miles, joins the Mississippi 187 miles above New-Orleans, 56 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles below Fort Rosalie; 30 miles from its mouth it receives Noir, or Black river. Near 70 leagues up Rouge river the French had a considerable post called Natchitoches. It was a frontier to the Spanish settlements, being 20 miles from Fort Adyayes.

ROWAN, one of the most populous counties of N. Carolina, in Salisbury district, contains 15,828 inhabitants.

ROWE, a township in the N. W. corner of Hampshire co. Massachusetts; 130 miles N. W. of Boston. It is watered by Deerfield river, and contains 443 inhabitants.

ROWLEY, a township of Massachusetts, Essex co.—1772 inhabitants. It is between Ipswich and Newbury-Port, on the main road from Boston to Portsmouth.

ROXBOROUGH, a township of

Pennsylvania, Philadelphia co.

ROXBURY, a pleasant town in Norfolk co. Massachusetts, one mile southwest of Boston. The township is now divided into 3 parishes, which contain 2226 inhabitants. The Rev. John Eliot, the Apostle of the Indians, was the first minister who settled here. He translated the Bible and other pious books into the Indian language; and founded many religious societies among the Indians. He died in 1670, after being pastor 60 years.

ROXBURY, a township in the western part of Orange co. Vermont, having only 14 inhabitants.

ROXBURY, a town of Morris co. N. Jersey, 45 miles N. of Trenton. Near it is a mineral spring.

ROYAL *Isle*, a small fertile island in the river St. Lawrence; 60 miles below Lake Ontario. The French fort on it was taken by Gen. Amherst, in 1760.

ROYAL'S *River*, in Cumberland co. Maine, empties into Casco Bay, in the township of North-Yarmouth.

ROYALTON, a township in Windsor co. Vermont, N. W. of Hartford—748 inhabitants.

ROYALSTON, a township of Massachusetts, Worcester co. 40 miles N. W. by N. of Worcester, and 70 N. W. of Boston—1,130 inhabitants.

RUISSEAU, *Grand*, a settlement on the eastern side of the Mississippi, and in the N. W. Territory, which, with the villages of St. Philip and Prairie-du-Rochers, contained, in 1792, 240 inhabitants.

RUMNEY, or *Romney*, a township of N. Hampshire, Grafton co. 7 or 8 miles N. W. of Plymouth—411 inhabitants.

RUPERT, a town of Bennington co. Vermont; 1,033 inhabitants.

RUPERT'S *Bay*, at the N. W. end of the island of Dominica, affords good shelter from the winds, and is deep, capacious and sandy. It is the principal bay of the island, and on it is erected the town of Portsmouth.

RUSSELL, a co. of Virginia, bounded north by Greenbrier, and south by Lee county.

RUSSELL, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, 15 miles west of Springfield.

RUTHERFORD, a co. of Morgan district, N. Carolina, bounded south by S. Carolina—7,808 inhabitants.

RUTHERFORD-TOWN, the capital of the above co. contains a court-house, a gaol, and a few dwelling houses.

RUTSBOROUGH, a village in Queen Anne's co. Maryland, 6 miles S. E. of Centerville, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. of Greenborough.

RUTLAND, a co. of Vermont, on the west side of the mountain. Otter Creek, and other streams, water this co. It contains 25 townships, and 15,565 inhabitants. Here are 14 forges, 3 furnaces, and a slitting mill.

RUTLAND, a post-town and capital of the above co. on Otter Creek, 55 miles from its mouth in Lake Champlain; 57 miles northerly of Bennington, 45 W. by N. of Windsor, and 359 N. E. by N. of Philadelphia. This town and Windsor, are to be alternately the seat of government for the State. It contains a Congregational church, a court-house and about 60 houses. N. lat. 43 34 30; W. long. 72 50 30. The mean heat here, according to Dr Williams, is

Least heat	43 6
	21
Greatest heat	92

The township contains 1407 inhabitants.

RUTLAND, a township of Massachusetts, Worcester co. 14 miles N. W. of Worcester, and 56 W. of Boston—1072 inhabitants.

RYE, an inconsiderable township of N. Hampshire, on the seacoast of Rockingham co. opposite the Isle of Shoals, and 8 miles S. of Portsmouth—865 inhabitants.

RYE, a township of N. York, West-Chester co. on Long-Island Sound; 36 miles N. E. from N. York city—986 inhabitants.

RYE, a township in Cumberland co. Pennsylvania.

RYEGATE, the S. easternmost township of Caledonia co. Vermont, on Connecticut river—187 inhabitants.

S

SABA, one of the Caribbee Islands, belonging to the Dutch, about 12 miles in circumference, is 13 miles N. W. of St. Eustatia.

SABLE, *Cape*, the S. W. point of the province of Nova-Scotia. N. lat. 43 24, W. long. 65 39. Variation of the needle, in 1787, 12 15 W.

SABLE, *Great and Little*, two rivers emptying into Lake Champlain from the W. side.

SABLE, an island S. E. of Cape Breton 35 leagues. It is narrow, dreary, and barren. N. lat. 44 15, W. long. 60.

SACKVILLE, a township of Nova-Scotia, Cumberland co. on Chegnecto Basin.

SACO River, one of the three largest rivers in Maine, finds the sea at Biddeford. This river is navigable for ships to Saco Falls, about 6 miles from the sea. A

number of mills are erected here, to which logs are floated from 40 or 50 miles above; and vessels can come quite to the mills to take in the lumber. Four million feet of pine boards were annually sawed at these mills before the war. The mouth of this river lies 4 miles E. of Cape Porpoise. There is a bar which will not allow a vessel of above 100 tons burden to pass, if fully loaded. Saco river meanders through the ancient Indian village of Pigwacket, 60 miles from the sea. In 1775, a new river burst into the Saco, from the White Mountains, and still continues to aid Saco and a branch of it, called Ellis's river. The waters were of a red colour for a few days, and the people on the upper banks had a report, that the river was bloody.

SACRAMENT, *St.* the S. westernmost Portuguese settlement in Brazil, being opposite to Buenos Ayres, on the southern side of the river La Plata.

SADSBURY, a township in Chester county, Pennsylvania.

SAGadahock, a great part of the District of Maine was formerly so called: As was Kennebeck river from its mouth to Merry Meeting Bay.

SAGG HARBOUR, a post-town and port of entry in the State of N. York, Suffolk co. at the E. end of Long-Island. It contains a Presbyterian church, and about 50 houses. It is 12 miles N. W. of Southampton, and 107 E. of New-York.

SAGUENAI, or *Sagueny*, a large river of Canada, which rises from Lake St. John, and after pursuing an easterly course above 100 miles, empties through the W. bank of the river St. Lawrence,

at the town and harbour of Tadoussac.

ST. ANNE's a settlement on the E. coast of Cape-Breton Island, which has a harbour.

ST. MARK's *Rivers*: See *Appalaches*.

SALAMANCA *de Bacalar*, a small but flourishing town of Mexico, on the E. side of the isthmus which joins the peninsula of Yucatan to the continent. It contains about 120 houses, with a bad fort and a small garrison, to prevent contraband trade. N. lat. 17 2, W. long. 90 30.

SALAMANIE, a river of the N. W. Territory, which empties into the Wabash 265 miles above Post St. Vincent.

SALEM, a Moravian settlement on the N. E. branch of Monongahela river, 78 miles W. of Pittsburg. Congress granted 4,000 acres of land to the United Brethren, or Moravians, Sept. 3, 1788, for the purpose of propagating the Christian religion among the heathen.

SALEM, a co. of N. Jersey, on Delaware river. It is divided into 9 townships; those on Delaware river are generally excellent for pasture, and have large dairies—10,437 inhabitants.

SALEM, a post-town of N. Jersey, and capital of Salem co. situated on a branch of Salem Creek, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from its confluence with Delaware bay. Salem Creek is of sufficient size and depth for sea-vessels of 40 or 50 tons as far as the town, where a bridge has been erected, above which it is impassable even for shallops. This is an ancient town, but does not at present carry on much trade. In extent and number of houses, it is the first in the lower counties. The Friends have

here their largest place of worship in N. Jersey. Here is also a small, but well built Episcopal church, erected 50 or 60 years since, but has been vacant chiefly, for more than 40 years past. A meeting house for Baptists, and another for Methodists, have been lately erected; the former in, and the latter near this town. Here are, besides, a court-house, gaol, and about 100 houses, most of them built with brick, and many of them elegant. It is 20 miles N. W. of Bridgetown, 11 S. by W. of Woodstown, and 37 S. W. by S. of Philadelphia.

SALEM, a township, of Vermont, Orleans co. at the S. end of Lake Memphremagog.

SALEM, a port of entry and post-town of Massachusetts, and the capital of Essex co. 4 miles N. W. of Marblehead, 19 N. by E. of Boston. It is the second town for size in the Commonwealth, containing (in 1790) 928 houses and 7921 inhabitants, and in 1797, 950 houses and about 8,500 inhabitants, and except Plymouth, the oldest, was settled in 1628, by Governor Endicott, and was called by the Indians, *Naumkeag*. Here are a society of Quakers, an Episcopal church, and 5 Congregational societies. The town is situated on a peninsula, formed by two small inlets of the sea, called North and South rivers. The principal harbour and place for business is at South river. So shoal is this harbour, that vessels which draw more than 10 or 12 feet of water, must be laden or unladen at a distance from the wharves by the assistance of lighters. Notwithstanding this inconvenience, more navigation is owned, and more trade carried on in Salem,

than in any port in the Commonwealth, Boston excepted. The fishery, the trade to the West-Indies, to Europe, to the coast of Africa, to the East-Indies, and the freighting business from the southern States, are here all pursued with energy and spirit. A bank was established here in 1792. The enterprise of the merchants of this place is equalled by nothing but their indefatigable industry and severe economy. This latter virtue forms a distinguishing feature in the character of the people of this town. A court-house, built in 1786, forms a principal ornament to the town. The supreme judicial court holds a term here the second Tuesday of November, the courts of common pleas and sessions, the second Tuesday of March, and September. A manufactory of duck and sail-cloth was lately instituted here, and is prosecuted with much spirit. The town of Salem is connected with Beverly by Essex bridge, upwards of 1500 feet in length, erected in 1789. N. lat. 42 30, W. long. 70 50.

SALEM, a township in West-Chester co. New-York, bounded easterly and southerly by the State of Connecticut—1453 inhabitants.

SALEM, a township of Washington co. New-York—2,186 inhabitants.

SALEM, the name of two townships of Pennsylvania, the one in Luzerne co. the other in that of Westmoreland.

SALEM, a post-town of N. Carolina, Stokes co. contains above 100 houses, regularly built, and chiefly occupied by tradesmen. A paper-mill has been erected here by the Moravians, which is

very useful. The Moravians formed this settlement in 1766. It is 16 miles S. E. of Ararat or Pilot mountain, 35 N. E. by N. of Salisbury, and 531 S. W. by W. of Philadelphia.

SALEM, the chief town of Surry co. in Salisbury district, N. Carolina.

SALEM, *New*, a Moravian settlement of Christian Indians, on Huron river, and near Pettquoting, on the S. side of Lake Erie.

SALEM, *New*, a township in Rockingham co. N. Hampshire, in the S. W. corner of the county, adjoining Plaftow, 42 miles S. W. of Portsmouth—1218 inhabitants.

SALFORD, *Upper and Lower*, two townships in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.

SALISBURY, a district of N. Carolina, which comprehends the counties of Rockingham, Guilford, Montgomery, Stokes, Surry, Iredell, Rowan, Cabarras, and Mecklenburg. It is bounded N. by the State of Virginia, and S. by the State of S. Carolina. Iron ore is found in several parts, and works have been erected, which manufacture pig, bar-iron, &c. to considerable amount; tobacco of good quality is cultivated here, and the planters are wealthy. It contains 66,480 inhabitants, of whom only 8,138 are slaves.

SALISBURY, the capital of the above district, and post-town, is in Rowan co. It contains a court-house, gaol, and about 100 houses. It is a pleasant, flourishing place, in the midst of a fine country, and lies about 35 miles S. of the Moravian settlements, 211 W. S. W. of Halifax, 110 W. S. W. of Hillsborough, 144 N. W. by W. of Fayetteville, and

367 S. W. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 35 47, W. long. 80 17.

SALISBURY, a township in Essex co. Massachusetts. Before the revolution war, ship-building was carried on to a considerable extent here, which, though now much decreased, is not wholly laid aside. The continental frigate *Alliance*, was built at this place. It is between 3 and 4 miles northerly of Newbury-Port, and 46 N. E. of Boston—1780 inhabitants.

SALISBURY, a township of Vermont, on Otter Creek, in Addison co.—446 inhabitants, and is 15 miles E. by N. of Mount Independence.

SALISBURY, a considerable thriving township in Hillsborough co. N. Hampshire. It is on the W. side of Merrimack river, and opposite to Canterbury, 16 miles northerly of Concord—1372 inhabitants. It has 2 handsome places of worship, 1 for Congregationalists and 1 for Baptists.

SALISBURY, the N. W. township of Connecticut, Litchfield co. Here are several forges and iron-works and a paper-mill.

SALISBURY, a town of Delaware, Newcastle co. on the N. side of Duck Creek, 12 miles N. W. of Dover.

SALISBURY, the name of two townships in Pennsylvania, the one in Lancaster co. the other in that of Northampton.

SALISBURY, a post-town of Maryland, on the eastern shore of Chesapeake Bay, Somerset county. It contains about 30 houses, and carries on a considerable lumber trade. It is 20 miles N. W. of Snow-Hill, 15 S. W. of Vienna, and 163 S. by W. of Philadelphia.

SALISBURY, a small town of C. c. 2.

Virginia, 26 miles from Alexandria, and 20 from Leesburg.

SALISBURY, a new town in Montgomery co. N. York, taken from Palatine, and incorporated 1797.

SALMON Fall, the name of Piscataqua river from its head to the Lower Falls at Berwick.

SALMON Falls, in Saco river, are 10 miles above Saco Falls.

SALT River, in Kentucky, empties through the S. E. bank of the Ohio, by a mouth 80 or 100 yards wide; 20 miles below the Rapids. It is navigable for boats about 60 miles.

SALTA, a town of S. America, two-thirds of the way from Buenos Ayres to Potosi; where immense numbers of cattle winter, and are fattened on their way to Potosi.

SALTASH, a township of Vermont, Windfor co. 12 miles W. of Windfor—106 inhabitants.

SALT Lick Town lies 18 miles below the source of Big Beaver Creek, and 34 above the Mahoning town.

SALUDA, a river of S. Carolina, joins Broad river, at the township of Columbia, and forms the Congaree.

SALUT, Port, lies on the S. W. side of the S. peninsula of the island of St. Domingo; about 7 leagues S. W. of Les Cayes. N. lat. 18 6, W. long. 76 20.

SALVADORE, St. a town in the province of Tucuman, in S. America, and near the borders of Peru. It has about 300 houses. S. lat. 24 22.

SALVADOR, St. a small city of New-Mexico, in the province of Guatemala, on a river 12 miles from the ocean.

SALVADORE, St. the capital of Brazil, in S. America, called also

the city of the Bay, is within the spacious Bay of All Saints, which is full of fruitful isles. This city, which has a noble, spacious, and commodious harbour, is built on a high and steep rock, having the sea upon one side, and a lake forming a crescent on the other. The situation makes it in a manner impregnable by nature, and it has very strong fortifications. It is populous, magnificent, and beyond comparison the most gay and opulent in all Brazil. Vast quantities of sugar are made in its neighbourhood. S. lat. 13 15, W. long. 37 55.

SALVADORE DE BAYAMO, SA. a town of the island of Cuba.

SAMANA, a large bay at the E. end of the island of St. Domingo.

SAMPTOWN, a village in Middlesex co. N. Jersey; 13 miles S. W. of Elizabethtown.

SAMPSON, a co. of Fayette district, N. Carolina—6,065 inhabitants. The court-house, where a post-office is kept, is 36 miles from Fayetteville, and 543 from Philadelphia.

SANBORN TOWN, a township of N. Hampshire, Strafford co. on the point of land at the confluence of Winnipisogee and Pemigewasset rivers—1,587 inhabitants.

SANEGATE, a township of Bennington co. Vermont, 18 miles N. of Bennington—773 inhabitants.

SANDSFIELD, a township in Berkshire co. separated from Litchfield co. in Connecticut by the S. State line; 22 miles S. by E. of the shire town, and 135 W. by S. of Boston—1,581 inhabitants.

SANDOWN, a township in Rockingham co. N. Hampshire, was taken from Kingston—561 inhabitants.

SANDUSKY Lake, and Fort. The Lake or Bay is at the south-western side of Lake Erie. Its length is 17 miles, its greatest breadth 7 miles. From the N. W. part of this lake, there is a portage of only a mile and a quarter to Portage river, a small river which runs into Lake Erie. The fort stands opposite to the gut. N. lat. 41 51, W. long. 83 3 30.

SANDUSKY River, a navigable water of the N. W. Territory, which rises near a branch of the Great Miami, between which is a portage of 9 miles. It pursues a N. E. course, and empties into the S. W. corner of Sandusky Lake.

SANDWICH, a township in the northern part of Strafford co. N. Hampshire, north of Winnipisogee Lake—905 inhabitants.

SANDWICH, Massachusetts, a post-town at the bottom of Cape Cod, in Barnstable co. is 18 miles S. E. of Plymouth, and about 59 S. of Boston—1,991 inhabitants. It is near the place where the proposed canal is to commence from Barnstable to Buzzard's bay.

SANDWICH, New, a plantation in Lincoln co. Maine—297 inhabitants.

SANDWICH Islands, a group of islands in the South Sea, discovered by Captain Cook. They consist of 11 islands, extending in lat. from 18 54 to 22 15 N. and in long. from 150 54 to 160 24 W. The climate and vegetable productions are nearly the same as in the other islands in this ocean. The taro root is of a superior quality. The bread-fruit trees thrive not in such abundance as in the rich plains of Otaheite, but produce double the quantity of fruit. The sugar-

canes are of a very unusual size, some of them measuring 11 inches and a quarter in circumference, and having 14 feet eatable. There is also a root of a brown colour, shaped like a yam, and from 6 to 10 pounds in weight, the juice of which is very sweet, of a pleasant taste, and an excellent substitute for sugar. Tattooing the body is much practised here. The natives rise with the sun, and, after enjoying the cool of the evening, retire to rest a few hours after sun-set. Their instruments of war are spears, daggers, clubs, and slings. The dagger is a weapon peculiar to themselves. It is from 1 to 2 feet long, made of heavy black wood resembling ebony, sharpened at one or both ends, and secured to the hand by a string. Its use is to stab in close fight, and it is well adapted to the purpose. They have also the knife or saw, with which the New-Zealanders cut up their slaughtered enemies. For defensive armour they wear strong mats, which are not easily penetrated with such weapons as their's.

SANDY Hill, a small delightful village of N. York, 2 miles N. of Fort Edward, on a high hill, overlooking Hudson's river from the east.

SANDY Hook, or Point, in the township of Middleton, N. Jersey, forms a capacious harbour, thence and from the inlet passes to N. York, about 30 miles distant, and about 18 from the *Narrows*.

SANDY Point, a town of the island of St. Christopher's, on the S. W. side of the island, in Fig-tree Bay. It is a port of entry, and is defended by Charles Fort, and Brimstone Hill, both near the town.

SANDY River, in Kentucky.

SANDY River, in Maine, consists of many small branches and runs a N. E. course into Kennebeck river, at the N. W. corner of the township of Norridgewalk.

SANDYSTON, a township of N. Jersey, Sussex co. on Delaware river, 11 miles above Walpack. — 519 inhabitants.

SANFORD, a post-town of Maine, 9 miles from Waterbury courthouse, 15 from Berwick, and 98 N. of Boston, in York co. — 1802 inhabitants.

SANFORD, a township of N. York, Dutchess co.

SANGERFIELD, a township of N. York, Herkemer co. contains 1459 inhabitants. This town was divided by act of the legislature, 1797.

SANTA BARBARA, on the S. side of the E. end of the island of Cunaçoa, is the best harbour in the island, where the Dutch have a town and fort.

SANTA CRUZ, a considerable town in the island of Cuba, having a good harbour at the bottom of the bay of Matanzas, 63 miles E. of the Havannah. N. lat. 23 11, W. long. 81 5.

SANTA CRUZ. See *St. Croix*.

SANTA FE, a town of N. Mexico, in N. America. N. lat. 35 32, W. long. 106 35.

SANTA FE DE BAGOTA, the capital of the province of New Granada. N. lat. 3 58, W. long. 73 5.

SANTA MARTHA, a province of Terra Firma, S. America.

SANTA MARTHA, the capital of the above province, was formerly very populous, but is now much decayed.

SANTEE, a navigable river of S. Carolina, the largest and longest in that State. It empties in

to the ocean by 2 mouths, a little S. of Georgetown.

SANTO ESPIRITU, a captainship of Brazil. This country is the most fertile, and best furnished with all sorts of provisions of any in Brazil; having also an incredible quantity of fish and game.

SANTO ESPIRITU, the capital of the above captainship, and indeed the only town in it, is situated on the S. side of a large bay on the eastern coast of Brazil, about 9 miles from the sea. It has a castle in ruins, but no fortifications, and contains about 900 inhabitants. Here are two monasteries and a college. S. lat. 20 36, W. long. 39 56.

SANTOS, a town in the captainship of St. Vincent, in Brazil, seated on a river 9 miles from the sea, which is there a mile broad, and five fathoms deep. It is defended by a rampart on the side next the river—250 inhabitants. It has a parish church, a monastery, and a college. S. lat. 24 26, W. long. 42 30.

SAPA, *St. Michael de*, a village in the valley of Arica, in the province of Charcos, in Peru; famous for the quantity of Guinea pepper produced in its vicinity. The inhabitants of this village sell annually no less than 80,000 crowns worth of it. S. lat. 17 30, W. long. 78 10.

SAPELO, a village of Georgia, in Liberty co, about 6 miles S. of Sunbury.

SARANAC, a river of N. York, which passes through Plattsburg, and empties into Lake Champlain from the W. famous for salmon.

SARATOGA, a co. of the State of N. York, on Hudson and Mohawk rivers. It is divided into 8 townships.

SARATOGA, a township of N. York, Saratoga co. on the W. side of Hudson's R. 36 miles N. of Albany. It contains few houses in a compact state. It will ever be distinguished in history, for being the place at which Gen. Burgoyne was obliged to surrender his army, in 1777.

This town is also famous for its medicinal waters, called the *Saratoga Springs*. They are 10 miles from Ballstown, in a shallow vale or marsh, in several respects resembling that of Ballstown. These waters appear to have received as strong, if not stronger, impregnation of the same kind of ingredients that enter those of Ballstown, and may be a stream of the same fountain, running through the same kind of calcareous earth. One of these springs is covered over by a natural cretacious, or rather calcareous pyramid, about five or six feet high. This hollow pyramid, or cone, has a hole in the top about six inches over. If we look into this hole we see the mineral water boiling vehemently like a pot over the fire; the water is nevertheless intensely cold, and is said to be, in every respect, smarter than that at Ballstown. The calcareous matter extends for several rods from the basis of this pyramid. Crystals of a good quality have been found here, a specimen of which may be seen in the museum of Yale College.

SARECTO, the chief town of Duplin co. N. Carolina, on the N. E. branch of Cape Fear R. which affords water for rafts to the town. It contains a courthouse, gaol and about 20 houses. It is 130 miles above Wilmington, to the northward.

SATELLA, *Great and Little*, two.

rivers of Georgia, which fall into the ocean, in Camden co. between the Alatomaha and St. Mary's rivers.

SAUCON, *Upper and Lower*, townships in Northampton co. Pennsylvania.

SAUNDERSVILLE, a small town of Georgia, Hancock co. which, from its situation in a fertile country, has prospects of future importance.

SAURA *Lower Town* is situated on the S. side of Dan river, in N. Carolina. It was formerly the chief town of the Saura Indians.

SAURA *Upper Town*, in the same State, an ancient and well peopled town of the Saura Indians, in Stokes co. on the south side of Dan river.

SAUTEURS, *le Morne des*, on *Leaper's Hill*, a precipice near the river Sauteurs, at the north end of the island of Grenada. After the year 1650 the French gradually exterminated the Caribes; near this place they butchered 40 of them on the spot; and 40 others, who had escaped the sword, threw themselves headlong into the sea from this precipice, and miserably perished. A beautiful young girl, of 12 or 13 years of age, who was taken alive, became the object of dispute between two of the French officers, each claiming her as a lawful prize, when a third of those white savages put an end to the contest, by shooting the girl through the head.

SAVANNAH, a port of entry and post-town of Georgia, and formerly the metropolis of the State, in Chatham co. on the S. side of the river Savannah, on a high sandy bluff, 17 miles from the ocean. The town is regularly built in the form of a parallelogram, and, including its suburbs,

contained, in 1787, about 2,300 inhabitants, of whom about 80 or 90 are Jews. More than $\frac{2}{3}$ of this town was consumed by fire in the fall of 1796. The exports for one year, ending the 30th of September, 1794, amounted to the value of 263,830 dollars. It is 129 miles N. by E. of St. Mary's, 132 S. W. by S. from Augusta, and 925 in a like direction from Philadelphia. N. lat. 32 3, W. long. 81 24.

SAVANNAH *River* divides the State of Georgia from that of S. Carolina, and pursues a course nearly from N. W. to S. E. It is navigable for large vessels 17 miles up to Savannah, and for boats of 100 feet keel to Augusta.

SAVANNAH *la Mar*, at the E. end of the island of St. Domingo, is a settlement on the S. side of the bay of Samana, opposite the city of Samana, on the N. side, at the end of a plain which is more than 10 leagues from E. to W. and 4 wide from N. to S. The city of Samana and this town were both begun in 1756, and together do not contain more than 500 souls.

SAVANNAH *la Mar*, on the S. side of the island of Jamaica, in Cornwallis co. has good anchorage for large vessels. It was almost entirely destroyed by a dreadful hurricane and inundation of the sea, in 1780. It is now partly rebuilt, and may contain from 60 to 70 houses.

SAVILLA, *St.* a small town of Georgia, 64 miles S. of Savannah, and 65 N. of St. Mary's.

SAVOY, a new township in Berkshire co. Massachusetts, incorporated in 1797.

SAXEGÓTHA, a village or settlement in S. Carolina, on the S. bank of Congaree R. about 48

miles N. W. of Augusta, in Georgia.

SAXTON'S River, in Vermont, empties into the Connecticut at Westminster.

SAYBROOK, a post-town of Connecticut, Middlesex co. on the W. side of Connecticut R. across which is a ferry, on the road leading to N. London. It is 36 miles E. of N. Haven, 18 W. of N. London, and 192 N. E. of Philadelphia.

SCARBOROUGH, a township of Maine, Cumberland co. on the sea-coast, between Pepperelborough and Cape Elizabeth—2,235 inhabitants; 113 miles from Boston.

SCARBOROUGH, a town and fort in the island of Tobago.

SCARSDALE, a township in W. Chester co. N. York.—281 inhabitants.

SCATARI, a small uninhabited island on the eastern coast of Cape Breton Island.

SENACTECOCKE, a township of N. York, Rensselaer co. N. of the township of Rensselaerwick, on Hudson's river—275 of the inhabitants are electors.

SCHLOSSER Fort, or *Slufter*, N. York, is on the eastern side of Niagara R. near the celebrated falls.

SCHODACK, a township in Rensselaer co. N. York, taken from Rensselaerwick township, and incorporated in 1795; 14 miles E. of Albany—377 of its inhabitants are electors.

SCHOEN-BRUNN, or the *Beautiful Spring*, one of the easternmost settlements of the Moravians on Muskingum R. This settlement of Christian Indians was established in 1772, on a tract of land granted by the Delaware tribe. In 1775, the chapel, which could

contain 500 people, was found too small for the hearers, who came in great numbers. It was situated about 30 miles from Gekelmuckpechuenk, and 70 from Lake Erie. It appears that a large fortified Indian town formerly stood here; some ramparts and the ruins of three Indian forts being still visible. This thriving settlement was destroyed in 1782, when the Huron Indians carried the inhabitants to Sandusky; and when these peaceable Indians were permitted to return to reap their harvest, they were cruelly butchered by the American settlers, while praising God and forgiving their enemies. Congress granted 4,000 acres of land here to the society of the United Brethren for the purpose of propagating the gospel, on Sept. 3, 1788.

SCHOHARIE, a co. of N. York, bounded N. by Montgomery, E. by Albany, and W. by Otsego. This co. in 1797, was divided into the towns of Schoharie, Middleberg, Blenheim, Bristol, Cobleskill, and Sharon.

SCHOHARIE, the principal town in the above co. is on Schoharie Creek or R. and is one of the wealthiest inland farming towns in the State. The inhabitants are Dutch, and, before its division in 1797 were 2,073 in number. It is between 30 and 40 miles westward of Albany.

SCHOHARIE River runs a northerly course of about 80 miles from the Kaats' Kill Mountains, and empties into Mohawk R. at Fort Hunter.

SCHUYLER, Fort, New, in the township of Rome, on the W. side of a bend of Mohawk river, about 7 miles westward of Whitestown.

SCHUYLER, Fort, Old, is on the S. side of Mohawk R. 4 miles E. N. E. of the compact part of Whitestown, and 20 above the German Flats. Here were, in 1796, 35 compact houses, situated partly in each of the townships of Whitestown and Frankfort. In 1790, there were but 3 small huts here.

SCHUYLER, a township of N. York, Herkemer co. between Mohawk R. and Canada Creek, 20 miles above the town of German Flats. In 1796, it contained 1,219 inhabitants. This town was divided by act of the legislature in 1797.

SCHUYLER'S Lake, in N. York State, is 10 miles W. of Lake Otsego. It is 9 miles long and 4 or 5 broad.

SCHUYLKILL, a R. of Pennsylvania, which passes through a fine champaign country, and runs from its source, upwards of 120 miles in a S. E. direction, and passing through the limits of the city of Philadelphia, falls into the Delaware, opposite Mud Island, 6 or 7 miles below the city. It will be navigable from above Reading, 85 or 90 miles to its mouth, when the canal begun at Norriton is completed. This will pass by the falls, and also form a communication with the Delaware above the city.

SCIOTA River, falls into the Ohio in the N. W. Territory, and is passable for large barges for 200 miles, with a portage of only 4 miles to the Sandusky, a boatable water which falls into Lake Erie. The stream of the Sciota is gentle, no where broken by falls. At some places, in the spring of the year, it overflows its banks, providing for large natural rice plantations. Salt

springs, coal mines, white and blue clay, and free stone, abound in the country adjoining this R. Its mouth is in N. lat. 38 40, about 300 miles below Pittsburg, and is navigable to its source in canoes.

SCRIPPO, a post-town of N. York, Onondago co. on the E. side of Cayuga Lake, 14 miles S. E. of Geneva, 39 S. W. by W. of Onondago, and 46 1/2 N. W. by N. of Philadelphia.

SCITUATE, a township of Massachusetts, on the bay of that name, in Plymouth co. 28 miles S. E. of Boston—2,856 inhabitants.

SCITUATE, a township of R. Island, Providence co.—2,315 inhabitants—37 miles N. W. of Newport, and 11 S. W. by W. of Providence. In this town is the foundery for cannon and bells, called the Hope Furnace.

SCOODICK, a river of Washington co. Maine. It is properly an arm of the inner bay of Passamaquoddy. De Mons and Champlaine called it Etchemins. Its main source is near Penobscot river, to which the Indians have a communication; the carrying-place across is but 3 miles. Scoodick lakes lie in a chain between Scoodick and Penobscot rivers.

SCOTCH Plains, a village in Essex co. N. Jersey, between Westfield and Turky; 11 miles W. of Elizabeth-Town.

SCOTLAND Neck, a village of N. Carolina, where is a post-office, 396 miles from Philadelphia.

SCOTT, a new county of Kentucky.

SCRIVEN, a new county in the lower district of Georgia.

SCROON Lake, in the State of New-York, west of Lake George,

and is a dilatation of the eastern branch of Hudson's river.

SEABROOK, a township of N. Hampshire, in Rockingham co. on the road from Portsmouth to Newbury-Port; about 16 miles southerly of the former, and 6 northerly of the latter—715 inhabitants.

SEARSBURGH, a township of Vermont, Bennington co. 12 miles E. of Bennington.

SEBACOOK, or *Sebago*, a pond or lake of the District of Maine, 18 miles N. W. of Portland, is equal in extent to 2 large townships.

SEBASTACOOK, a river of Maine, joins the Kennebeck at Tacconnet Fall, where Fort Halifax was erected in 1754.

SEBASTIAN de la Plata, a small place in the jurisdiction of Popayan, in the province of Quito, 6 miles N. E. of Popayan.

SECHURA, a town of Peru, 10 leagues south of Piura. It contains about 400 families, all Indians.

SEDEGWICK, a township of Maine, Hancock co. extends up to the town of Penobscot, and is 315 miles N. E. of Boston.

SEGUIN Island, on the coast of Maine, lies about two miles and a half south of the mouth of Kennebeck river, and makes the south part of Kennebeck Bay. There is a light-house on this island which contains a repeating light, so constructed as to disappear once every minute and a half, which distinguishes it from Portland light. N. lat. 43 56, W. long. 69 20.

SEMINOLES, a division of the Creek nation of Indians. They inhabit the flat, level country on the rivers Apalachicola and Flint.

SEMPRONIUS, a township of N.

York, in the centre of the co. of Onondago, is 20 miles S. E. from the ferry on Cayuga Lake.

SENECA, a town of N. York, Onondago co. lately laid off into streets and squares, on the N. side of Seneca Falls. The enterprising proprietors are erecting flour and saw mills, of the best kind, on this never failing stream; and from its central situation, both by land and water, between the eastern and western countries, being at the carrying-place, it promises a rapid increase. The proprietors have expended large sums of money not only in erecting mills, but in building a convenient bridge across Seneca river, and are now co-operating with the enterprising Gen. Williamton in making a good wagon-road to Geneva.

SENECA Lake. See *Canada Saga Lake*.

SENECAS, a tribe of Indians, one of the *Six Nations*. They inhabit on Genessee R. at the Genessee Castle. The tribe consists of about 1780 souls.

SERENA, *La*. See *Coquimbo*.

SEREGIPPE, a captainship and town of Brazil. The latter is 40 leagues N. E. of St. Salvador, 33 miles from the sea.

SEVERN, a small river of Maryland, of short course, which runs S. E. to Chesapeak Bay. It passes by Annapolis city on the N. and empties into the bay about two miles below the city.

SEVIER, a county of Tennessee, Hamilton district, named after General Sevier, surrounded by the counties of Jefferson, Blount and Knox, and watered by the French Broad and Pigeon rivers. In 1795, it contained, according to the State census, 3,378 inhabitants, including 129 slaves.

SEVIÉRVILLE, the chief town in the above county.

SEVILLA *Nueva*, a town on the N. side of the island of Jamaica.

SHAFTSBURY, a township of Vermont, has Arlington N. and Bennington S. and contains 1999 inhabitants.

SHAMOKIN *Creek*, runs westward into Susquehannah river, a mile S. of Sunbury, in Pennsylvania.

SHAPLEIGH, a township of Maine, York co. at the head of Mousom river—1329 inhabitants; 108 miles N. of Boston.

SHARON, a township of Vermont, Windfor co. E. of Royalton, and W. of Norwich—569 inhabitants.

SHARON, a township of Massachusetts, Norfolk co. 10 miles S. W. of Boston—1,994 inhabitants.

SHARON, a township of Connecticut, Litchfield co. about 12 miles N. W. of Litchfield. The tooth of a huge animal, supposed to be the mammoth of Jefferson, was dug up in this town in Oct. 1796.

SHARON, a village in Georgia, about 5 miles from Savannah. In this place, just at the close of the war, Gen. Wayne was attacked in a furious manner by a body of Cherokee Indians, headed by a British officer. They fought hand to hand manfully, and took 2 pieces of artillery. But Gen. Wayne, at the hazard of his own life, gained the victory.

SHARON, a new town in Schoharie co. N. York, incorporated in 1797.

SHARKSTOWN, in Queen Ann's co. Maryland.

SHARPSBURG, a post-town of Maryland, Washington co. about 2 miles from Patowmac R. and nearly opposite to Shepherd-

town, in Virginia, at the mouth of Shenandoah R. It contains a church, and about 250 houses. It is 9 miles N. N. W. of Williams-Port, 69 W. by N. of Baltimore, and 181 W. S. W. of Philadelphia.

SHAWANEE, the former Indian name of Cumberland river, in Tennessee.

SHAWANESE, or *Shawanoes*, an Indian nation, great numbers of whom have joined the Creek confederacy. They have 4 towns on the Tallapoosce R. containing 300 warriors; and more are expected to remove thither. They inhabit also on Scioto river, and a branch of the Muskingum, and have their hunting grounds between Ohio river and Lake Erie.

SHAWANGUNK, a township in Ulster co. N. York, W. of Newburgh and Marlborough—2,128 inhabitants; 20 miles from Goshen, and 12 from New Paltz.

SHAWSHEEN, a considerable stream of Massachusetts, which discharges itself into Merrimack R.

SHEEPSCOT, or *Sheepsfoot*, a small river of Maine, which empties into the ocean to the E. of Kennebeck, and is navigable 20 or 30 miles. On the W. side of this river is the excellent port called Wiscasset, in the township of Pownalborough. Newcastle township is at the head of navigation on this river, and extends from Sheepsfoot to Damariscotta river. The compact part, which is a post town, is 10 miles N. E. of Wiscasset.

SHEFFIELD, a township in the northern part of Calédonia co. Vermont.

SHEFFIELD, a post-town of Massachusetts, Berkshire co. 30 miles S. E. of Hudson, N. York, and 145 W. S. W. of Boston.

SHELBURNE, a township of Vermont, Chittenden co. on the E. side of Lake Champlain. It has Burlington on the N.—389 inhabitants.

SHELBURNE, an interior township in Grafton co. N. Hampshire—35 inhabitants.

SHELBURNE, a township in Hampshire co. Massachusetts, adjoining Greenfield.

SHELBURNE, a town of Nova-Scotia, at the head of a bay which runs up from Port Roseway, at the S. W. part of the province. In 1783, it contained 600 families, but is now less populous. It is 18 miles N. E. of Barrington, and 88 S. W. by S. of Halifax.

SHELBY, a new co. of Kentucky.

SHELTER Island, at the E. end of Long-Island, in Suffolk co. N. York, lies 3 leagues W. of Gardner's Island. It is about 5 miles from E. to W. and 7 from N. to S. It is a fruitful spot, containing about 8000 acres—contains 201 inhabitants.

SHENANDOAH, a co. of Virginia, contains 10,510 inhabitants.—Chief town, Woodstock.

SHENANDOAH, a river of Virginia, which joins the Patowmack in about lat. 38 4, just before the latter bursts through the blue ridge. It is navigable about 100 miles; and may be rendered so nearly its whole course at a small expense. When this is done, it will bear the produce of the richest part of the State.

SHENANDOAH Valley, extends from Winchester, in Virginia, to Carlisle and the Susquehanna, in Pennsylvania, and is chiefly inhabited by Germans and Dutch.

SHEPHERDSFIELD, a plantation of Maine, Cumberland co.—330 inhabitants.

SHEPHERDSTOWN, a post-town

of Virginia, Berkley co. on the S. side of Patowmack R. Its situation is healthy and agreeable, and the neighbouring country is fertile and well cultivated. It contains about 2000 inhabitants, mostly of German extraction. It lies at the mouth of Shenandoah river, opposite to Sharpburg; 10 miles E. by S. of Martinsburg, and 178 S. W. by W. of Philadelphia.

SHERBURNE, in Massachusetts. See *Nantucket*.

SHERBURNE, a township in Middlesex co. Massachusetts, 22 miles northward of Boston—801 inhabitants.

SHERBURNE, a township of N. York, Herkemer co.—483 inhabitants.

SHETUCKET, a river of Connecticut, which empties into the Thames in the south part of the township of Norwich.

SHINING Mountains, between the Mississippi and the Pacific Ocean.

SHIPPANDSTOWN, in Virginia, on the S. side of the Patowmack, 40 or 50 miles from Alexandria.

SHIPPENSBURG, a post-town of Pennsylvania, Cumberland co. contains about 60 houses, chiefly built of stone. It is 21 miles N. by E. of Chambersburg, a like distance S. W. of Carlisle, and 146 W. of Philadelphia.

SHIRLEY, a township of Massachusetts, Middlesex co. 41 miles N. W. of Boston—677 inhabitants.

SHIRLEY, a township of Pennsylvania, Huntingdon co.

SHOALS, Isles of, are 7 in number, on the coast of N. Hampshire, 9 miles S. S. E. of Portsmouth.

SHOENECK, a Moravian settlement in Pennsylvania, near Nazareth.

SHOREHAM, a township of Vermont, Addison co. on the E. side of Lake Champlain, having Orwell on the S. a little N. E. of Ticonderoga—721 inhabitants.

SHREWSBURY, a post-town of N. Jersey, Monmouth co. on the sea board, having Middleton on the N. Freehold W. and Dover S. W. This town is 15 miles N. E. by E. of Monmouth courthouse, 33 S. E. by E. of Brunswick, and 79 E. N. E. of Philadelphia. The compact part of the town is pleasant, and contains an Episcopal and a Presbyterian church, and a meeting-house for Friends—4,673 inhabitants, including 212 slaves. Much genteel company from Philadelphia and N. York resort here during the summer months, for health and pleasure.

SHREWSBURY, a township of Vermont, Rutland co. 383 inhabitants.

SHREWSBURY, a township in York co. Pennsylvania.

SHREWSBURY, a township in Worcester co. Massachusetts; 6 miles E. of Worcester, and 40 W. by S. of Boston—963 inhabitants.

SHUTESBURY, a township of Massachusetts, Hampshire co. on the E. side of Connecticut R. about 16 miles N. E. of Northampton, and 90 W. by N. of Boston.

SIARA, or *Seara*, a town on the N. E. coast of Brazil, in the captainship of its name. S. lat. 3.30, W. long. 39.50. Andrew Vidal, of Negreiros, was chief magistrate of this city in the year 1772, in the 124th year of his age, and discharged his duty as a judge to entire satisfaction; and died 2 years after, in full possession of his mental powers. In 1773, 189 of his descendants were alive.

SIDNEY, a township of N. York, on the N. line of Pennsylvania, opposite to the mouth of Chenengo river.

SIMON'S, *St.* the easternmost of the 3 large islands situated at the mouth of the Alatomaha R. in Georgia. The southern end of the island is near the N. mouth of the Alatomaha. It formerly had a strong battery erected here, for the defence of Jekyl Sound, in which 10 or 12 forty gun ships may ride in safety. This island is about 4.5 miles in length, and from 2 to 4 in breadth; has a rich and fruitful soil, full of oak and hickory trees, intermixed with meadows and old Indian fields. In the middle of the island is the town of Frederica. The bar or entrance of St. Simon's is S. by W. 19 leagues from Tybee Inlet.

SIMSBURY, a township of Connecticut, Hartford co. 14 miles N. W. of Hartford.

SING-SING, an inconsiderable village on the E. side of Haverstraw Bay, in West-Chester co. 35 miles N. of N. York city.

SINICA, a considerable Cherokee town, on the banks of Keowee river. The houses on the E. side are on an elevated situation, and command a delightful and extensive prospect of the whole settlement. The inhabitants, about 500 in number, can muster 100 warriors.

SIPSEY'S, a branch of Tombigbee R. in Georgia, which runs a S. W. by S. course. Its mouth is in about lat. 31.55 N. and 40 miles N. by W. of the upper mouth of Alabama river.

SIX NATIONS, a confederacy of Indian nations, consisting of *Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Senecas, Cayugas* and *Tuscaroras*. The latter joined the confederacy 70.

years ago. In the late war with G. Britain, they were allies of that power, and in 1779 they were entirely defeated by the troops of Congress, and their towns all destroyed. They now live on grounds called the State Reservations, which are intermediate spaces settled on all sides by white people. The number of souls in all the six nations was, in 1796, 4,058. The Stockbridge and Brotherton Indians, who now live among them, added, make the whole number 4,508, of whom 760 live in Canada, the rest in the United States. By a treaty made in 1794, between the United States, on the one part, and the Six Nations and their Indian friends residing with them, on the other part, it was stipulated that "the sum of 4,500 dollars should be expended annually and forever, in purchasing cloathing, domestic animals, implements of husbandry, and other ~~articles, and in compensating useful artificers who shall reside among them, and be employed for their benefit."~~ This allowance is under the direction of a superintendent, and is not distributed for any private purposes. It is apportioned among them according to their numbers, in order to which, there is annually taken an exact census of all these Indians.

SKENECTADY, an ancient and respectable town in Albany co. N. York, 16 miles N. W. of Albany, situated in a vale on the margin of Mohawk river. The houses, about 150 or 200 in number, are compactly built, chiefly of brick, on regular streets, in the old Dutch style, on the S. side of the river: a few of them are elegant. The public buildings

are a Dutch and a Presbyterian church. The windings of the river, through the town and fields which are often overflowed in the spring, afford a rich and charming prospect about harvest time. This town, being at the foot of navigation, on a long river which passes through a very fine country, rapidly settling, it would be natural to conclude, would embrace much of its commerce; but originally knowing no other than the fur trade, which, since the revolution, has almost ceased, and having taken no advantage of its happy situation for other commerce, the place has considerably decayed. *Union College* was established and incorporated here in 1794, and is under the direction of 24 trustees. It took its name from the union of various denominations of Christians in its establishment. The Dutch were, however, by far the most liberal benefactors to this institution. It is well situated for the conveniency of the northern and western parts of the State. In June, 1796, there were 40 students, divided into 4 classes, viz.—1 languages, 2 history, and belles lettres, 3 mathematics, 4 philosophy. The funds of the College amount to 42,422 dollars, and 1,604 acres of land. The library consists of about 1000 volumes, and £500 is appropriated to the purchase of a philosophical apparatus. The township of Skenectady contains 3,472 inhabitants.

SKENESBOROUGH. See *Whitehall*.

SKIPPACK, a township in Montgomery co. Pennsylvania.

SKIPTON, a village on the N. side of Patowmac river, 11 miles S. E. of Fort Cumberland, and 28 S. of Bedford in Pennsylvania.

SLABTOWN, a village in Burlington co. N. Jersey, about half way between Burlington and Mount Holly, 4 or 5 miles from each.

SLAVE Lake, Great, and River, in the N. W. part of N. America. N. W. of Assinboil Lake. This lake, from a map which has been given, (with what authority I know not) appears to be larger than Lake Superior. It was visited by a French Canadian in 1778. This lake is the source of McKenzie's river, which empties into the Frozen Ocean. Lat. 61 26 N. and the centre of the lake is in about long. 115 west.

SLUSHER Fort, See *Schlosser*.

SMITH, a township in Washington co. Pennsylvania.

SMITHFIELD, a small post-town of Virginia, 85 miles S. E. of Richmond.

SMITHFIELD, a post-town, and the capital of Johnson co. N. Carolina, on the E. side of Neus river, 100 miles N. W. of Newbern, and 25 from Raleigh.

SMITHFIELD, a township of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia co.

SMITHFIELD, *Upper and Lower*, two townships in Northampton co. Pennsylvania.

SMITHFIELD, a township of Rhode-Island, Providence co.—3,171 inhabitants.

SMITHTOWN, a plantation in Lincoln co. Maine, on the west side of Kennebeck river—521 inhabitants.

SMITHTOWN, a small post-town of Suffolk co. L. Island, N. York, 52 miles S. easterly of N. York.—1022 inhabitants.

SMITHVILLE, the chief town of Brunswick co. N. Carolina, on Cape Fear river, about 30 miles S. of Wilmington.

SMYRNA, *Neto*, a thriving D d. 2.

town in E. Florida, on the west bank of the S. branch of Mosquito river; about 10 miles above the Capes of that river, about 30 miles N. of Cape Canaveral, and in lat. 28 N. It is inhabited by a colony of Greeks and Minorquies, established not long since, by Dr Turnbull.

SNOWHILL, a port of entry and post-town of Maryland, and the capital of Worcester co. on the S. E. side of Pokomoke river. Here are about 60 houses, a court-house, and gaol, and the inhabitants deal principally in lumber and corn—158 miles S. by W. of Philadelphia.

SNOWTOWN, a settlement in Lincoln co. Maine, 7 or 8 miles W. of Sidney, opposite to Vassalborough, and N. W. of Hallowell.

SOCANDAGA, or *Sagendaga*, the W. branch of Hudson's river, which it joins about 12 or 15 miles W. by N. of Fort Edward.

SOCIETY Islands, a cluster of islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, between the latitudes of 16 10, and 16 55 S. and between the longitudes of 150 57 and 152 W. are 7 in number. The soil, the productions, the people, their language, religion, customs, and manners are nearly the same as at Otaheite.

SOCORA, an island on the coast of South-America.

SODUS, *Great*, a gulf connected with the S. side of Lake Ontario, by a short and narrow entrance. It is about 8 miles long, and 4 broad, and has an island in the eastern part. The town called Sodus, stands on the W. side, about 24 miles N. of Geneva, 35 S. W. of Oswego Fort, and 100 E. of Niagara.

SOIL Cove, a settlement on Desert Island, Maine,

SOLOMON'S Isles, or *Land of the Arfadides*, a group of islands concerning the existence of which, there has been much dispute, lie about 1850 Spanish leagues W. of the coast of Peru, in the vicinity of New-Guinea, between 154 and 160 E. long. from Paris, and between 6 and 12 S. lat.

SOLON, a military township of N. York, Onondago co. 37 miles southward of Lake Oneida.

SOMERS, a township of Connecticut, Tolland co.—1200 inhabitants; 24 miles N. E. of Hartford.

SOMERSET, a township in Washington co. Pennsylvania.

SOMERSET, a township of Vermont, Windham co. 10 or 12 miles N. E. of Bennington.

SOMERSET, a post-town of Massachusetts, Bristol co. and on Taunton river—1151 inhabitants, 9 miles E. of Warren, 52 S. of Boston.

SOMERSET, a county of New-Jersey, which is divided into 6 townships, contains 12,296 inhabitants.

SOMERSET, the capital of the above county, contains a courthouse, gaol and about 30 houses, 23 miles N. of Trenton, and 72 N. E. by N. of Philadelphia.

SOMERSET, a county of Maryland, bounded W. by Chesapeake Bay—15,610 inhabitants, including 7,070 slaves. Washington Academy is in this county.

SOMERSET, a new co. of Pennsylvania, bounded N. by Huntingdon and S. by Alleghany co. in Maryland, and is divided into 5 townships.

SOMERSWORTH, a township of Strafford co. N. Hampshire—943 inhabitants. It was taken from Dover, from which it lies adjoining to the N. E. 19 miles from Portsmouth.

SONGO River, in Maine, is formed by two branches which unite in Raymondtown, about 3 miles from Sebago Pond.

SORREL River, the outlet of Lake Champlain, which, after a course of about 69 miles N. empties into the river St. Lawrence. Sorrel Fort, built by the French, is at the western point of the mouth of this river.

SOUTH Amboy, a township of N. Jersey, Middlesex co.—2,626 inhabitants.

SOUTH-AMERICA, like Africa, is an extensive peninsula, connected with North-America by the Isthmus of Darien, and divided between Spain, Portugal, France, Holland, and the Aborigines.

SOUTHBOROUGH, a township in Worcester co.—840 inhabitants, 30 miles W. by S. of Boston.

SOUTH-BRIMFIELD, a township of Massachusetts, Hampshire co. about 35 miles S. E. of Northampton, and 80 westerly of Boston—606 inhabitants.

SOUTHBURY, a town of Connecticut, Litchfield co. 20 miles N. E. of Danbury, and 51 N. W. of Hartford.

SOUTH East, a township of N. York, Dutchess co. bounded southerly by West-Chester co.—921 inhabitants.

SOUTH-CAROLINA, one of the United States of America; bounded N. by N. Carolina; E. by the Atlantic Ocean; S. and S. W. by Savannah river, which divides this State from Georgia. It lies between 32 and 35 N. lat. and between 78 and 81 W. long. from London. It is in length about 200 miles, in breadth 125, and contains 20,000 square miles. It is divided into 9 districts. Charleston, Beaufort and Georgetown constitute what is called the Low-

er Country, and contains 19 parishes, and 28,694 white inhabitants; send to the legislature 70 representatives, and 20 senators, and pay taxes to the amount of £28,081; 5:11. *Ninety-Six, Washington, Pinckney, Camden, Orangeburg, and Cheraw* districts, are comprehended in the *Upper Country*, and contain 23 counties, and 110,992 white inhabitants; send to the legislature 54 representatives, and 17 senators, and pay taxes to the amount of £8,390: 2: 3. The total number of inhabitants, in 1790, 249,073, of whom 107,094 were slaves. This State is watered by many navigable rivers, the principal of which are Savannah, Edisto, Santee, Pedee, and their branches. The tide in no part of the State, flows above 23 miles from the sea. A canal of 21 miles in length, connecting Cooper and Santee rivers, is nearly completed. The only harbours of note, are those of Charleston, Port-Royal, and Georgetown. The climate is different in different parts of the State. Along the sea-coast, bilious diseases and fevers of various kinds are prevalent between July and October. The upper country, situated in the medium between extreme heat and cold, is as healthful as any part of the United States. Except the high hills of the Santee, the Ridge and some few other hills, this country is like one extensive plain, till you reach the Tryon and Hogback Mountains, 220 miles N. W. of Charleston. The whole State, to the distance of 80 or 100 miles from the sea, generally speaking, is low and level, almost without a stone, and abounds more or less, especially on and near the rivers, with swamps or

marshes, which, when cleared and cultivated, yield, in favourable seasons, on average, an annual income of from 20 to 40 dolls. for each acre, and often much more: but this species of soil cannot be cultivated by white men, without endangering both health and life. These swamps do not cover an hundredth part of the State. It is curious to observe, the gradations from the sea-coast to the upper country, with respect to the produce, the mode of cultivation, and the cultivators. On the islands upon the sea-coast, and for 40 or 50 miles back, and on the rivers much farther, the cultivators are all slaves. The articles cultivated are corn, rye, oats, every species of pulse, and potatoes, which, with the small rice, are food for the negroes; rice, indigo, cotton, and some hemp, for exportation. In the middle settlements, negroes are not so numerous. The master attends personally to his own business. The land is not properly situated for rice. It produces tolerable good indigo weed, and some tobacco is raised for exportation. The farmer is contented to raise corn, potatoes, oats, rye, poultry, and a little wheat. In the upper country, there are but few negroes; generally speaking, the farmers have none, and depend, like the inhabitants of the northern States, upon the labour of themselves and families for subsistence; the plough is used almost wholly. Indian corn in great quantities, wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, &c. are raised for food; and tobacco, wheat, cotton, hemp, flax, and indigo, for exportation. There are several respectable academies in Charleston, one at

Beaufort, and several others in different parts of the State. Three colleges have been incorporated by law, one at Charleston, one at Winstborough, in the district of Camden, the other at Cambridge, in the district of Ninety-Six. The public and private donations for the support of these three colleges, were originally intended to have been appropriated jointly, for the erecting and supporting of one respectable college. The division of these donations has frustrated this design. The legislature, in their session in January, 1795, appointed a committee, to inquire into the practicability of, and to report a plan for, the establishment of schools in the different parts of the State. Since the revolution, by which all denominations were put on an equal footing, there have been no disputes between different religious sects: they all agree to differ. The upper parts of this State are settled chiefly by Presbyterians, Baptists, and Methodists. From the most probable calculations, it is supposed that the religious denominations of this State, as to numbers, may be ranked as follows: Presbyterians, including the Congregational and Independent churches, Episcopalians, Baptists, Methodists, &c. In the most successful seasons, there have been as many as 140,000 barrels of rice, and 1,300,000 pounds of indigo exported in a year. In the year ending Sept. 30, 1795, the amount of exports from this State was 5,998,492 dollars 49 cents. Charleston is by far the most considerable city on the sea-coast, for an extent of 600 miles.

SOUTHFIELD, a township of

N. York, Richmond co.—855 inhabitants.

SOUTH Hadley, a township of Massachusetts, Hampshire co. on the E. bank of Connecticut river, 12 miles N. of Springfield, 6 S. E. of Northampton, and 90 W. of Boston—759 inhabitants. The locks and canals in South Hadley, on the E. side of Connecticut river, made for the purpose of navigating round the falls in the river, were begun in 1793, and completed in 1795. The falls are about 3 miles in length.

SOUTH Hampton, a county of Virginia, between James river, and the State of N. Carolina, 12,864 inhabitants. The courthouse is 36 miles from Norfolk, 30 from Greenville, and 399 from Philadelphia.

SOUTH Hampton, a township of N. Hampshire, Rockingham co. 25 miles S. W. of Portsmouth, and 6 N. W. of Newbury-Port—448 inhabitants.

SOUTH Hampton, a township of Massachusetts, Hampshire co.—829 inhabitants; about 9 miles S. W. of Northampton, and 109 S. W. by W. of Boston.

SOUTH Hampton, a township of N. York, Suffolk co. L. Island—3,408 inhabitants; 12 miles from Sagg Harbour, 18 from Suffolk courthouse, and 95 E. of N. York.

SOUTH Hampton, two townships of Pennsylvania, the one in Ruck's co. the other in that of Franklin.

SOUTH Hampton, a township in the eastern part of Nova-Scotia, and in Halifax co. 35 miles from Onslow.

SOUTH Hempstead, a township of N. York, Queen's co. L. Island—3,826 inhabitants.

SOUTHOLD, a township of N.

York, Suffolk co. Long Island. It contains a number of parishes, and houses for public worship, and 3,219 inhabitants. It was settled in 1640, by the Rev. John Young and his adherents, originally from England, but last from Salem in Massachusetts.

SOUTH HUNTINGTON, a township in Westmoreland co. Pennsylvania.

SOUTHINGTON, a township of Hartford co. Connecticut, 20 miles S. W. of Hartford, and 22 north of New-Haven.

SOUTH KINGSTOWN, a township of R. Island, Washington co. on the western side of Narraganset Bay—4,131 inhabitants.

SOUTHWICK, a township of Massachusetts, in the S. W. part of Hampshire co. 110 miles S. W. by W. of Boston, and 12 S. W. of Springfield—841 inhabitants.

SOUTH WEST POINT, in Tennessee, is formed by the confluence of Clinch with Tennessee river, where a block-house is erected, 40 miles from Knoxville. At this fort the road through the wilderness from Knoxville to Nashville, crosses the river Clinch.

SOUTH WASHINGTON, a town of N. Carolina, on the N. E. branch of Cape Fear river, which is navigable thus far for boats. It is 23 miles from Cross Roads, and 36 from Wilmington.

SPAIN, *New*. See *Mexico*.

SPANISH AMERICA contains immense provinces, most of which are very fertile. 1. In *N. America*, Louisiana, California, Old-Mexico or New-Spain, New-Mexico, both the Floridas. 2. In the *W. Indies*, the island of Cuba, Porto Rico, Trinidad, Margareta, Tortuga, &c. 3. In *S. America*, Terra Firma, Peru, Chili, Tucuman,

Paraguay, and Patagonia. All the exports of Spain, most articles of which no other European country can supply, are estimated at only 80,000,000 livres, or 3,333,333 $\frac{1}{3}$ sterl. The most important trade of Spain is that which it carries on with its American provinces. The chief imports from these extensive countries consist of gold, silver, precious stones, pearls, cotton, cocoa, cochineal, red-wood, skins, rice, medicinal herbs and barks, as saffra, Peruvian bark, &c. Vanilla, Vicunna wool, sugar, and tobacco. The profits of the merchants from the whole American trade in 1787, was valued at 5,000,000 dollars.

SPANISH MAIN, that part of the coast of America, which extends from the Mosquito shore, along the northern coast of Darien, Carthagena, and Venezuela, to the Leeward Isles.

SPANISHTOWN. See *Jago de la Vega*.

SPARRE, a post-town of N. Jersey, Sussex co. 117 miles from Philadelphia.

SPARTANBURG, a co. of Pinckney district, S. Carolina, containing 8,800 inhabitants. The court-house is 30 miles from Pinckney, 35 from Greenville, and 746 from Philadelphia.

SPEIGHT'S-TOWN, on the W. shore of the island of Barbadoes, formerly much resorted to by ships from Bristol, but most of the trade is now removed to Bridgetown.

SPENCER, a township in Worcester co. Massachusetts—1322 inhabitants, and lies 11 miles westward of Worcester, on the post-road to Springfield, and 58 S. W. of Boston.

SPIRITU SANTO, a town on

the S. side of the island of Cuba, 45 miles N. W. of La Trinidad.

SPIRITU SANTO, a town of Brazil, in South-America.

SPORTSWOOD, a small town of N. Jersey, Middlesex co. It is on the Amboy stage-road, 9 miles S. E. of Brunswick.

SPOTSYLVANIA, a co. of Virginia, bounded N. by Stafford, and E. by Caroline co.—11,252 inhabitants.

SPRINGFIELD, a township of Vermont, Windfor co. on the W. side of Connecticut river, opposite to Charleston—1097 inhabitants.

SPRINGFIELD, a post-town of Massachusetts, Hampshire co. on the east side of Connecticut river, 20 miles S. by E. of Northampton, 97 W. S. W. of Boston, 28 N. of Hartford, and 250 N. E. of Philadelphia. It contains 1574 inhabitants, a Congregational church, and a court-house. The town lies chiefly on one long spacious street, which runs parallel with the river. A stream from the hills at the eastward of the town, falls into this street, and forms two branches, which take their course in opposite directions, one of them running northerly and the other southerly, along the eastern side of the street, and afford the inhabitants, from one end to the other, an easy supply of water for domestic uses. Here are an armoury and magazines, which contain stores and implements for war, and a paper-mill.

SPRINGFIELD, a township of N. York, Otsego co. 11 miles N. of Otsego. It is 61 miles W. of Albany.

SPRINGFIELD, a township of N. Jersey, Burlington co. famed for its excellent cheese; some

farmers make 10,000lbs. in a season. The inhabitants are principally quakers, who have three meeting-houses. The chief place of the township, where business is transacted, is a village called Job's-Town, 10 miles from Burlington, and 18 from Trenton. Here is a grammar-school.

SPRINGFIELD, a township in Essex co. N. Jersey, on Rahway river; which furnishes fine mill-feats; 8 or 10 miles N. W. of Elizabeth-Town. Turf, for firing, is found here.

SPRINGFIELD, the name of four townships of Pennsylvania, viz. in Buck's, Fayette, Delaware, and Montgomery counties.

SPRINGFIELD, the chief town of Robertson co. Tennessee.

SQUAM Harbour, on the N. E. side of Cape-Ann, Massachusetts.

STAATSBURGH, a town of N. York, on the E. side of Hudson's river, between Rhynebeck and Poughkeepsie; about 31 miles S. of Hudson, and 80 N. of New-York city.

STAEBROECK, a town of Dutch Guiana, in S. America, on the E. side of Demarara river, a mile and a half above the post which commands its entrance. It is the seat of government and the depository of the records. The station for the shipping extends from the fort to about 2 miles above the town. They anchor in a line from 2 to 4 a-breast.

STAFFORD, a county of Virginia, on the Patowmac—9,588 inhabitants.

STAFFORD, a township of Connecticut, in Tolland co. 12 or 15 miles N. E. of Tolland. In this town are two furnaces for casting hollow ware, and a medicinal spring, which is the resort of valctudinarians.

STAFFORD, *New*, a township of N. Jersey, Monmouth co. and adjoining Dover on the S. W. — 883 inhabitants.

STAGE Island, Maine, lies S. of Parker's and Arrowlike islands.

STAMFORD, a township of Vermont, Bennington co. it corners on Bennington to the S. E. — 272 inhabitants.

STAMFORD, a post-town of Connecticut, Fairfield co. It contains a Congregational and Episcopal church, and about 40 or 50 compact dwelling-houses. It is 10 miles S. W. of Norwalk; 44 S. W. of New-Haven, and 44 N. E. of New-York.

STAMFORD, a township of N. York, Ulster co. taken from Woodstock, and incorporated in 1792. Of its inhabitants, 127 are electors.

STANDISH, a township of Maine, between Presumpscot and Saco rivers — 716 inhabitants; 18 miles N. W. of Portland, and 163 N. of Boston.

STANFORD, a township of N. York, Dutchess co. taken from Washington, and incorporated in 1793.

STANFORD, the capital of Lincoln co. Kentucky; on a fertile plain, about 10 miles S. S. E. of Danville, 40 S. by W. of Lexington, and 52 S. S. E. of Frankfort. It contains a stone court-house, a gaol, and about 40 houses.

STANWIX, *Old Fort*, in the State of New-York, is in the township of Rome.

STARKS, a plantation in Maine, near Norridgewalk.

STARKSBOROUGH, a township in Addison co. Vermont, 12 miles E. of Ferrisburg.

STATEN Island, lies 9 miles S. W. of the city of N. York, and constitutes Richmond county. The island is about 18 miles in

length, and at a medium 6 or 7 in breadth, and contains 3,835 inhabitants.

STATESBURG, a post-town of S. Carolina, and the capital of Clermont co. It contains 10 or 12 houses, a court-house and gaol. It is 20 miles S. by E. of Camden, 100 N. by W. of Charleston, and 663 S. W. of Philadelphia.

STAUNTON, a post-town of Virginia, and the capital of Augusta co. It contains about 160 houses, mostly built of stone, a court-house and gaol. It is 93 miles from the Sweet Springs, 100 miles S. W. by S. of Winchester, 120 W. N. W. of Richmond, and 287 from Philadelphia.

STAUNTON, a small river of Virginia, which unites with Dan river and forms the Roanoke.

STAUSEE, *Fort*, just above the Falls of Niagara.

STEEP ROCKS, a curious ledge of perpendicular shelly rocks, which form the W. bank of Hudson's river, with some interruptions, for 12 or 13 miles from the Tappan Sea, to within 11 miles of New-York city. Some of these ledges are from 150 to 200 feet high.

STERLING, a plantation in Lincoln co. Maine, N. W. of Hallowell, and at no great distance — 166 inhabitants.

STERLING, in Worcester co. Massachusetts, 12 miles N. E. of Worcester, and 42 W. of Boston, and contains 1,428 inhabitants.

STEBEN, a small fort in the N. W. Territory, at the Rapids of the Ohio, a short distance above Clarksville.

STEBEN, a new co. of N. York, taken from that of Ontario; being that part of Ontario co. bounded by the Pennsylvan

nia line on the S. and by the Indian line on the W.

STUBEN, a township of N. York, Herkemer co. taken from Whitestown, and incorporated in 1792. In 1796, the towns of Floyd and Rome were taken off of this township. Of its inhabitants 417 are electors.

STEVENS, a short navigable river of Maine. It rises within a mile of Merry Metting Bay, with which it is connected by a canal lately opened.

STEVENSBURG, a post-town of Virginia, on the road from Philadelphia to Staunton. It contains about 60 houses; 10 miles N. by E. of Strasburg, 87 N. E. by N. of Staunton, 45 S. W. by S. of Williams-Port, and 200 S. W. of Philadelphia.

STEVENTOWN, W. Chester co. N York—1,297 inhabitants.

STEPHENTOWN, a township of good land in N. York, Rensselaer co. between Lebanon and Scoodack. It is about 14 miles square, and lies 20 miles E. of Albany. Of its inhabitants 624 are electors.

STILL WATER, a township of N. York, Albany co. bounded easterly by Cambridge, and southerly by Schachtekoke—3,071 inhabitants. The village of *Stillwater*, in this township, is situated on the W. bank of Hudson's river; 12 miles from Cohoes Bridge, 12 from Saratoga, 25 N. of Albany, and 12 from Ballstown Springs. A canal is begun at this place to lead the water of the Hudson 14 miles; to the mouth of the Mohawk.

STOCKERIDGE, a township in Windsor co. Vermont, on White river—100 inhabitants.

STOCKBRIDGE, a post-town of Massachusetts, Berkshire co. 44 miles W. by N. of Springfield,

141 W. of Boston, 25 E. by S. of Kinderhook—1,336 inhabitants.

STOCKBRIDGE, *Nova*, a tract of land 6 miles square, lying in the S. E. part of the Oneida Reservation, in the State of New-York, inhabited by the Indians, 300 in number, who, some years since, removed from Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and from this circumstance are called the *Stockbridge Indians*. This tract was given to these Indians by the Oneidas, as an inducement to them to settle in their neighbourhood; and is 7 miles S. E. of Kahnonwolahe, the principal village of the Oneidas. These Indians are under the pastoral care of a missionary, the Rev. Mr. Sarjeant, whose pious labours have been attended with considerable success. They are generally industrious, especially the women, and employ themselves in agriculture, and breeding of cattle and swine. Their farms are generally inclosed with pretty good fences, and under tolerable cultivation. In the fall of 1796, almost every family sowed wheat; and there was a single instance this year, of one of the Indian women, named *Eßber*, who wove 16 yards of woollen cloth; who is here mentioned as an example of industry, and as having led the way to improvements of this kind. There is little doubt but her example will be followed by others. Their dividend of monies from the United States, amounting to about 300 dollars, has hitherto been expended in erecting a saw-mill, and supporting an English school.

STOCKPORT, a village in Northampton co. Pennsylvania, on the W. side of the Popaxtunk branch of Delaware river.

STODDARD, a township of N.

Hampshire, Cheshire co. about 15 or 18 miles east of Walpole and about 100 W. of Portsmouth—701 inhabitants.

STOKES, a county of Salisbury district, N. Carolina—8,528 inhabitants.

STOKES, the chief town of Montgomery co. N. Carolina, near Yadkin river, contains a court-house, gaol, and about 20 houses.

STONE *Arabia*, a village, and fine tract of country, so called, in Montgomery co. N. York, on the N. side of Mohawk river, between 50 and 60 miles westward of Albany.

STONEHAM, a township of Massachusetts, Middlesex co.—381 inhabitants; 10 miles N. of Boston.

STONEY *Point*, in Orange co. N. York, a small peninsula, projecting in a considerable bluff from the W. bank of Hudson's river into Haverstraw bay; about 40 miles N. of New-York city, just at the southern entrance of the high lands. In the capture of this fortress, the brave General Wayne distinguished himself.

STONEY *River*, called by the French *Bayouk Pierre*, empties into the Mississippi, 4 miles from Petit Goufre, and 10 from Loufa Chitto. From the mouth of what is called the Fork of this river, is computed to be 21 miles. In this distance there are several quarries of stone, and the land has a clayey soil, with gravel on the surface of the ground. On the N. side of this river the land, in general, is low and rich; that on the S. side is much higher, but broken into hills and vales; but here the low lands are not often overflowed; both sides are shaded with a variety of useful timber.

E c

STONNINGTON, a post-town and port in N. London co. Connecticut; 14 miles E. by S. of New-London city. Here are 6 places of public worship; and the number of inhabitants, in 1790, was 5,648.

STONE *Inlet*, on the coast of S. Carolina, is 6 miles from the S. channel of Charleston.

STOVENUCK, a township in Cumberland co. New-Jersey.

STOUGHTON, a township in Norfolk co. Massachusetts, 15 miles southwardly of Boston—1994 inhabitants. Great quantities of charcoal, baskets and brooms, are sent from thence to Boston. Early in the war a large quantity of gun-powder, of an excellent quality, was made in this town, for the American army.

Stow, a township of Massachusetts, Middlesex co.—801 inhabitants, and is 25 miles N. W. of Boston.

Stow, a township of Vermont, Chittenden co. about 25 or 30 miles E. of Burlington.

STRABANE, two townships of Pennsylvania; the one in York co. the other in that of Washington.

STRAFFORD, a township in Orange co. Vermont, west of Thetford, adjoining—845 inhabitants.

STRAFFORD, an inland county of N. Hampshire, bounded E. by Maine. It contains 25 townships—23,601 inhabitants. Chief towns, Dover and Durham.

STRASBURG, a post-town of Virginia, Shenandoah co. contains a handsome German Lutheran church, and about 60 or 70 houses—77 miles N. E. by N. of Staunton, and 18 S. S. W. of Winchester.

STRASBURG, a town of Lancaster co. Pennsylvania in the centre of a fertile and well cultivated country, contains about 60 houses, is about 8 miles E. of Lancaster, and 58 W. of Philadelphia.

STRASBURG, a settlement in Kentucky, near the Bullet Lick.

STRATFORD, a township in Grafton co. N. Hampshire, on the E. bank of Connecticut river—146 inhabitants. It is 58 miles above Hanover.

STRATFORD, a pleasant post-town of Connecticut, in Fairfield co. on the W. side of Stratford or Housatonic river, which contains 2 places for public worship. It is 14 miles S. W. of N. Haven, 20 N. E. of Norwalk, and 169 N. E. of Philadelphia.

STRATHAM, a township of N. Hampshire, Rockingham co.—882 inhabitants. It lies on the road from Portsmouth to Exeter; 10 miles W. of the former, and 4 E. of the latter.

STRATTON, a township of Vermont, Windham co. about 15 miles N. E. of Bennington—95 inhabitants.

STROUDS, a stage on the new road from Lexington in Kentucky, to Virginia—17 miles N. E. of Lexington.

STUART Town, in Grafton co. N. Hampshire, on the E. bank of Connecticut river, N. of Colebrook.

STUMSTOWN, a small town of Pennsylvania, Dauphin co. contains about 20 houses, 24 miles E. N. E. of Harrisburg, and 89 N. W. by W. of Philadelphia.

STURBRIDGE, a township in the S. W. corner of Worcester co. Massachusetts—1704 inhabitants, 70 miles S. W. by W. of Boston, and 22 S. W. of Worcester.

SUCCESS, a township of N. Hampshire, Grafton co. N. E. of the White Mountains, on the E. line of the State.

SUDBURY, a county of New-Brunswick, on the W. side of St. John's river, towards its mouth.

SUDBURY, a township of Vermont, Rutland co. having Orwell on the west—258 inhabitants.

SUDBURY East, a township of Massachusetts, Middlesex co. on the post-road 19 miles W. of Boston—801 inhabitants.

SUDBURY West, or *Sudbury*, a township west of E. Sudbury, 25 miles W. of Boston—1,290 inhabitants.

SUDBURY Canada, in York co. Maine, on the S. side of Androscoggin river. In 1796, it was erected into a township called Bethel, and has two parishes.

SUFFIELD, a pleasant post-town of Connecticut, Hartford co. on the west bank of Connecticut river, on the great post-road from Boston to New-York, 10 miles S. of Springfield, 17 N. of Hartford.

SUFFOLK, a county of Massachusetts. It contained in 1790, 23 townships, 6,335 houses, 13,038 families, 44,875 inhabitants. In 1793, the county was divided; and now the new co. Norfolk, comprehends all the towns except Boston, Chelsea, Hull and Hingham.

SUFFOLK, a co. of N. York, comprehending the eastern part of Long-Island, including Gardner's, Shelter, Plumb, and Fisher's Islands. It contains 16,440 inhabitants. Suffolk co. courthouse, is 15 miles from Southampton, 27 from Sagg Harbour, and 80 from N. York city.

SUFFOLK, a post-town of Virginia, Nansemond co. on the east

See of Nanfemond river. It contains a court-house, gaol, and about 40 houses, 28 miles W. by south of Portsmouth, 83 E. S. E. of Petersburg; 140 S. E. of Richmond.

SUFFRAGE, a township of N. York, Otsego co. on the N. side of Susquehannah river; taken from Unadilla, and incorporated in 1796.

SUGAR River, in N. Hampshire, empties into Connecticut river, at Clermont.

SULLIVAN, a township of Cheshire co. New-Hampshire—220 inhabitants.

SULLIVAN, a post-town of Maine, Hancock co. and on Frenchman's Bay, 12 miles N. W. of Goldborough, 38 W. S. W. of Penobscot, 310 N. E. of Boston—504 inhabitants.

SULLIVAN, a county of Tennessee, Washington district, named after General Sullivan of N. Hampshire, is bounded N. by Washington co. Virginia; S. by the counties of Washington and Carter, E. by the State of N. Carolina, and W. by the co. of Hawkins: It is watered by the Holston and its branches. In 1795, it contained 8,457 inhabitants.

SULLIVAN'S Island, one of the three islands which form the N. part of Charleston harbour, in S. Carolina. It is about 7 miles S. E. of Charleston.

SUMANYSTOWN, a village of Pennsylvania, Montgomery co. 33 miles N. W. by N. of Philadelphia.

SUMNER, a county of Tennessee, in Mero district. It was named after General *Jethro Sumner*, and is bounded N. by Kentucky, E. and S. by the Indian boundary, and W. by Davidson

co. and is watered by Cumberland river. In 1795, it contained 6,370 inhabitants.

SUNAPEE, a lake and mountain in Cheshire co. N. Hampshire.

SUNBURY, a county of the British province of N. Brunswick: It is situated on the river St. John's, at the head of the Bay of Fundy; and contains 8 townships.

SUNBURY, the chief town of Northumberland co. Pennsylvania; on the E. side of Susquehannah river, just below the junction of the east and west branches of that river, in lat. about 40.52 N. It is regularly laid out, and contains a court-house, brick gaol, a Presbyterian and German Lutheran church, and about 100 dwelling-houses; 76 miles above Reading, and 120 N. W. of Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, a port of entry and post-town of Georgia, Liberty co. about 15 miles S. of Great Ogeeche R. It is a very pleasant healthy town, and is the resort of the planters from the adjacent country, during the sickly months. An academy was established here in 1788. It is 40 miles S. of Savannah, and 974 from Philadelphia.

SUNCOOK, a small plantation in York co. Maine.

SUNDERLAND, a township of Vermont, Bennington co. 16 miles N. E. of Bennington—414 inhabitants. A lead mine has lately been discovered in this township.

SUNDERLAND, a township of Massachusetts, Hampshire co. on the E. side of Connecticut river, about 10 miles N. of Hadley, and 100 W. of Boston—462 inhabitants.

SUPERIOR Lake, is supposed to be the largest body of fresh water on the globe, being 1,500 miles

in circumference. The whole S. coast of this lake is sandy and pretty straight; the N. shore is more commodious for navigation, is lined with rocks, and indented with many small harbours. It is situated between 46 and 50 N. lat. and between 84 30 and 92 W. long. The water is very clear, and transparent. There are many islands in this lake; two of them have each land enough, if proper for cultivation, to form a considerable province; especially Isle Royal, which is not less than 100 miles long, and in many places 40 broad. The natives suppose these islands to be the residence of the Great Spirit.

SURINAM, a province or district in S. America, belonging to the Dutch. See *Dutch Guiana*.

SURINAM, a beautiful river of S. America, and in Dutch Guiana; three-quarters of a mile wide at its mouth; navigable for the largest vessels 12 miles, and for smaller vessels 60 or 70 miles further. The town of Surinam is in lat. 6 10 N. and long. 55 22 W.

SURRY, a co. of N. Carolina, Salisbury district; bounded east by Stokes—7,191 inhabitants.—The Moravian settlements of Wachovia are in this county.

SURRY, a co. of Virginia, on James river—6,227 inhabitants.

SURRY, a township of N. Hampshire, Cheshire co.—448 inhabitants. It lies E. of Walpole, adjoining.

§ **SUSQUEHANNAH River**, formed of many branches, rises in New-York State, and passes in a crooked course through Pennsylvania, from N. to S. into the head of Chesapeake Bay, in Maryland. It is navigable but 20 miles, and has many flourishing towns on its banks.

Sussex, the southernmost co. of Delaware—20,488 inhabitants. Chief town, Georgetown.

Sussex, the N. W. co. of N. Jersey, is mountainous, healthy, and contains 12 townships and 19,500 inhabitants. The court-house in this co. is 38 miles N. E. of Easton, in Pennsylvania; 41 S. W. of Goshen, in N. York; and 108 N. by E. of Philadelphia.

Sussex, a co. of Virginia; bounded N. E. by Surry; 10,554 inhabitants.

SUTTON, a township of N. Hampshire, Hillsborough co. 520 inhabitants.

SUTTON, a township in Worcester co. Massachusetts, 46 miles W. S. W. of Boston, and 10 S. by E. of Worcester—2,642 inhabitants.

SWAN Island. See *Kennebeck R.*

SWANNSBOROUGH, the chief town of Onslow co. Wilmington district, N. Carolina.

SWANSEY, a township in Cheshire co. N. Hampshire, adjoining Chesterfield on the E. 97 miles W. of Portsmouth—1157 inhabitants.

SWANSEY, a township in Bristol co. Massachusetts—1784 inhabitants; 51 miles S. of Boston.

SWANTON, a township of Vermont, Franklin co. on the E. bank of Lake Champlain, on the S. side of Mischiscoui river.

SWANTOWN, in Kent co. Maryland, is about 3 miles S. easterly of Georgetown.

SWEDSBOROUGH, a small post-town of N. Jersey, Gloucester co. 10 miles S. by W. of Woodbury, 17 N. by E. of Salem, and 20 S. of Philadelphia.

SWEET SPRINGS, in Virginia, 30 miles E. by N. of Greenbriar; 93 W. of Staunton, and 380 S. W. of Philadelphia. A post-office is kept here.

SWETARA, a R. of Pennsylvania, which falls into the Susque-

Lannah from the N. E. about 7 miles S. E. of Harrisburg.

SYDNEY, or *Cape Breton Island*; which see.

SYDNEY, in Lincoln co. Maine, is 37 miles from Pownalborough, 98 from Hallowell, and 203 from Boston.

T

TABASCO, an island in the S. W. part of the Gulf of Mexico, and at the bottom of the Gulf of Campeachy, is about 36 miles long, and about 7 broad; and on it is built the town of Tabasco, in lat. 17 40 N. and long. 93 39 W. It is the capital of a rich province of its name, 90 miles E. of Espirito Santo, and 160 S. E. of Mexico. It is not large, but is well built, and is considerably enriched by a constant resort of merchants and tradersmen at Christmas.

TADOUSAC, a small place in Lower Canada, at the mouth of the R. Saguenay, where a considerable trade has been carried on with the Indians, 98 miles below Quebec.

TAENSA, a settlement in W. Florida, on the eastern channel of the great Mobile R. on a high bluff, and on the site of an ancient Indian town. It is about 30 miles above Fort Conde, or city of Mobile, at the head of the bay. Here is a delightful and extensive prospect of some flourishing plantations. The inhabitants are mostly of French extraction, and are chiefly tenants. The wax-tree grows here to the height of 9 or 10 feet, and produces excellent wax for candles.

TALAPOONEE, or *Tallahpoosee*, the great N. E. branch of the Al-

abama or Mobile river. It rises in the high lands near the Cherokeees, and runs through the high country of the Oakfuskee tribes in a westwardly direction, and is full of rocks, falls, and shoals; until it reaches the Tuckabatchees, where it becomes deep and quiet; from thence the course is W. about 30 miles to Little Tallasie, where it unites with the Coofa, or Coofa Hatcha. At Coofsone, near Otasse, a Mufcogule town, this river is 300 yards broad, and about 15 or 20 feet deep.

TALASSEZ, or *Tallassez*, a country consisting of a tract of land bounded by E. Florida on the S. from which the head water of St. Mary's river partly separates it; N. by Alatomaha R. E. by Glynn and Camden counties, and westerly by a line which extends from the western part of Ekanfanoka Swamp, in a N. E. direction till it strikes the Alatomaha river, at the mouth of the Oakmulgee. It is said that the State of Georgia had extinguished the Indian claim to this tract of land, but it has been given up to the Indians as the price of peace; for which that State makes a claim for 50,000l. with interest, since the treaty, upon the United States.

TALASSEZ, a town of the Upper Creeks, in the Georgia Western Territory, on the S. side of Talapoofe river, distant about 3 days journey from Apalachicola on Chata. Uche river.

TALBOT, a county of Maryland, on the eastern shore of Chesapeake Bay, on Choptank river—13,084 inhabitants.

TAMMANY'S, *St.* a village on Dan river, in Virginia, 7 miles from Mecklenburg court-house.

and 42 from Halifax court-house.

TAMMANY, *Fort St.* at the mouth of St. Mary's river, on the S. line of Georgia.

TAMWORTH, a township in the northern part of Strafford co. N. Hampshire—266 inhabitants.

TANEYTOWN, a small post-town of Maryland, Frederick co. 27 miles N. by E. of Fredericktown, and 121 W. S. W. of Philadelphia.

TANSA, a branch of the river Mobile, 3 leagues below the Alabama branch.

TAPPAHANNOCK, a post-town and port of entry of Virginia, in Effex co. on the bank of Rappahannock R. 54 miles from Richmond, 67 from Williamsburg, and 263 from Philadelphia. It is laid out regularly, on a rich plain, and contains about 100 houses, an episcopal church, a court-house, and gaol; but is rather unhealthy. The exports for one year, ending Sept. 30, 1794, amounted to the value of 160,673 dollars.

TAPPAN, a town of New-York, Orange co. about 4 miles from the W. bank of Hudson's river, and at the south end of the Tappan sea. Major Andre, adjutant-general of the British army suffered here as a spy, Oct. 2, 1780; having been taken on his way to New-York, after concerting a plan with major-general Arnold for the delivering up West Point to the British.

TAPPAN Sea, or *Bay*, a dilatation of Hudson's river, in the State of New-York, opposite the town of Tappan, and 35 miles north of New-York city. It is 10 miles long and 4 wide; and has on the north side fine quarries of a reddish free-stone, used for buildings and grave-stones;

which are a source of great wealth to the proprietors.

TARBOROUGH, a post-town of N. Carolina; on the W. side of Tar River, about 85 miles from its mouth, 110 north by east of Fayetteville, 37 south of Halifax. It contains about 50 houses, a court-house and gaol. Large quantities of tobacco, of the Petersburg quality, pork, beef, and Indian corn are collected here for exportation.

TAR, or *Pamlico River*, North-Carolina, pursues a S. E. course, and, passing by Washington, Tarborough and Greenville; enters Pamlico Sound in lat. 35 22 N. It is navigable for vessels drawing 9 feet water to the town of Washington, 40 miles from its mouth; and for scows or flats, carrying 30 or 40 hds. 50 miles farther to the town of Tarborough.

TARPAULIN Cove, on the S. shore of Nauffon island, about 3 leagues N. N. W. of Holmes's Hole, in Martha's Vineyard.

TARRYTOWN, a considerable village in Phillips's Manor, N. York, on the E. side of Hudson's river, 30 miles N. of N. York city. Under a large tree, which is shewn to travellers as they pass, the river, is the spot where the unfortunate Major Andre was taken; who was afterwards executed at Tappan.

TAUNTON, a river which empties into Narraganset Bay, at Tiverton.

TAUNTON, a post-town of Massachusetts, the capital of Bristol co. on the W. side of Taunton river, contains 40 or 50 houses, compactly built, a church, court-house, gaol, and an academy. It is 36 miles S. by E. of Boston, 21 E. of Providence.

dence—3,804 inhabitants. The iron manufactory is carried on here to a considerable extent.

TAWIXTWI, *The English*, or *Picque-Town* in the N. W. Territory, is on the N. W. bank of the Great Miami, 68 miles S. W. by S. of Miami Fort. It was taken in 1752, by the French, N. lat. 40° 41'.

TELLICO Block-House, in Tennessee, stands on the north bank of Tennessee river, immediately opposite the remains of Fort Loudon, and is computed to be 900 miles, according to the course of the river, from its mouth, and 32 miles S. of Knoxville in Tennessee. It was erected in 1794, and has proved a very advantageous military post. It has lately been established, by the United States, as a trading post with the Indians.

TEMPLE, a township of New-Hampshire, Hillsborough co. N. of New-Ipswich, and 76 miles westerly of Portsmouth—520 inhabitants.

TEMPLE-Bay, on the Labrador coast, opposite Belle Isle. A British settlement of this name was destroyed by the French, in October, 1796.

TEMPLETON, a township in the N. W. part of Worcester co. Massachusetts—950 inhabitants—63 miles W. by N. of Boston, and 28 N. by W. of Worcester.

TENERIFFE, a town of Santa Martha and Terra Firma, in S. America, about 135 miles from the city of Santa Martha.

TENNESSEE, a large, beautiful, and navigable river of the State of Tennessee, called by the French *Cherokee*, is the largest branch of the Ohio. It rises in the mountains of S. Carolina, in about lat. 37, and pursues a course of about 1000 miles S. and S. W. nearly to lat. 34, receiving from both sides

a number of large tributary streams. It then wheels about to the N. in a circuitous course, and mingles with the Ohio, nearly 60 miles from its mouth. It is navigable for vessels of great burthen to the *Muscle Shoals*; 250 miles from its mouth. It is there about 100 miles broad, full of small islands, and only passable in small boats or batteaux. From these shoals to the *Whirl* or *Suck*, the place where the river is contracted to the breadth of seventy yards, and breaks through the *Great Ridge*, or *Cumberland Mountain*, is 250 miles, and the navigation for large boats all the way excellent. The highest point of navigation upon this river is *Tellico Block-House*, 900 miles from its mouth, according to its meanders.

TENNESSEE, one of the United States of America, and until 1796, called *The Tennessee Government*, on *Territory of the United States South of the Ohio*. It is in length 400 miles, and in breadth 104; between lat. 35 and 36 30' N. and long. 81 28' and 91 38' W. It is bounded N. by Kentucky and part of Virginia; East by N. Carolina; S. by Georgia; W. by the Mississippi. It is divided into 3 districts, viz. Washington, Hamilton, and Mero, which are subdivided into thirteen counties. The two former districts are divided from the latter, by an uninhabited country of 91 miles in extent; through which there is a waggon road, opened in the summer of 1795.—There are few countries so well watered with rivers and creeks. The principal are the Mississippi, Tennessee, Cumberland, Holston, and Clinch. There is hardly a spot in this country, which is upwards of 20 miles

distant from a navigable stream. The *Enchanted Mountain*, about two miles S. of Brass-Town, is famed for the curiosities on its rocks. There are, on several rocks a number of impressions resembling the tracks of turkies, bears, horses, and human beings, as visible and perfect as they could be made on snow or sand. The latter were remarkable for having uniformly six toes each; one only excepted, which appeared to be the print of a negro's foot. By this we must suppose the originals to have been the progeny of Titan or Anak. One of these tracks was very large, the length of the foot 16 inches, the distance of the extremities of the outer toes 13 inches, the proximate breadth behind the toes 7 inches, the diameter of the heel-ball 5. One of the horse tracks was likewise of an uncommon size, the transverse and conjugate diameters, were 8 by 10 inches; perhaps the horse which the Great Warrior rode. What appears the most in favour of their being the real tracks of the animals they represent, is the circumstance of a horse's foot having apparently slipped several inches, and recovered again, and the figures having all the same direction, like the trail of a company on a journey. If it be a *lesus naturæ*, the old dame never sported more seriously. If the operation of chance, perhaps there was never more apparent design. If it were done by art, it might be to perpetuate the remembrance of some remarkable event of war, or engagement fought on the ground. The vast heaps of stones near the place, said to be tombs of warriors slain in battle, seem to fa-

vour the supposition. The texture of the rocks is soft, and could easily be cut with a knife, and appeared to be of the nature of the pipe stone. Some of the Cherokees entertain an opinion that it always rains when any person visits the place, as if sympathetic nature wept at the recollection of the dreadful catastrophe, which those figures were intended to commemorate. The principal towns are Knoxville, the seat of government, Nashville, and Jonesborough, besides 8 other towns, which are as yet of little importance. In 1791, the number of inhabitants was estimated at 35,691. In November, 1795, the number had increased to 77,262 persons. The soil is luxuriant, and will afford every production, the growth of any of the United States. The climate is temperate and healthful; the summers are very cool and pleasant in that part which is contiguous to the mountains that divide this State from N. Carolina; but on the western side of the Cumberland Mountain the heat is more intense, which renders that part better calculated for the production of tobacco, cotton and indigo. The country abounds with mineral springs. Salt licks are found in many parts of the country. [See *Campbell's Salines*.] This country furnishes all the valuable articles of the Southern States. Fine waggon and saddle horses, beef cattle, ginseng, deer-skins and furs, cotton, hemp, and flax, may be transported by land; also iron, lumber, pork and flour may be exported in great quantities, now that the navigation of the Mississippi is opened to the citizens of the United States.—The Presbyterians are the pre-

widing denomination of Christians; in 1788, they had 23 large congregations. There are also some Baptists and Methodists. The inhabitants have paid great attention to the interests of science; besides private schools, there are three colleges established by law; Greenville in Green's co. Blount at Knoxville, and Washington in the county of that name. Here is likewise a "Society for promoting Useful Knowledge." A taste for literature is daily increasing. The inhabitants chiefly emigrated from Pennsylvania, and that part of Virginia that lies W. of the Blue Ridge.

TENSAW, a settlement near Mobile Bay, inhabited by 90 American families, that have been Spanish subjects since 1783.

TERRA del Fuego Island, or Land of Fire, at the south extremity of S. America, is separated from the main on the N. by the Straits of Magellan, and contains about 42,000 square miles. This is the largest of the islands S. of the Straits, and they receive this name on account of the vast fires and smoke which the first discoverers of them perceived.

TERRA FIRMA, or *Castile del Oro*, the most northern province of S. America, 1,400 miles in length, and 700 in breadth; situated between the equator and 12 N. lat. and between 60 and 82 W. long. bounded N. by the Atlantic Ocean, here called the North Sea, E. by the same ocean and Surinam, S. by Amazonia and Peru, and W. by the North Pacific Ocean. The chief towns are Porto Bello, Panama, Cartagena, and Popayan.

TERRITORY *North-West of the Ohio*, or *North-Western Terri-*

tory, a large part of the United States, is situated between 37 and 50 N. lat. and between 81 8 and 98 8 W. long. Its greatest length is about 900 miles, and its breadth 700. This extensive tract of country is bounded N. by part of the northern boundary line of the United States; E. by the lakes and Pennsylvania; S. by the Ohio river; W. by the Mississippi.-----This tract contains 263,040,000 acres, of which 43,040,000 are water. That part of this territory in which the Indian title is extinguished, and which is settling under the government of the United States, is divided into five counties, viz. Washington, Hamilton, St. Clair, Knox, and Wayne. The number of souls in this large tract of country, has not been ascertained. From the best accounts received, the population was estimated, in 1792, as follows:

Indians, (suppose),	65,000
Ohio Company purchase,	2,500
Col. Symmes' settlements,	2,000
Gallipolis, (French settlements) opposite the Kanhaway river,	1,000
Vincennes and its vicinity on the Wabash,	1,500
Kaskaskias and Cahokia,	680
At Grand Ruiffeau, village of St. Philip, and Prairie-du-rochers,	240

Total 72,820

The lands on the various rivers which water this territory, are interspersed with all the variety of soil which conduces to pleasantness of situation, and lays the foundation for the wealth of an agricultural and manufacturing people. Large level bottoms, or natural meadows, from 20 to 50 miles in circuit, are found border-

ing the rivers, and variegating the country in the interior parts. These afford as rich a soil as can be imagined, and may be reduced to proper cultivation with very little labour. Cotton is said to be the natural production of this country, and to grow in great perfection. The sugar maple is the most valuable tree, for an inland country. Any number of inhabitants may be forever supplied with a sufficiency of sugar, by preserving a few trees for the use of each family. A tree will yield about ten pounds of sugar a year, and the labour is very trifling. By an ordinance of Congress, passed on the 13th of July, 1787, this country, for the purposes of temporary government, was erected into 1 district, subject, however, to a division, when circumstances shall make it expedient. Sixteen tracts of land of 6 and 12 miles square, interspersed at convenient distances in the Indian country, were, by the treaty of Greenville, Aug. 3, 1795, ceded to the United States, for the convenience of keeping up a friendly and beneficial intercourse between the parties. The United States, on their part, "relinquish their claims to all other Indian lands northward of the river Ohio, eastward of the Mississippi, and westward and southward of the Great Lakes and the waters uniting them, according to the boundary line agreed on by the United States, and the king of Great-Britain, in the treaty of peace made between them in the year 1783. But from this relinquishment, by the United States, the following tracts of land are explicitly excepted. 1st. The tract of 150,000 acres near the rapids

of the Ohio R. which has been assigned to Gen. Clark, for the use of himself and his warriors. 2d. The post of St. Vincents, on the river Wabash, and the lands adjacent, of which the Indian title has been extinguished. 3d. The land at all other places in possession of the French people and other white settlers among them, of which the Indian title has been extinguished, as mentioned in the third article; and 4th. The post of Fort Mafac, towards the mouth of the Ohio. To which several parcels of land so excepted, the said tribes-relinquish all the title and claim which they or any of them may have." Goods to the value of 20,000 dolls. were delivered to the Indians at the time this treaty was made; and goods to the amount of 9,500 dolls. at first cost in the United States, are to be delivered annually to the Indians at some convenient place northward of the Ohio. A trade has been opened, since this treaty, by a law of Congress, with the forementioned tribes of Indians, on a liberal footing, which promises to give permanency to this treaty, and security to the frontier inhabitants.

TEWKSBURY, a township of Massachusetts, Middlesex co. on Concord river, near its junction with Merrimack river, 24 miles N. of Boston—959 inhabitants.

TEWKSBURY, a township of N. Jersey, Hunterdon co. The townships of Lebanon, Readington, and Tewksbury, contain 4,370 inhabitants.

THAMES River, in Connecticut, is formed by the union of Shetucket and Little, or Norwich rivers, at Norwich Landing, to which place it is navigable for

vessels of considerable burden ; and thus far the tide flows. From this place the Thames pursues a southerly course 14 miles, passing by New-London on its W. bank, and empties into Long-Island Sound ; forming the fine harbour of New-London.

TEACHER'S *Island* lies about a mile E. of the S. E. point of Cape-Ann, on the coast of Massachusetts, and forms the northern limit of Massachusetts Bay, and has two light-houses.

THETFORD, a township of Orange co. Vermont, on the western bank of Connecticut river, about 10 miles N. of Dartmouth college—862 inhabitants.

THOMAS *Island, St.* is the largest and most northerly of the Virgin Islands, in the West-Indies, and is about 9 miles long, and 3 broad. It has a sandy soil, and is badly watered, but enjoys a considerable trade, especially in time of peace, in the contraband way ; and privateers, in time of war, sell their prizes here. A large battery has been erected for its defence, mounted with 20 pieces of cannon. N. lat. 18 22, W. long. 64 51. It has a safe and commodious harbour, and lies about 30 miles E. of the island of Porto Rico.

THOMAS, *St.* the chief town of New Andalusía, or Paria, in the northern division of Terra Firnia.

THOMASTOWN, a post-town of Maine, Lincoln co. the W. side of Penobscot Bay. The grand staples of Thomastown are lime and lumber. Lime-stone is very common ; and there are now about 35 kilns erected, each of which, on an average, will produce 200 fifty-gallon casks, at a burning, or 21,000 casks a year, which neat, after all expenses, about a dollar a cask. A fort,

with a number of cannon, and a regular garrison of provincials, was formerly stationed within the limits of this township. Few vestiges of the fort now remain, but in place of it an elegant building was erected in 1794, by the Hon. Henry Knox, Esq. It was computed to contain in 1796, above 1,200 inhabitants. The compact part of the town is 7 miles southerly of Camden, 7 E. of Warren, 39 N. E. by E. of Wiscasset, and 215 N. E. of Boston.

THOMPSON, a township of Windham co. in the N. E. corner of Connecticut.

THORNTON, a township of N. Hampshire, in Grafton co. at the head of Merrimack river—385 inhabitants.

THOUSAND *Isles* are in Iroquois river, a little N. of Lake Ontario.

THURMAN, a township in Washington co. N. York, taken from Queensburg, and incorporated in 1792.

TIBER *Creek*, a small stream which runs southerly through the city of Washington, and empties into Patowmac river. Its source is 236 feet above the level of the tide in the creek ; the waters of which, and those of Reedy Branch, may be conveyed to the President's house, and to the capitol.

TIBERON, or *Tiburon*, a bay and village on the S. W. part of the island of St. Domingo. The bay is formed by the cape of its name on the N. W. and Point Burgau on the S. E. a league and three-fourths apart. The village stands on the high road, and according to its course along the sea-shore, 10 leagues S. of Cape Dame Marie, 20 from Jeremie, and 32 by the winding of the road from Les Cayes. The cape is in lat. 18 20 30 N. and in long

76 52 40 W. The exports from Cape Tiberon, in 1789, were 1000lbs white sugar; 377,800lbs brown sugar; 600,002lbs coffee; 13,672lbs cotton; 1,088lbs indigo; and small articles to a considerable amount.

TIBERON, a fort, near the town or village above mentioned.

TICKLE ME QUICKLY, a name given by British seamen to a fine little sandy bay of Terra Firma, on the isthmus of Darien. It is much frequented by privateers.

TICONDEROGA, in the State of N. York, built by the French in 1756, on the N. side of a peninsula formed by the confluence of the waters issuing from Lake George into Lake Champlain. It is now a heap of ruins, and forms an appendage to a farm. Its name signifies *Noisy*, in the Indian language. This was the first fortress attacked by the Americans during the revolutionary war. The troops under Gen. Abercrombie were defeated here in the year 1758, but it was taken the year following by Gen. Amherst. It was surprised by Col. Allen and Arnold, May 10, 1775, and was retaken by Gen. Burgoyne in July, 1777.

TIGNARES, the chief town of the captainship of Rio Grande in Brazil.

TINICUM, two townships of Pennsylvania; the one in Buck's co. the other in that of Delaware.

TINMOUTH, a township of Nova-Scotia, on the eastern coast, about 40 miles from Truro.

TINMOUTH, a township of Vermont, Rutland co. and contains 935 inhabitants. In this town are 10 or 12 forges; and the manufacture of iron is carried on to a great extent.

TIOGA, a township of Pennsylvania, in Luzerne co.

TIOGA, a county of N. York, bounded E. by Otsego, W. by Ontario, and S. by the State of Pennsylvania. It contains seven towns, in which are 1,165 electors, according to the State census of 1796.

TIOGA Point, the point of land formed by the confluence of Tioga R. with the E. branch of Susquehannah R. It is about 5½ miles southerly from the line which divides N. York State from Pennsylvania, and is about 150 miles N. by W. of Philadelphia. The town of Athens stands on this point of land.

TIOGA R. a branch of the Susquehannah, which empties into the same at Tioga Point; navigable for boats about 50 miles.

TISBURY, a small fishing-town, on the N. side of the island of Martha's Vineyard, about three miles from Chilmark, and 97 from Boston. The township contains 1,142 inhabitants. It is in Duke's co. Massachusetts, and in 1796, the easterly part was incorporated into a separate precinct.

TIVERTON, a township of Rhode-Island, in Newport co. 2,453 inhabitants; about 13 miles N. N. E. of Newport.

TOAMENSING, two townships of Pennsylvania; the one in Montgomery co. the other in that of Northampton.

TOBAGO, an island in the W. Indies, 10 leagues to the N. of Trinidad, and 40 S. of Barbadoes. Its length is about 32 miles, but its breadth only about 12, and its circumference about 80. It has a fruitful soil, capable of producing sugar, and indeed every thing else that is raised in the West-India Islands, with the addition (if we may believe the

Dutch) of the cinnamon, nutmeg, and gum copal. It is well watered with numerous springs; and its bays and rivers are so disposed, as to be very commodious for all kinds of shipping.

By the treaty of Aix la Chapelle in 1748, it was declared neutral; though by the treaty of 1763, it was yielded up to G. Britain; but in June, 1781, it was taken by the French, and ceded to them by the treaty of 1783; and captured by the British in 1793. N. lat. 11 16, W. long. 60 30.

TOBY'S *Creek*, an eastern branch of Alleghany river in Pennsylvania.

TOLLAND, a co. of Connecticut, subdivided into 9 townships, and contains 13,106 inhabitants.

TOLLAND, the chief town of the above co. is about 18 miles N. E. of Hartford, has a Congregational church, court-house, gaol, and 20 or 30 houses, compactly built, in the centre of the town.

TOMBIGBEE *River*, is the dividing line between the Creeks and Chactaws. Above the junction of Alabama and Mobile rivers, the latter is called the Tombigbee R. from the fort of Tombigbee, situated on the W. side of it, about 96 miles above the town of Mobile. The source of this R. is reckoned to be 40 leagues higher up in the country of the Chickasaws. The fort of Tombigbee was captured by the British, but abandoned by them in 1767. The R. is navigable for sloops and schooners about 35 leagues above the town of Mobile: 130 American families are settled on this R. that have been Spanish subjects since 1783.

TOMSONTOWN, a village of Pennsylvania, in Millis co. con-

taining about a dozen houses, 22 miles from Lewistown.

TONEWANTO, the name of a creek and Indian town, in the N. western part of N. York. The town stands on the S. side of the Creek, 18 miles from Niagara R.

TOPSFIELD, a township of Massachusetts, Essex co. 780 inhabitants, 8 miles westerly of Ipswich.

TOPSHAM, a township of Vermont in Orange co. W. of Newbury, adjoining—162 inhabitants.

TOPSHAM, a township of Maine, Lincoln co. 32 miles in circumference, and more than 25 miles is washed by water. It is bounded E. by Cathance and Merry Meeting Bay; S. and S. W. by Amariscoggin R.—826 inhabitants. It is 37 miles S. by W. of Hallowell, and 156 N. by E. of Boston; and is nearly in lat. 44 N. and long. 70 W.

TORBAY, a town on the eastern coast of Nova-Scotia; 100 miles N. E. of Halifax.

TORONTO, in Upper Canada. See *York*.

TORRINGTON, a township of Connecticut, in Litchfield co. 8 miles N. of Litchfield.

TORTUGAS, *Dry*, shoals to the westward, a little southerly from Cape Florida, or the S. point of Florida.

TOUTON, a township of N. York, Ontario co. In 1796, 93 of the inhabitants were electors.

TOWERHILL, a village in the township of S. Kingstown, R. Island, where a post-office is kept. It is 10 miles W. of Newport, and 282 from Philadelphia.

TOWNSHEND, a township of Windham co. Vermont, W. of Westminster and Putney—676 inhabitants.

TOWNSHEND, a township of Mid-

Wessex co. Massachusetts—993 inhabitants—45 miles northward of Boston.

TOWNSHEND, or *Booth-Bay*, a harbour on the coast of Maine, 10 miles E. of the mouth of Kennebeck river, where is a bold harbour, having 9 fathoms water, sheltered from all winds.

TRAP, a village in Talbot co. Maryland, 6 miles S. E. of Oxford.

TRAP, *The*, a village of Pennsylvania, in Montgomery co. having about a dozen houses, and a German Lutheran and Calvinist church united—11 miles from Pottsgrove, and 26 from Philadelphia.

TRAP, a village of Maryland, in Somerset co. 7 miles S. W. of Salisbury.

TRAPTOWN, a village of Maryland, in Frederick co. 7 miles S. W. of Fredericktown.

TRECOTNIC, a township in Grafton co. N. Hampshire.

TRENT, a small river of N. Carolina which falls into Neus R. at Newbern. It is navigable for sea vessels, 12 miles above the town, and for boats 20.

TRENTON, is one of the largest towns in N. Jersey, and the metropolis of the State, in Hunterdon co. on the E. side of Delaware river, opposite the falls, and nearly in the centre of the State from N. to S. The river is not navigable above these falls, except for boats which will carry from 500 to 700 bushels of wheat. This town, with Lambertton, which joins it on the S. contains between 200 and 300 houses, and about 2,000 inhabitants.—Here the legislature stately meets, the supreme court sits, and most of the public offices are kept. The inhabitants have

lately erected a handsome court-house, 100 feet by 30, with a semi-hexagon at each end, over which is a balustrade. Here are also a church for Episcopalians, one for Presbyterians, one for Methodists, and a Quaker meeting-house. In the neighbourhood of this pleasant town, are a number gentlemen's seats, finely situated on the banks of the Delaware, and ornamented with taste and elegance. Here is a flourishing academy. It is 12 miles S. W. of Princeton, 30 from Brunswick, and 30 N. E. of Philadelphia.

TRENTON, a small post-town of Maine, Hancock co. 12 miles W. by S. of Sullivan, 31 N. E. by E. of Penobscot. This town is near Desert Island; and in a part of it, called *The Narrows*, were about 40 families in 1796.

TRENTON, the chief town of Jones' co. N. Carolina, on Trent river.

TRENTON, a new town in Herkemer co. N. York, taken from Schuyler, and incorporated 1797.

TRINIDAD, near the coast of Terra Firina, is 36 leagues in length, and 18 or 20 in breadth, but the climate is rather unhealthy, and little of it is cleared. It produces sugar, fine tobacco, indigo, ginger, a variety of fruit, some cotton, and Indian corn. It was captured by the British, in February, 1797. It is situated between 59 and 62 W. long. and in 10 N. lat. The chief town is St. Joseph.

TRINIDAD, LA, one of the sea-ports on the S. part of the island of Cuba. N. lat. 21 40, W. long. 80 50.

TROIS RIVIERES, or the *Three Rivers*, a town of Lower Canada, is so called from the junction of

three rivers a little below the town, where they fall into the river St. Lawrence. The town stands on the northern bank of the St. Lawrence, at that part of the river called Lake St. Pierre. It is but thinly inhabited; is commodiously situated for the fur trade, and was formerly the seat of the French government, and the grand mart to which the natives resorted. It is about 50 miles S. W. of Quebec. The inhabitants are mostly rich, and have elegant, well furnished houses, and the country round wears a fine appearance. N. lat. 46 51, W. long. 75 15.

TROD, *Le*, a settlement in the northern part of the French division of the island of St. Domingo. N. lat. 19 35, W. long. from Paris 74 22.

TROY, a post-town of N. York, Rensselaer co. 6 miles N. of Albany, and 3 S. of Lansingburg city. The township of Troy is bounded E. by Peterfburg, and was taken from Rensselaerwyck township, and incorporated in 1791. In 1796, 550 of the inhabitants were electors. Seven years ago, the site of the flourishing village of Troy was covered with flocks and herds, and the spot on which a school, containing 160 scholars, is now erected, was then probably a sheepfold. The school is under the direction of 3 school-masters, and is a very promising seminary.

TRURO, a town of Nova-Scotia, Halifax co. at the head of the Basin of Minas, opposite to, and 3 miles southerly of, Onslow; 40 miles N. by W. of Halifax.

TRURO, a township of Massachusetts, situated in Barnstable co. It is on the easternmost part of the peninsula of Cape Cod, 57

miles S. E. of Boston, in a straight line, but as the road runs it is 112, and 40 from Barnstable—1,193 inhabitants.

TRUXILLO, a bay, harbour and town, at the bottom of St. Giles's Bay, on the coast of Honduras. N. lat. 15 20, W. long. 85 56.

TRUXILLO, the first diocese in the audience of Lima, in Peru.

TRUXILLO, a bay and one of the principal cities of the province of the same name in Peru, is 80 leagues N. W. of Lima.

TRYON *Mountains*, in N. Carolina, lie N. W. of the town of Salisbury, on the borders of the State of Tennessee.

TUCKERTON, the port of entry for the district of Little Egg Harbour, in N. Jersey.

TUCUMAN, a province of S. America, in the S. W. division of Paraguay.

TUCUYO, a town of N. Granada, and Terra Firma, in N. America. N. lat. 7 10, W. long. 68 36.

TUFTONBOROUGH, a town of N. Hampshire, Strafford co. N. E. of Lake Winipiseogee, adjoining Wolfborough—109 inhabitants.

TUGULO *River*, in Georgia, is the main branch of Savannah R. A respectable traveller relates that in ten minutes, having walked his horse moderately, he tasted of Tugulo, Apalachicola, and Hiwassee rivers.

TULLY, one of the military townships of Onondago co. N. York.

TULPEHOCKEN, a branch of the Schuylkill, which empties into that river at Reading. Also, the name of a town of Pennsylvania, in Lancaster co. 6 miles W. of Middletown, and 65 N. W. of Philadelphia.

TUMBEZ, a town in the road to Lima and Peru, S. America.

TUNBRIDGE, a township of Vermont, Orange co. 12 miles W. of Thetford—487 inhabitants.

TUNJA, a town of New-Granada and Terra Firma, S. America. N. lat. 4 51, W. long. 72 10.

TUNKHANNÖCK, a township and creek in Luzerne co. Pennsylvania. The creek is a water of Susquehannah.

TURBET, a township of Pennsylvania, on Susquehannah river.

TURKEY, a small town of N. Jersey, Essex co. 14 miles N. W. of Elizabeth-Town.

TURKEY Foot, in Youghiogany river, is 35 miles from the mouth of the river, 22 miles S. S. W. of Berlin, in Pennsylvania, and 36 N. E. of Morgantown.

TURKEY Point, at the head of Chesapeak Bay, about 15 miles S. W. of Elkton. Here the British army landed, in August, 1777, before they advanced to Philadelphia.

TURKS Islands, several small islands in the W. Indies, about 35 leagues N. E. of the island of St. Domingo. The Bermudians frequently come hither and make a great quantity of salt, and the ships which sail from St. Domingo commonly pass within sight of them. N. lat. 21 18, W. long. 71 5.

TURNER, a township of Maine, Cumberland co. on the W. bank of Androscoggin R.—349 inhabitants, and lies 152 miles N. of Boston, and 31 S. W. of Hallowell.

TURTLE Creek, in Pennsylvania, a small stream which empties through the E. bank of Monongahela R. about 12 miles from the mouth of that R. at Pittsburg.

At the head of this creek, Gen. Braddock engaged a party of Indians, the 9th of July, 1755, on his way to Fort du Quesne, now Pittsburg, where he was repulsed, himself killed, his army put to flight, and the remains of the army brought off the field by the address and courage of Col. afterwards Gen. Washington.

TURTLE River, in Georgia, empties into St. Simon's Sound. At its mouth is the town of Brunswick. The lands on the banks of this river are said to be excellent.

TUSCARORA Creek, a small stream, of Pennsylvania, which empties through the S. W. bank of Juniatta R. 12 miles S. E. of Lewistown.

TUSCARORA Villages, lie a mile from each other, 4 miles from Queenstown, in Upper Canada, containing together about 40 decayed houses.

TUSCARORAS, a tribe of Indians in the State of N. York. They now consist of about 400 souls, their village is between Kahnawolohale and N. Stockbridge, on Tuscarora or Oneida Creek. They receive an annuity of about 400 dollars from the United States.

TUTAPAN, a large town of N. Mexico, on the N. Pacific Ocean.

TWENTY MILE Creek, an eastern branch of Tombigbee river, in Georgia, which runs first a S. by E. course, then turns to the S. W. Its mouth lies in about lat. 33.33 N.

TYBEE Island, on the coast of Georgia, lies at the mouth of Savannah R. to the southward of the bar. A light-house stands on the island, 80 feet high, and in lat. 32 N. and long. 81 10 W.

The light-house is 7 miles E. S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. from Savannah.

TYBOINE, a township of Pennsylvania, in Cumberland county.

TYGART'S *Valley*, in Pennsylvania, lies on Monongahela R.

TYNGSBOROUGH, a township of Massachusetts, Middlesex. co. on Merrimack R. 31 miles N. of Boston.

TYRINGHAM, a township of Massachusetts, Berkshire co. 1397 inhabitants, 14 miles from the shire town, and 140 W. of Boston.

TYRONE, two townships of Pennsylvania; the one in York co. the other in that of Cumberland.

TYRREL, a maritime co. of Edenton district, N. Carolina, on Albemarle Sound—4744 inhabitants.

U

UCHE, an Indian town situated on the Chata Uche R. It is situated, according to Bartram, on a vast plain, and is the largest, most compact, and best situated Indian town he ever saw. The habitations are large, and neatly built; the walls of the houses are constructed of a wooden frame, then lathed and plastered inside and out with a reddish well tempered clay or mortar, which gives them the appearance of red brick walls; and the roofs are neatly covered with cypress bark, or shingles. The town appears populous and thriving, full of young children; and is supposed to contain 1500 inhabitants. They are able to muster 500 gun-men or warriors.

ULSTER, a co. of N. York, bounded easterly by Hudson's R. southerly by the co. of Orange,

Pl 2.

westerly by the State of Pennsylvania—29,397 inhabitants. It is divided into 16 townships. Chief town, Kingston. Part of this co. and that of Otsego, were erected into a separate co. January, 1797.

ULYSSES, one of the military townships in Onondago co. N. York, at the southern end of Cayuga Lake.

UMBAGO, a large lake in the N. E. corner of N. Hampshire.

UNADILLA, a river of the State of N. York, runs southward, and, joining the main branch, forms Chenengo river.

UNADILLA, a township of N. York, Otsego co. on the northern side of the main branch of Chenengo R. It is about 110 miles S. W. of Albany; and, in 1796, 502 of its inhabitants were electors. In the same year, the townships of Suffrage, Otsego, and Butternuts, were taken from this township, and incorporated.

UNDERHILL, a township of Vermont, Chittenden co. 12 miles E. of Colchester—65 inhabitants.

UNION, a co. of S. Carolina, Pinckney district—7,693 inhabitants. Chief town, Pinckneyville.

UNION, a township in Tolland co. Connecticut, west of Woodstock, and about 16 miles N. E. of Tolland.

UNION, a township of Maine, Lincoln co. containing 200 inhabitants.

UNION, a post-town of the State of N. York, Tioga co. on the N. side of Susquehanna R. and west of the mouth of the Chenengo, 122 miles S. E. by E. of Williamsburg, on Genessee river, 24 E. N. E. of Athens, or Tioga Point, 92 S. W. of Cooperstown, and 340 N. by W. of

Philadelphia. In 1796, 284 of the inhabitants were qualified electors.

UNION River, in the county of Hancock, Maine, empties into Blue Hill Bay, on the E. side of Penobscot Bay.

UNION-TOWN, a post-town of Pennsylvania, Fayette co. on Redstone Creek. It contains a church, a stone gaol, a brick court-house, and about 80 dwelling-houses. It is the seat of the county courts, and is 14 miles S. by E. of Brownville, 58 S. of Pittsburg, 24 N. E. of Morgantown, in Virginia; and 327 W. of Philadelphia.

UNITY, a settlement in Lincoln co. Maine, 7 or 8 miles W. of Sidney, opposite to Vassalborough, and 15 miles N. W. of Hallowell, on Sandy R. about 16 miles from its mouth.

UNITY, a township of New-Hampshire, Cheshire co. a few miles N. E. of Charlestown—538 inhabitants.

UNITY-Town, in Montgomery co. Maryland, lies 2 or 3 miles from Patuxent R. and 24 northerly of the city of Washington.

UPPER BALD EAGLE, a township of Pennsylvania, Mifflin co.

UPPER DUBLIN, a township of Pennsylvania, Montgomery co.

UPPER HANOVER, a township of Pennsylvania, Montgomery co.

UPPER MARLBOROUGH, a post-town of Maryland, 16 miles S. E. of Bladensburg, 15 N. E. of Piscataway, and 262 S. W. of Philadelphia.

UPPER MILFORD, a township of Pennsylvania, Northampton co.

UPPER PENN'S NECK, a township of New-Jersey, Salem co.

UPPER SAURA, a place in N. Carolina, on Dan river, about 200 miles from Halifax.

UPTON, a township of Massachusetts, Worcester co.—900 inhabitants; 15 miles S. E. of Worcester, and 38 S. W. of Boston.

URBANNA, a small post-town of Virginia, Middlesex co. on the S. W. side of Rappahannock R. 22 miles from Stingray Point, at the mouth of the river, 73 S. E. of Fredericksburgh, 28 from Tappahannock, and 291 from Philadelphia. Wheat is shipped from this to Europe, and Indian corn, &c. to New-England, Nova-Scotia, and the West-Indies.

UTAWAS, a river which divides Upper and Lower Canada, and falls into Jesus Lake, 118 miles S. W. of Quebec.

UTRECHT, New, a township of N. York, King's co. L. Island—562 inhabitants; 7 or 8 miles southward of N. York city.

UXBRIDGE, a township of Massachusetts, Worcester co. 41 miles S. W. of Boston—1,308 inhabitants.

V

VALADOLID is the chief city of the province of Honduras, in New Spain. It is the seat of the Governor—30 miles W. of the Gulf of Honduras. N. lat. 14 10, W. long. 51 21.

VALENCIA, a town in the province of Caracas, on Terra Firma. N. lat. 10, W. long. 67.

VALLEY Forge, a place on Schuylkill river, 15 miles from Philadelphia. Here General Washington remained with his army in huts, during the winter of 1777, after the British had taken possession of that city.

VALPARAISO, a large and populous town of Chili, S. America, having a harbour forming the

port of St. Jago, in lat. 33 2 36 S. and long. 77 29 W. It carries on a considerable trade with the port of Callao.

VANNSTOWN, in the country of the Cherokees, on a branch of Alabama river.

VASE *River, Au*, empties into the Mississippi from the N. E. 3 miles below the Great Rock, about 55 N. W. by N. of the mouth of the Ohio. It is navigable into the N. W. Territory about sixty miles, through a rich country, abounding in extensive natural meadows, and numberless herds of buffaloe, deer, &c.

VASSALBOROUGH, a post-town of Maine, Lincoln co. on Kennebeck river, half way between Hallowell and Winslow, 204 miles N. by E. of Boston—1,240 inhabitants.

VEALTOWN, a village of New-Jersey, near Baskenridge, about 7 miles S. W. of Morristown.

VEGA, or *Conception of la Vega Real*, a town in the N. E. part of the island of St. Domingo, on the road from St. Domingo city to Daxabon. It stands on a beautiful plain among the mountains. In 1494, or 1495, the settlement of this town was begun by Columbus. Eight years after, it had become a city of importance, and some times during the year, there were 240,000 crowns in gold; minted at this place. It was almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1564.

VENEZUELO, a province of Terra Firma, bounded E. by Caracas, S. by New-Granada. It abounds with game and wild beasts, producing plenty of corn, twice a year, with fruits, sugar, and tobacco, and the best cocoa plantations in America. It is said to contain about 100,000 inhab-

itants, who live tolerably happy, and raise great numbers of European sheep. They cultivate tobacco and sugar, which are famous over all America. It has many populous towns, and its waters have gold sands. Its capital, of the same name, or Cora, stands near the sea-coast, about 50 miles S. E. of Cape St. Roman. N. lat. 10 30, W. long. 70 15.

VERA *Cruz, La*, the grand port of Mexico, or New Spain, having a safe harbour protected by a fort, situated on a rock of an island and nearly adjoining, called St. John de Ulloa, in the Gulf of Mexico. It is, perhaps, one of the most considerable places for trade in the world, being the natural centre of the American treasure, and the magazine for all the merchandize sent from New-Spain, or that is transported thither from Europe. It receives a prodigious quantity of E. India produce by way of Acapulco, from the Philippine Islands. Most of its houses are built of wood, and the number of Spanish inhabitants is about 3,000, mulattoes and mongrels, who call themselves white. N. lat. 19 12, W. long. 97 30. At the Old Town, 15 or 16 miles further west, Cortez landed on Good Friday, 1518, when, being determined to conquer or die, he sunk the ships that transported his handful of men hither. La Vera Cruz is 215 miles S. E. of the city of Mexico.

VERAGUA, a province of Terra Firma. Santiago de Veraguas, or Santa Fe, the capital, is but a poor place; and in this province is the river Veragua, on which that town stands.

VERA *Paz*, a province of the audience of Guatemala, N. Spain. The principal commodities are

drugs, cocoa, cotton, wool, honey, &c. Its capital of the same name, or *Coban*, stands on the W. side of a river which runs into Golfo Dulce, 184 miles E. of Guatemala. N. lat. 15 10, W. long. 93 15.

VERGENNES, a post-town, and one of the most growing and commercial towns of Vermont, in Addison co. on Otter Creek, about 6 or 8 miles from its mouth in Lake Champlain. It is regularly laid out, and has a school-house which is used as a place of worship, and about 60 neat houses. A handsome court-house is erecting. In its neighbourhood are noble falls, on which are erected a number of mills of different kinds. In the vicinity is an abundance of fine timber—the soil clayey. It is 115 miles N. of Bennington, and 22 S. of Burlington—201-inhabitants.

VERMILLION *River*, in the N. W. Territory, runs N. W. into Illinois river, 267 miles from the Mississippi.

VERMONT, one of the United States of America, lies between lat. 42 44 and 45 N. and between long. 71 32 and 73 25 W. It is bounded N. by Lower Canada; E. by N. Hampshire, from which it is separated by Connecticut river; S. by Massachusetts; and W. by the State of N. York. No part of the State is nearer than 70 or 80 miles of any part of the ocean. The length of the State, 157 miles: the mean width from E. to W. is about 65 miles. It is divided into 11 counties, which are subdivided into upwards of 230 townships, generally 6 miles square. Reservations of land are made in the several townships, for the encouragement of collegiate, academic, and school education, and for the

support of the gospel, and for its propagation in foreign parts.—Windior, on the E. side of the Green Mountains; and Rutland, on the W. side; both nearly in the centre of the settled parts of the State from N. to S. are, according to an act of the legislature, to be alternately the seat of government, till about the year 1800. Both are flourishing towns. In 1790, according to the census then taken, the number of inhabitants in this State was 85,589. This number has since greatly increased. The people are an industrious, brave, hardy, active, frugal race. The soil is deep, and of a dark colour, rich, moist, warm, and loamy. It bears corn and other kinds of grain, in large quantities, as soon as it is cleared of the wood, without any ploughing or preparation; and after the first crops, naturally turns to rich pasture or mowing. Thro' this State there is one continued range of mountains, which are called the *Green Mountains*, from their perpetual verdure, and gives name to the State. *Kellington Peak*, one of the highest of the Green Mountains, is 3,454 feet above the level of the ocean. All the streams and rivers of Vermont rise among the Green Mountains; about 35 of them have an easterly direction, and fall into Connecticut river; about 25 run westerly, and pay tribute to Lake Champlain. The most considerable on the W. side of the Green Mountains, are Otter Creek, Onion river, La Moille, and Michigoua. The trade of Vermont is principally to Boston, Hartford, and N. York; to which places the inhabitants export horses, beef, pork, butter, cheese, wheat, flour, iron, nails, pot and pearl

affes. A charter for a richly endowed university was granted by the legislature of this State, in 1791, to be established at Burlington. In 1792, the state of the militia was as follows; 20 regiments of infantry, divided into 8 brigades, and 4 divisions; 15 companies of cavalry, and 6 companies of artillery; the whole computed at 18,500. Vermont sends two representatives to Congress.

VERNON, a place in Suffex co. New-Jersey, 21 miles N. E. of Newtown.

VERNON, *Mount.* See *Mount Vernon.*

VERSAILLES, the chief town of Woodford co. Kentucky. It contains a court-house, stone gaol, and about 30 houses, 13 miles W. by S. of Lexington.

VERSHIRE, a township of Vermont, Orange co. adjoining West-Fairlee—439 inhabitants.

VICTORY, a township of Vermont, situated in Essex co. adjoining Guildhall, on Connecticut river.

VIENNA, a small town on the N. E. bank of Savannah river, in S. Carolina, opposite the mouth of Broad river and Peterburgh; containing, in 1797, three dwelling-houses, a store, and a tobacco inspection, which receives annually about 50 hhds.

VIENNA, a port of entry and post-town of the eastern shore of Maryland, Dörchester co. on the W. side of Nanticoke river; contains about 30 houses, but carries on a brisk trade with the neighbouring sea-ports, in lumber, corn, wheat, &c. Its foreign exports in 1794, amounted to 1,667 dollars. It is 15 miles N. W. of Salisbury, 32 S. S. E. of Easton, and 150 S. S. W. of Philadelphia.

VIENNA, the capital of Green-co: Kentucky; on the N. side of Green river, about 158 miles W. S. W. of Lexington.

VINALHAVEN, a township on the coast of Maine, in Hancock co.—578 inhabitants. It is S. E. of Deer Island, and 250 miles from Boston.

VINCENTS, *Fort,* in the N. W. Territory, stands on the E. side of Wabash river, 150 miles from its mouth. It was erected in the year 1787, in order to repel the incursions of the Wabash Indians, and to secure the western lands from intruding settlers. It has 4 small brass cannon, and is garrisoned by a major and 2 companies.—The town of Vincents contained, in 1792, about 1,500 souls, principally of French extraction. It is 300 miles S. W. of Fort Recovery. N. lat. 39 15. W. long. 90 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.

VINCENT, *Sr.* one of the 14. captainships of Brazil, in South-America.

VINCENT, *Sr.* a town on the coast of Brazil; on Aniaz Island, in the Bay of All Saints.

VINCENT, a township of Pennsylvania, in Chester co.

VINCENT, *Sr.* one of the Caribbee Islands, between 61 10. and 61 18 W. long. and between 13 5 and 13 19 N. lat. being about 17 miles long, and about 10 broad. The vallies are fertile and extensive, and the clearing the ground has rendered the climate healthy. Of 84,000 acres which the island contains, 23,605 are at present possessed by British subjects, and about as much more is supposed to be held by the Charalbes; and the remainder is thought to be incapable of cultivation. This is the only island of the Antilles, where the

small remains of the natives (with a mixture of negro blood) exist in the form of a nation. The number of inhabitants is 1,450 whites, and 11,853 negroes. St. Vincents is divided into 4 parishes. Its towns are Kingston, the capital, and Richmond; the others are villages or hamlets, at the several bays and landing places. The islands dependent on the St. Vincents government, are Bequia, containing 3,700 acres; Union, 2,150 acres; Canouane, 1,777 acres; and Mustique, about 1,200 acres.—Of the above 11,853 negroes, about 1400 are employed in the cultivation of these islands. The total exports in 1788, in 122 vessels, from St. Vincents, amounted in value, according to the current prices in London, to £186,450 : 14 : 8, including exports to the American States, to the value of £9,019 : 1 : 8 sterling. The cargoes consisted of 65,128 cwt. 1 qr. 27lbs. of sugar; 88,266 gallons rum; 9,656 gallons molasses; 634 cwt. 1 qr. 5lb. coffee; 761,880 lbs. cotton; 143 cwt. 24lb. cocoa; besides hides, dying woods, &c. Here they cultivate cinnamon, mango, sassafras, vanilla, China tallow-tree, camphor, gum-storax, &c. It is about 20 leagues W. of Barbados.

VINEYARD, *New*, a plantation in Lincoln co. Maine, on the two north-easternmost branches of Sandy river, about 59 miles N. by W. of Brunswick, and 37 N. W. of Hallowell.

VINEYARD *Sound*, on the S. eastern coast of Massachusetts, is the strait or passage between the Elizabeth Islands and Martha's Vineyard.

VIRGIL, a military township of Onondago co. N. York,

VIRGIN GORDA, one of the principal of the Virgin Isles, in the W. Indies. It lies 4 leagues to the E. of Tortula, and of a very irregular shape. It is worse watered than Tortula, and has fewer inhabitants. A mountain, which rises in its centre, is affirmed to contain a silver mine.

VIRGINIA, one of the United States, lies between 36 30 and 40 30 N. lat. and between 75 54. and 83 8 W. long. It is in length 446 miles, in breadth 224; containing about 70,000 square miles. Bounded N. by Maryland, part of Pennsylvania, and Ohio river; W. by Kentucky; S. by N. Carolina, and E. by the Atlantic Ocean. This State is divided into 82 counties, (and by another division into parishes) which, with the number of inhabitants, according to the census of 1790, are mentioned in the following table.

T A B L E.

West of the Blue Ridge.

Counties.	Slaves.	To. Inh.
Ohio	281	5212
Monongalia	154	4768.
Washington	450	5625.
Montgomery	2087	23752.
Wythe		
Botetourt	319	6015.
Greenbriar		
Kanawa		
Hampshire	454	7346
Berkly	2932	19713.
Frederick	4250	19681.
Shenandoah	512	10510.
Rockingham	772	7449.
Augusta	1222	10886.
Rockbridge	682	6548.

Between the Blue Ridge and the Tide Waters.

Loudon	4030	18962
Fauquier	6642	17892
Culpepper	8226	22105.
Spotsylvania	5933	11252.

Counties.	Slaves.	To. Inh.
Orange	4421	9921
Louisa	4573	8467
Goochland	4656	9053
Flavania	1466	3921
Albemarle	5579	12585
Amherst	5296	13703
Buckingham	4168	9779
Bedford	2754	10531
Henry	1551	8479
Pittsylvania	2979	11579
Halifax	5565	14722
Charlotte	4816	10078
Prince Edward	3986	8100
Cumberland	4434	8153
Powhatan	4325	6822
Amelia	11307	18097
Nottaway		
Lunenburg	4332	8959
Mecklenburg	6762	14733
Brunswick	6776	12827

Between James River and Carolina.

Greenville	3620	6362
Dinwiddie	7334	13934
Chesterfield	7487	14214
Prince George	4519	8173
Surry	3097	6227
Suffex	5387	10534
Southampton	5993	12864
Isle of Wight	3867	9028
Nansemond	8817	9010
Norfolk	5345	14524
Princes Ann	3202	7793

Between James and York Rivers.

Henrico	5819	12000
Hanover	8223	14754
New-Kent	3700	6239
Charles City	8141	5518
James City	2405	4070
Williamsburg	2760	5233
York		
Warwick	990	1690
Elizabeth City	1876	3450

Between York and Rappahannock Rivers.

Caroline	10292	17489
King William	5151	8128
King and Queen	5143	9377
Essex	5440	9122

Counties.	Slaves.	To. Inh.
Middlefex	2558	4140
Gloucester	7063	13498

Between Rappahannock and Patowmack Rivers.

Fairfax	4574	12320
Prince William	4704	11615
Stafford	4036	9588
King George	4157	7366
Richmond	3984	6985
Westmoreland	4425	7722
Northumberland	4460	9163
Lancaster	3236	5638

Eastern Shore.

Accomac	4262	13959
Northampton	3244	6889

New Counties.

Campbell	2488	7685
Franklin	1073	6842
Harrison	67	2080
Randolph	19	951
Hardy	369	7336
Pendelton	73	2452
Ruffel	190	3338

Whole number of inhab. 747,610

Of whom 292,627 were slaves.

The chief rivers are Roanoke, James, Nansemond, Chickahominy, Appamatox, Rivanna, York, Piankatank, Rappahannock, Patowmack, Shenandoah, and the great Kanaway. They abound with fish of various kinds, as sturgeon, shad, bass, carp, sheephead, drum, herrings, perch; catfish, oysters, crabs, &c. It is worthy of notice, that the mountains are not solitary and scattered confusedly over the face of the country; but commence at about 150 miles from the sea-coast, are disposed in ridges one behind another, running nearly parallel with the sea-coast. In the same direction generally are the veins of lime-stone, coal and other minerals hitherto discovered; and for range the falls of the great rivers.

But the courses of the great rivers are at right angles with these. The mountains abound in coal, lime, and free-stone; the summits of them are generally covered with a good soil, and a variety of timber; and the low, intervale lands are rich and remarkably well watered. The whole country below the mountains is level, and seems from various appearances to have been once washed by the sea. The soil in this tract seems to have acquired a character for goodness which it by no means deserves. Though not rich, it is well suited to the growth of tobacco and Indian corn, and parts of it for wheat. Good crops of cotton, flax and hemp are also raised; and in some counties they have plenty of cyder, and exquisite brandy, distilled from peaches, which grow in great abundance upon the numerous rivers of the Chesapeake. The planters, before the war, paid their principal attention to the culture of tobacco, of which there used to be exported, generally, 55,000 hogheads a year. Since the revolution, they are turning their attention more to the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, barley, flax and hemp. Every able bodied freeman, between the ages of 16 and 50, is enrolled in the militia. The Governor is head of the military as well as civil power. The law requires every militia man to provide himself with the arms usual in the regular service. If the militia bear the same proportion to the number of inhabitants now, as in 1782, they amount to about 68,000. This State is not divided into townships, nor are there any towns of consequence, owing probably to the

interfection of the country by navigable rivers, which brings the trade to the doors of the inhabitants, and prevents the necessity of their going in quest of it to a distance. The principal towns, or more properly villages or hamlets, are as follows. On James river, and its waters, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Hampton, Suffolk, Smithfield, Williamsburgh, Petersburg, Richmond, the seat of government, Manchester, Charlottesville, New-London.—On York R. and its waters, York, Newcastle, Hanover.—On Rapahannock, Urbanna, Port-Royal, Frederickburg, Falmouth.—On Patowmack, and its waters, Dumfries, Colchester, Alexandria, Winchester, and Staunton. The college of William and Mary was founded, at Williamsburgh, about the beginning of this century. The academy in Prince Edward county has been erected into a college by the name of Hampden-Sydney college. There are a number of academies, in different parts of Virginia. The present denominations of Christians in Virginia are Presbyterians, who are most numerous, Episcopalians, Baptists, and Methodists. The exports of this State, in the year ending Sept. 30th, 1796, amounted to 5,268,615 dollars. The greatest quantity of tobacco ever produced in this country, in one year, was 70,000 hhd. in the year 1758. Virginia was settled permanently, after several preceding unsuccessful attempts, in 1610, being the earliest established of any of the United States.

VIRGIN ISLANDS, a group of small islands in the W. Indies, to the eastward of the Island of Porto Rico, belonging to different Eu-

ropean powers. They extend for the space of 24 leagues, from E. to W. and about 16 leagues from N. to S. and nearly approach the E. coast of Porto Rico.

VOLUNTOWN, a township on the E. line of Connecticut, Windham co. E. of Plainfield, 19 miles N. E. of Norwich, and 26 S. W. of Providence.

W

WABASH is a beautiful navigable river, of the N. W. Territory, which runs a S. W. and southern course, and empties into the Ohio, by a mouth 270 yards wide, in lat. 37 41 N.—168 miles from the mouth of the Ohio, and 1020 miles below Pittsburg. In the spring, summer, and autumn, it is passable in batteaux and barges, drawing about 3 feet water, 412 miles, to Ouiatanon; and for large canoes 197 miles further, to the Miami carrying place, 9 miles from Miami village. The land on this river is remarkably fertile. A silver mine has been discovered about 28 miles above Ouiatanon, on the northern side of the Wabash. Salt springs, lime, free-stone, blue, yellow, and white clay, are found in plenty on this river. The copper mine on this river, is perhaps the richest vein of native copper in the bowels of the whole earth.

WABASH, Little, runs a course S. S. E. and falls into the Wabash 10 miles from the Ohio.

WACHOVIA, or *Dobb's Parish*, a tract of land in N. Carolina, between the E. side of Yadkin river, and the head waters of Haw and Deep rivers, consisting of about 100,000 acres, in Stokes

and Surry counties. The United Brethren, or Moravians, purchased this tract of Lord Granville, in 1751, and called it Wachovia. In 1755, it was made a separate parish, and named Dobb's, by the legislature. This thriving parish lies about 10 miles S. of Pilot mountain, and contains six churches.

WACHUSET Mountain, in the town of Princetown, Massachusetts, 2,989 feet above the level of the sea.

WADESBOROUGH, the chief town of Anson co. North-Carolina. It contains a court-house, gaol, and about 30 houses—76 miles W. by S. of Fayetteville, and 50 S. E. by S. of Salisbury.

WADSWORTH, a town of New-York, Ontario co. on the E. bank of Genessee river; 13 miles S. W. by S. of Hartford.

WAGER'S Strait, in N. America, lies in about lat. 65 37 N. When Capt. Ellis was in this latitude, the tide ran at the rate of from 8 to 10 leagues an hour. He compares it to the sluice of a mill.

WAITSFIELD, a township of Chittenden co. Vermont—61 inhabitants.

WAKE, an inland co. of Hillsborough district, N. Carolina—10,192 inhabitants. Chief town, Raleigh, the capital of the State.

WAKEFIELD, a township of Strafford co. N. Hampshire, E. of Wolfborough—640 inhabitants.

WAKRAMAW, a beautiful lake, 26 miles in circuit, in Bladen co. N. Carolina. This lake is the source of a fine river of the same name, which runs a southerly course of 70 or 80 miles, and empties into Winyaw Bay, at Georgetown, S. Carolina.

WALDEN, a township of Vermont, Caledonia co. having Dan-

ville, on the S.E.—11 inhabitants.

WALDOBOROUGH, a post-town and port of entry of Maine, Lincoln co. 12 miles S. by W. of Warren, 10 E. by S. of Newcastle, 20 E. of Wiscasset. This is the port of entry for the district, lying between the towns of Camden and Northport; and all the shores and waters from the middle of Damariscotta river to the south-western side of the town of Northport—1210 inhabitants.

WALDO *Patent*, a tract of land forming the S. E. part of Hancock co. Maine, on the W. side of Penobscot river and bay.

WALES, *New South*, a country of vast extent, but little known, lying round the southern part of Hudson's Bay.

WALES, *New North*, an extensive territory, separated from New South Wales on the S. by Seal river.

WALES, a plantation in Lincoln co. Maine, 55 miles N. E. of Portland—439 inhabitants.

WALLINGFORD, a township of Vermont, Rutland co. E. of Tinmouth—536 inhabitants.

WALLINGFORD, a pleasant post-town of Connecticut, N. Haven co. 14 miles S. W. of Middleton, 13 N. E. of New-Haven. This township is divided into 2 parishes, and contains about 2000 inhabitants.

WALLKILL, a township of N. York, Ulster co. on the creek of its name, about 15 miles N. by E. of Goshen, 11 W. of Newburgh, and 58 N. of N. York city—2,571 inhabitants.

WALNUT *Hills*, or *Nogales*, in the western territory of Georgia, situated on a tract of land formed by a fort, the Mississippi river, and the Loosa Chitto, and on the N. side of the latter.

WALLPACK, a township in Suffex co. N. Jersey, on Delaware river, about 11 miles W. of Newtown, and 50 N. W. of Brunswick—496 inhabitants.

WALPOLE, a post-town of N. Hampshire, Cheshire co. on the eastern side of Connecticut river, 11 miles S. of Charlestown, 14 N. W. by N. of Keene, and 108 W. of Portsmouth—1245 inhabitants. The printing and book-selling business is carried on to a considerable extent in this town, and a weekly Newspaper is here published which has an extensive circulation.

WALPOLE, a township of Massachusetts, Norfolk co. on the great road to Providence, and 20 miles S. W. of Boston—1005 inhabitants.

WALTHAM, a township of Massachusetts, Middlesex co. 11 miles N. W. of Boston—882 inhabitants.

WALTHAM, a village in Henrico co. Virginia, on the N. side of James river, 4 miles N. W. of Richmond.

WANTAGE, a township of N. Jersey, Suffex co. 15 miles N. of Newtown—1700 inhabitants.

WARD, a township of Massachusetts, Worcester co. 5 miles S. of Worcester, and 55 S. W. of Boston—473 inhabitants.

WARDSEBOROUGH, a township of Vermont, Windham co. 12 or 15 miles W. of Putney, and 27 N. E. of Bennington—753 inhabitants.

WARDSBRIDGE, a post-town of N. York, Ulster co. on the Wallkill, 10 miles N. of Goshen, 36 S. by W. of Kingston, has 40 compact houses and an academy.

WARE, a township of Massachusetts, Hampshire co. 773 inhabitants—15 miles N. E. of

Springfield, and 70 miles W. N. W. of Boston.

WAREHAM, a township of Massachusetts, Plymouth co. 60 miles S. by E. of Boston—854 inhabitants.

WARMINSTER, a small post-town of Virginia, on the N. side of James river, Amherst co. about 90 miles above Richmond. It contains about 40 houses, and a tobacco warehouse. It is 21 miles from Charlottesville.—There is also a township of this name in Buck's co. Pennsylvania.

WARM Springs, Virginia. The most efficacious of these, are two springs in Augusta, near the sources of James river; where it is called Jackson's river. The Warm Spring issues with a very bold stream, sufficient to work a grist-mill, and to keep the waters of its basin, which is 30 feet in diameter, at the vital warmth, viz. 96° of Fahrenheit's thermometer. They relieve rheumatisms. Other complaints also of very different natures have been removed or lessened by them. It rains here 4 or 5 days in every week. The Hot Spring is about six miles from the Warm, is much smaller, and has been so hot as to have boiled an egg. Some believe its degree of heat to be lessened. It raises the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer to 112 degrees, which is fever heat. It sometimes relieves where the Warm Spring fails. These springs are very much resorted to, in spite of a total want of accommodation for the sick. Their waters are strongest in the hottest months, which occasions their being visited in July and August principally. The Sweet Springs, in the county of Botetourt, at the eastern feet of the Allegha-

ny, are about 42 miles from the Warm Springs.

WARNER, a township of New-Hampshire, Hillborough co.—863 inhabitants.

WARREN, a new county of the Upper district of Georgia.

WARREN, a co. of Halifax district, N. Carolina—9,397 inhabitants.

WARRENTON, a post-town, and the capital of the above mentioned county, 16 miles E. by N. of Hillborough, 35 W. of Halifax, 54 N. of Raleigh, 83 S. of Petersburg in Virginia. The town contains about 30 houses. Here is a respectable academy, having generally from 60 to 70 students.

WARREN, a township of Vermont, Addison co. about thirty miles N.E. by E. of Crown Point.

WARREN, a post-town of Maine, Lincoln co. adjoining Camden and Thomaston; 203 miles N. E. by N. of Boston—642 inhabitants.

WARREN, a township of Grafton co. N. Hampshire, N. E. of Orford, adjoining—206 inhabitants.

WARREN, a post-town of R. Island, Bristol co. 4 miles N. of Bristol, 10 S. S. E. of Providence. This is a flourishing town; carries on a brisk coasting and West-India trade, and is remarkable for ship building. The whole township contains 1122 inhabitants. Rhode-Island College was first instituted in this town, and afterwards removed to Providence.

WARREN, a new township of Herkemer co. N. York. It was taken from German Flats, and incorporated in 1796.

WARREN, a part of the township of Chenengo, in the State of N. York, on Susquehannah riv-

er, bears this name in De Witt's map.

WARREN, a township of Connecticut, Litchfield co. between the townships of Kent and Litchfield.

WARREN, a post-town of Virginia, on the N. side of James river, Fluvanna co. 10 miles from Warminster, 21 from Charlottesville, and 80 W. of Richmond. It is a flourishing town, has a tobacco inspection, and is situated just below those falls in James river, below which the Indians in travelling from north to south, used to ford the river. It took its name from General Joseph Warren.

WARRINGTON, the name of two townships of Pennsylvania; the one in York co. the other in Buck's.

WARWICK, a co. of Virginia, on James river. It is the oldest county of the State, and contains 1690 inhabitants.

WARWICK, a township of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county—1246 inhabitants—90 miles N. W. of Boston.

WARWICK, the chief town of Kent co. R. Island, at the head of Narraganset Bay, and on the W. side; 8 miles south of Providence—2,493 inhabitants. A cotton manufactory has been established in this town upon an extensive scale. One of Arkwright's machinings was erected here in August, 1795; and the yarn produced answers the most sanguine expectation. This town was the birth-place of the celebrated Gen. Green.

WARWICK, a township of N. York, Orange co.—3,603 inhabitants.

WARWICK, the name of two townships of Pennsylvania; the

one in Buck's co. the other in that of Lancaster. In the latter is the fine Moravian settlement called Litziz.

WARWICK, a post-town of Maryland, Cecil co. on the eastern shore of Chesapeake Bay; 14 miles southerly of Elkton, 57 S. W. of Philadelphia.

WARWICK, a small town of Chesterfield co. Virginia; on the S. W. side of James river, about 7 miles S. S. E. of Richmond, and 17 N. of Peterburg. Vessels of 250 tons burthen can come to this town.

WASHINGTON,* a county of Maine, and the most easterly in the United States. It is bounded E. by the British province of New-Brunswick. The number of inhabitants in 1790, was 2738; but the increase since must have been very considerable. Chief town, Machias.

WASHINGTON, a maritime co. of R. Island, on Narraganset Bay. It is divided into 7 townships, and contains 18,075 inhabitants. Chief town, South-Kingstown.

WASHINGTON, a co. of New-York; bounded N. by Clinton co. and S. by Rensselaer—14,042 inhabitants. It is subdivided into 12 townships, of which Salem is the chief.

WASHINGTON, a co. of Pennsylvania, in the S. W. corner of the State, is divided into 21 townships, and contains 23,866 inhabitants. Mines of copper and iron ore have been found in this county.

WASHINGTON, the capital of the above county, and a post-town.

* All the places which bear the name of *Washington*, were so called after GEORGE WASHINGTON, Commander in Chief of the American army during the revolution, and for eight years PRESIDENT of the United States of America.

is situated on a branch of Char-ter's Creek, which falls into Ohio river, a few miles below Pittsburg. It contains a brick court-house, a stone gaol, a large brick building for the public offices, an academy of stone, and nearly 100 dwelling-houses. It is 22 miles S. S. W. of Pittsburg; 22 N. W. of Brownville, and 325 W. by N. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 40 13, W. long. 80 6 40. It is remarkable for its manufactures, for so young a town. There are three other townships of the same name in Pennsylvania, viz. in Fayette, Franklin, and Westmoreland counties.

WASHINGTON, a county of Maryland; on the western shore of Chesapeak Bay, on Patowmack river, which divides it from the State of Virginia. This is called the garden of Maryland, lying principally between the North and South Mountains, and includes the rich, fertile, and well cultivated valley of Conegocheague. Lime-stone and iron-ore are found here. Furnaces and forges have been erected, and considerable quantities of pig and bar iron are manufactured. Chief town, Elizabeth-Town.

WASHINGTON, a co. in the S. W. corner of Virginia; bounded S. by the State of N. Carolina.—It is watered by the streams which form Holston, Clinch and Powell's rivers. There is a natural bridge in this county similar to that in Rockbridge co.—5625 inhabitants. Chief town, Abingdon.

WASHINGTON, a district of the Upper Country of S. Carolina. It contains the counties of Pendleton and Greenville; has 14,619 inhabitants. Chief town, Rickenaville.

WASHINGTON, a co. of Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, a district* of the State of Tennessee, on the waters of the rivers Holston and Clinch, and is divided from Mero district on the west, by an uninhabited country.—It is divided into the counties of Washington, Sullivan, Greene, Hawkins, and Carter. It contained, according to the State census of 1795, 29,531 inhabitants.

WASHINGTON, a co. of Tennessee, in the above district, contained; in 1795, 10,105 inhabitants. It is bounded N. by Sullivan co. S. by Green co. E. by Carter, and W. by Hawkins co. Washington college is established in this county by the legislature.

WASHINGTON, a county of the N. W. Territory.

WASHINGTON, a county of the Upper District of Georgia, contains 4,552 inhabitants. The county is bounded on the N. E. by Ogeechee river. Numbers have lately moved here from Wilkes co. in order to cultivate cotton in preference to tobacco. This produce, though in its infancy, amounted to 208,000 lbs. weight, in 1792. Chief town, Golphinton.

WASHINGTON, a township of Vermont, Orange co. 12 miles W. of Bradford—72 inhabitants.

WASHINGTON, a township of Massachusetts, Berkshire co. 7 miles S. E. of Pittsfield, 8 E. of Lenox, and 145 W. of Boston—588 inhabitants.

WASHINGTON, or Mount Vernon, a plantation of Lincoln co.

* By the word *District* is here to be understood the several counties over which the jurisdiction of the Court, denominated, "The Superior Court of Law and Equity of the District of Washington," extends.

Maine, N. W. of Hallowell—618 inhabitants, and was incorporated by the name of *Belgrade* in 1796.

WASHINGTON, a township of N. York, in Dutchess county—5189 inhabitants.

WASHINGTON, a township of N. Hampshire, Cheshire county—545 inhabitants; it is 12 or 14 miles E. of Charlestown.

WASHINGTON, a township of Connecticut, Litchfield co. about 7 miles S. W. of Litchfield.

WASHINGTON, a port of entry and post-town of N. Carolina, Beaufort co. on the N. side of Tar river, in lat. 35° 30' N. 99 miles from Ocrecok Inlet, 40 from the mouth of Tar river, 38 N. by E. of Newbern, and 460 from Philadelphia. It contains a court-house, gaol, and about 80 houses. From this town is exported tobacco of the Petersburg quality, pork, beef, Indian corn, peas, beans, pitch, tar, turpentine, rosin, &c. also pine boards, shingles, and oak staves. About 130 vessels enter annually at the custom-house in this town. The exports for a year, ending the 30th of September, 1794, amounted to 33,684 dollars.

WASHINGTON, a post-town of Kentucky, and the capital of Mason co. It contains about 100 houses, a Presbyterian church, a handsome court-house and gaol; and is fast increasing in importance. It is 62 miles N. E. of Lexington, 75 N. E. by E. of Frankfort, and 709 S. W. by W. of Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, a post-town of Georgia, and the capital of Wilkes co. 50 miles N. W. by W. of Augusta, 58 N. by W. of Louisville, and 813 from Philadelphia. It is regularly laid out, and contained,

in 1788, 34 houses, a court-house, gaol, and academy. The funds of the academy amount to about 800l. sterl. On the east side of the town, a mile and half distant, is a medicinal spring, which is said to be a sovereign remedy for the scurvy, scrophulous disorders, gout, and every other disorder arising from humours in the blood. N. lat. 33° 12'.

WASHINGTON City, in the territory of Columbia, was ceded by the States of Virginia and Maryland to the United States, and by them established as the seat of their government, after the year 1800. This city, which is now building, stands at the junction of the river Patowmack, and the Eastern Branch, lat. 38° 53' N. extending nearly 4 miles up each, and including a tract of territory, exceeded in point of convenience, salubrity and beauty, by none in America.—The situation of this metropolis, is upon the great post-road, equi-distant from the northern and southern extremities of the Union, and nearly so from the Atlantic and Pittsburg, upon the best navigation, and in the midst of a commercial territory, probably the richest, and commanding the most extensive internal resource of any in America. The plan of this city appears to contain some important improvements upon that of the best planned cities in the world, combining, in a remarkable degree, convenience, regularity, elegance of prospect, and a free circulation of air. The positions of the different public edifices, and for the several squares and areas of different shapes as they are laid down, were first determined on the most advantageous ground, commanding the

most extensive prospects, and from their situation, susceptible of such improvements as either use or ornament may hereafter require. The capitol is situated on a most beautiful eminence, commanding a complete view of every part of the city, and of a considerable part of the country around. The President's house stands on a rising ground, possessing a delightful water prospect, together with a commanding view of the capitol, and the most material parts of the city. North and south lines, intersected by others running due east and west, make the distribution of the city into streets, squares, &c. and those lines have been so combined, as to meet at certain given points, with the divergent avenues, so as to form, on the spaces first determined, the different squares or areas. The grand avenues, and such streets as lead immediately to public places, are from 130 to 160 feet wide, and may be conveniently divided into foot-ways, a walk planted with trees on each side, and a paved way for carriages. The other streets are from 90 to 110 feet wide. Washington, or as it is more commonly called, the *Federal City*, is separated from Georgetown, on the W. by Rock Creek, but that town is now within the territory of Columbia. It is 42 miles S. W. by S. of Baltimore, 876 from Passamaquoddy, in Maine, 500 from Boston, 248 from N. York, 144 from Philadelphia, 133 from Richmond, in Virginia, 232 from Halifax, in N. Carolina, 630 from Charleston, S. Carolina, and 794 from Savannah, in Georgia.

WASHINGTON, *Fort*, in the Territory N. W. of the Ohio, is

situated on the N. bank of the river Ohio westward of Little Miami river.

WASHINGTON, *Mount*, a small township of Massachusetts, Berkshire co. in the S. W. corner of the State, 150 miles from Boston.—261 inhabitants.

WASHINGTON, *Mount*, the highest peak of the White Mountains of N. Hampshire.

WASHINGTON'S *Islands*, on the N. W. coast of N. America. Capt. Dixon discovered these islands in 1787, and named them Queen Charlotte's Islands. Capt. Gray discovered them in 1789, and called them Washington's Islands. There are three principal islands, besides many small ones.

WASSAW *Island*. See *Warsaw*.

WATAUGA, a river of Tennessee, which falls into Holston R. 15 miles above Long-Island.

WATERBOROUGH, a township of Maine, York co. on Mousom river, 15 miles N. W. of Wells—905 inhabitants.

WATERBURY, a township of Vermont, Chittenden co. on Onion river—93 inhabitants.

WATERBURY, a township of N. Haven co. Connecticut, is divided into the parishes of Northbury, Salem, and South-Britain.

WATEREE, a branch of Santee river, S. Carolina.

WATERFORD, a plantation in Cumberland co. Maine, S. E. of Greenland.

WATERFORD, a new township in York co. Maine; formerly a part of Waterborough.

WATERFORD, a township of N. Jersey, Gloucester co.

WATERFORD, a neat village of N. York, in the township of Half Moon.

WATERTOWN, a pleasant and

ancient town in Middlesex co. Massachusetts, 7 miles W. by N. W. of Boston. Charles river is navigable for boats to this town, 7 miles from its mouth in Boston harbour—1091 inhabitants.

WATERTOWN, a township in Litchfield co. Connecticut, about 26 miles N. N. W. of N. Haven.

WATER VLIET, an extensive township of N. York, Albany co. on the W. side of Hudson's R. and includes the village of Hamilton—7,419 inhabitants.

WAYNE, a new county in the N. W. Territory, laid out in the fall of 1796, including the settlements of Detroit and Michilimackinac.

WAYNE, a county of Newbern district, N. Carolina—6,133 inhabitants.

WAYNE, a township of Pennsylvania, situated in Mifflin co.

WAYNE, a township in Lincoln co. Maine, adjoining the towns of Winthrop, Livermore and Readfield, incorporated in 1798, and formerly called *New-Sandwich*.

WAYNE, *Fort*, in the N. W. Territory, is situated at the head of the Miami of the Lake, near the Old Miami Villages, at the confluence of St. Joseph's and St. Mary's rivers. It is a square fort with bastions at each angle, with a ditch and parapet, and could contain 500 men, but has only 300, with 16 pieces of cannon. It is 150 miles N. by W. of Cincinnati, and 200 W. by S. of Fort Defiance. The Indians ceded to the United States a tract of land 6 miles square, where this fort stands, at the late treaty of peace at Greenville.

WAYNESBOROUGH, a post-town of N. Carolina, 24 miles from Kingston, and 50 S. E. from Raleigh.

WAYNESBOROUGH, a post-town in Burk co. Georgia, 30 miles S. of Augusta, 25 N. E. of Louisville. It contained, in 1797, about 40 dwelling-houses, and stands within two miles of Briar Creek, which, when cleared of obstructions, (and there are now measures taking for this purpose) will be navigable for boats carrying 500 bushels of corn, 10 miles above Waynesborough. The superior and inferior courts are held in this town, and here also is an academy, with liberal funds, but yet in its infancy, but promises to be a useful institution.

WEARE, a township of New-Hampshire, Hillsborough co. 10 miles S. W. of Concord, and 70 N. W. of Boston—1,924 inhabitants.

WEATHERSFIELD, a township of Vermont, Windsor co. on the west side of Connecticut river, S. of Windsor. The Ascutney Mountain lies partly in this township—1,097 inhabitants.

WEATHERSFIELD, a post-town of Connecticut, pleasantly situated in Hartford co. on the west side of Connecticut R. 4 miles S. of Hartford, 11 N. of Middleton, 36 N. by E. of N. Haven, and 218 N. E. of Philadelphia. It consists of between 200 and 300 houses, and has a very elegant brick meeting-house for Congregationalists. The inhabitants are generally wealthy farmers; and besides the common productions of the country, raise great quantities of onions, which are exported to different parts of the United States, and to the W. Indies.

WEISENBERG, a township of Pennsylvania, in Northampton county.

WELLFLEET, a township of Massachusetts, Barnstable co. on

the peninsula called Cape Cod; S. E. from Boston, distant by land 105 miles, by water 60, and from Plymouth light-house 8 leagues. The harbour is large, indented within with creeks, where vessels of 70 or 80 tons may lie safe in what is called the Deep Hole—1,117 inhabitants.

WELLS, a township of Vermont, Rutland co. between Pawlet and Poultney—622 inhabitants.

WELLS, a post-town of Maine, York co. situated on the bay of its name, about half way between Biddeford and York, and 88 miles N. by E. of Boston—3,070 inhabitants.

WENDELL, a township of Massachusetts, Hampshire co. 80 miles N. W. of Boston—519 inhabitants.

WENDELL, a township of N. Hampshire, Cheshire co. about 15 miles N. E. of Charlestown—267 inhabitants.

WENHAM, a township of Massachusetts, Essex co. between Ipswich and Beverly; 26 miles N. E. by N. of Boston—502 inhabitants.

WENTWORTH, a township of N. Hampshire, Grafton co.—241 inhabitants.

WESEL, a village of N. Jersey, Essex co. on Passaic river, 5 miles W. of Hackensack.

WEST, or *Wantastiquet*, a river of Vermont, which receiving 7 or 8 smaller streams, and running about 37 miles, falls into Connecticut river at Brattleborough.

WEST BETHLEHEM, a township of Washington co. Pennsylvania.

WESTBOROUGH, a township of Massachusetts, Worcester co. 34 miles W. S. W. of Boston, and 13 E. of Worcester. Among other

singular occurrences in the Indian wars, the strange fortune of Silas and Timothy Rice is worthy of notice. They were sons of Mr. Edmond Rice, one of the first settlers in this town, and carried off by the Indians on August 8, 1704, the one 9 the other 7 years of age. They lost their mother tongue; had Indian wives, and children by them, and lived at *Cagnawaga*. Silas was named *Tookanswas*, and Timothy, *Oughtsforongoughton*. Timothy recommended himself so much to the Indians by his penetration, courage, strength, and warlike spirit; that he arrived to be the third of the six chiefs of the *Cagnawagas*. In 1740 he came down to see his friends. He viewed the house where Mr. Rice dwelt, and the place from whence he with the other children were captivated, of both which he retained a clear remembrance; as he did likewise of several elderly persons who were then living, though he had forgot the English language. He returned to Canada, and, it is said, he was the chief who made the speech to Gen. Gage, in behalf of the *Cagnawagas*, after the reduction of Montreal.—These men were alive in 1790.

WEST CAMP, a thriving village of N. York, containing about 60 houses, in Columbia co. on the east side of Hudson's river, 7 miles above Red Hook, and 13 N. of N. York city.

WEST-CHESTER, a co. of New-York, on L. Island Sound and Hudson's river—24,003 inhabitants.

WEST-CHESTER, the chieftownship of the above county; lying partly on the Sound, about 15 miles easterly of N. York city—1203 inhabitants.

WEST-CHESTER, the chief town of Chester co. Pennsylvania, has about 50 houses, a court-house, stone gaol, and a Roman Catholic church—25 miles W. of Philadelphia.

WESTERLY, a post-town on the sea-coast of Washington county, R. Island, 36 miles W. by S. of Newport—2,498 inhabitants.

WESTERN, a township of Massachusetts, Worcester co. 12 miles E. by N. of Springfield, 29 from Worcester, and 73 W. S. W. of Boston.

WESTERN, *Port*, in Maine, erected in 1752, on Kennebeck river, in the township of Harwington, Lincoln co.

WESTERN, *Preinct*, in Somerset co. N. Jersey—1,875 inhabitants.

WESTERN, a new town in Herkemer co. N. York, taken from Steuben, and incorporated in 1797.

WESTFIELD, a township of Vermont; Orleans co. S. of Jay.

WESTFIELD, a pleasant post-town of Massachusetts, Hampshire co. on the river of this name, in a curious vale, 10 miles W. of Springfield, 34 E. of Stockbridge, 105 W. of Boston. It contains a Congregational church, an academy, and about 50 or 60 compact houses—2,204 inhabitants.

WESTFIELD, a township of N. York, Washington co.—2,103 inhabitants, near Lake George.

WESTFIELD, in Richmond co. N. York—1151 inhabitants.

WESTFIELD, a small town in Essex co. N. Jersey, containing a Presbyterian church, and about 40 compact houses—7 or 8 miles W. of Elizabeth-Town.

WESTFORD, a township of Vermont, Chittenden co. N. E. of Colchester, adjoining—63 inhabitants.

WESTFORD, a township of Massachusetts, Middlesex co. 28 miles N. W. of Boston—1229 inhabitants. In 1792, an academy was established here.

WEST-GREENWICH, a township in Kent co. R. Island—1054 inhabitants.

WESTHAM, a small town of Virginia, Henrico co. on the N. bank of James river, 6 miles N. W. by W. of Richmond. Here Benedict Arnold destroyed one of the finest foundaries for cannon in America; and a large quantity of stores and cannon, in January, 1781.

WESTHAMPTON, a township of Massachusetts, Hampshire co.—7 miles westerly of Northampton, and 109 S. W. by W. of Boston—683 inhabitants.

WEST-HAVEN, a parish of the township of N. Haven, Connecticut, 3 miles W. S. W. of the city.

WEST-INDIES, a multitude of Islands between North and South America, lying in the form of a bow, or semicircle, stretching almost from the coast of Florida north, to the river Oronoko, in the main continent of S. America. Such as are worth cultivation, now belong to six European powers, viz. Great-Britain, Spain, France, Holland, Denmark, and Sweden.

The British claim

Jamaica,	Nevis,
Barbadoes,	Montserrat,
St. Christophers,	Barbuda,
Antigua,	Anguilla,
Grenada, and	Bermudas,
the Grenadines,	The Bahama Is.
Dominica,	ands.
St. Vincent,	

Spain claims

Cuba,	Trinidad,
Porto Rico,	Margaretta,

The French claim

St. Domingo, Guadalupe,
or Hispaniola, St. Lucia,
Martinico, Tobago.

The Dutch claim the islands of
St. Eustatia, Curassou, or Cu-
Saba, raçoa.

Denmark claims the islands of
St. Croix, St. John's.
St. Thomas,

Sweden also possesses the small
island of St. Bartholomew.

The climate in all the W. India
islands is nearly the same, al-
lowing for those accidental dif-
ferences which the several situa-
tions and qualities of the lands
themselves produce. The grand
staple commodity of the W. Indies
is sugar. The juice of the sugar-
cane is the most lively, excellent,
and the least cloying sweet in na-
ture. They compute, that, when
things are well managed, the rum
and molasses pay the charges of
the plantation, and the sugars are
clear gain. The quantity of rum
and molasses exported from all
the British West-India Islands in
1789 to all parts, was accurately
as follows: Rum, 9,492,177 gal.
of which 1,485,461 gal. came to
the United States;—Molasses,
21,192 gal. of which 1,000 gal.
came to the United States. In
the year 1787, the Moravians
or United Brethren, had the fol-
lowing number of converted ne-
gro slaves, independent of those
who attended divine service.

In Antigua	5,465
In St. Kitts, a new mission	80
In Barbadoes and Jamaica about	100
In St. Thomas's, St. Croix, and St. John's about	10,000
In Surinam (on the con- tinent) about	400
Still living in the West- Indies and Surinam,	16,045

Population of the British West-
Indies.

	Whites.	Blacks.
Jamaica	30,000	250,000
Barbadoes	16,167	62,115
Grenada	3,000	23,926
St. Vincent	1,450	11,853
Dominica	1,236	14,967
Antigua	2,590	37,808
Montserrat	1,300	10,000
Nevis	1,000	8,420
St. Christopher's	1,900	20,435
Virgin Isles	1,200	9,000
Bahamas	2,000	2,241
Bermudas	5,462	4,919

Total 65,305 455,684

There is likewise, in each of the
islands, a number of persons, of
mixed blood, and native blacks
of free condition. In Jamaica,
they are reckoned at 10,000;
and about the same number in
the other islands, taken collecti-
vely. The following statement
was made by Mr. Dundas in the
British House of Commons. Im-
ports from the British W. Indies
in 1795, £8,800,000 sterl.—re-
venue arising therefrom, £1,624,000
—shipping employed in that
trade, 664 vessels—tonnage,
153,000—seamen, 8,000. Ex-
ports from Great-Britain to the
W. Indies, in 1794, £3,700,000,
employing 700 vessels—tonnage,
177,000—seamen, 12,000. Pro-
duce of the islands imported and
re-exported, £3,700,000. The
following account of the white
inhabitants, free negroes, and
slaves, in the French islands, is
extracted from the statement of
Monf. Neckar; but it is thought
that the negro slaves were doub-
led before the commencement
of the French revolution.

	Whites.	Blacks.	Slaves.
St. Domingo in 1779	32,650	7,055	249,098
Martinico in 1776	11,619	2,892	71,268
Guadeloupe in 1779	13,261	1,382	85,327
St. Lucia in 1776	2,397	1,050	10,752
Tobago (supposed to be the same as St. Lucia)	2,397	1,050	10,752
Cayenne (S. A.) in 1786	1,358	—	10,539
	63,682	13,429	437,736

The French writers state the number of ships employed in their W. India trade at 600, each on an average 300 tons—their seamen at 15,000. The produce in 1785, 160 millions of livres. The W. India trade is thought to be worth to France about £400,000 sterl. annually. This was before the revolution. The value of the Spanish W. India trade is blended with that of America in general. The Danish W. India trade brings in a revenue to the King of Denmark of 133,000 dollars. The islands are described under their respective names.

WEST LIBERTY, a post-town of Virginia, and the capital of Ohio co. It contains above 120 houses, a Presbyterian church, a court-house, and gaol, 18 miles N. W. of Wheeling, 23 W. of Washington in Pennsylvania, and 348 W. of Philadelphia.

WESTMINSTER, a township of Massachusetts, Worcester co. is situated on the height of land between the rivers Merrimack and Connecticut, about 55 miles from Boston to the N. W. and about 22 miles N. of Worcester, —1176 inhabitants.

WESTMINSTER, a township of Vermont, Windham co. on Connecticut R. opposite Walpole—1601 inhabitants, 18 miles N. of

Brattleborough, 59 N. of Northampton.

WESTMINSTER, the easternmost town of Frederick co Maryland, about 18 miles E. N. E. of Woodborough, 26 N. W. of Baltimore, and 47 N. by E. of the city of Washington.

WESTMORE, the westernmost township of Effex co. Vermont. Willoughby Lake lies in this township.

WESTMORELAND, a co. of Virginia, on Patowmack R.—7722 inhabitants. This co. has the honour of having given birth to **GEORGE WASHINGTON**, first President of the United States. The court-house, in this co. is on the S. bank of Patowmack R. 10 miles N. by E. of Richmond, 16 N. W. of Kinsale. Here is a post-office.

WESTMORELAND, a co. of Pennsylvania, bounded N. by Lycoming. It contains 11 townships and 16,018 inhabitants. Chief town, Greensburg.

WESTMORELAND, a considerable township of N. Hampshire, Cheshire co. on the eastern bank of Connecticut R. between Chesterfield and Walpole, 110 miles west of Portsmouth—2,018 inhabitants.

WESTMORELAND, a township of N. York, in Herkemer co. taken from Whitestown, and in 1796, contained 840 inhabitants, 6 miles S. of Fort Schuyler, and 36 N. W. of Cooperstown.

WESTMORELAND, a tract of land in Pennsylvania, bounded E. by Delaware R. west by a line drawn due N. and S. 15 miles west of Wyoming on Susquehanna R. and between the parallels of 41 and 40 degrees of N. lat. was claimed by the State of Connecticut; as within the line

its of their original charter, and in 1754 was purchased of the Six Nations of Indians by the Susquehannah and Delaware companies, and afterwards settled by a considerable colony, under the jurisdiction of Connecticut. This tract was called *Westmoreland*, and annexed to the co. of Litchfield in Connecticut. The Pennsylvanians disputed the claim of Connecticut to these lands, and in the progress of this business there was much warm contention, and some bloodshed. This unhappy dispute has since been adjusted. See *Wyoming*.

WESTON, a township of Massachusetts, Middlesex co. 15 miles W. of Boston—1,010 inhabitants.

WESTON, a township of Connecticut, Fairfield co. N. of Fairfield, adjoining.

WEST POINT, a strong fortress erected during the revolution, on the W. bank of Hudson's river, in the State of N. York, 6 miles above Anthony's Nose, 7 below Fish-Kill, 22 S. of Poughkeepsie, and about 60 N. of N. York city. It is situated in the midst of the high lands, and is strongly fortified by nature as well as art. The principal fort is situated on a point of land, formed by a sudden bend in the river, and commands it for a considerable distance, above and below. Fort Putnam is situated a little further back, on an eminence which overlooks the other fort, and commands a greater extent of the river. There are a number of houses and barracks on the point near the forts. On the opposite side of the river, are the ruins of Old Fort Constitution, with some barracks going to decay. A number of continental troops are stationed here to guard the arsenal and

stores of the United States, which are kept at this place. This fortress is called the Gibraltar of America, as by reason of the rocky ridges, rising one behind another, it is incapable of being invested by less than 20,000 men. The fate of America seemed to hover over this place. Benedict Arnold, to whom the important charge of this fort was committed, designed to have surrendered it up to the British; but Providence disappointed the treasonable design, by the most simple means. Major Andre, a most accomplished and gallant officer, was taken, tried, and executed as a spy, and Arnold escaped. Thus the British exchanged one of their best officers, for one of the worst men in the American army.

WESTPORT, a township of Massachusetts, Bristol county; 70 miles southerly of Boston—2,466 inhabitants.

WEST-SPRINGFIELD, a township of Massachusetts, Hampshire co. on the W. side of Connecticut river, opposite Springfield, 28 miles N. of Hartford, and 100 W. S. W. of Boston—2,367 inhabitants.

WEST-STOCKBRIDGE, a township of Massachusetts, Berkshire co. adjoining Stockbridge on the W. and has the N. York line on the N. W.—150 miles from Boston.

WEST-TOWN, in Chester co. Pennsylvania.

WEYBRIDGE, a township of Vermont, Addison co. on Otter Creek—175 inhabitants.

WEYMOUTH, a township of Massachusetts, Norfolk co. 14 miles S. E. of Boston. The cheese made here is reckoned among the best brought to Boston market—1469 inhabitants.

WHAPPING's *Creek*, empties through the E. bank of Hudson's river, in the township of Fish-Kill, 8 miles S. of Poughkeepsie.

WHARTON, a township of Fayette county, Pennsylvania.

WHATELY, a township of Massachusetts, Hampshire county, 10 miles N. of Northampton—736 inhabitants.

WHEELING, a post-town of Virginia, on the E. bank of Ohio R. 61 miles S. W. of Pittsburg. Not far from this place, a wall has been discovered some feet under the earth, very regularly built, apparently the work of art, and similar to that which has lately been discovered near Salisbury, in N. Carolina. It is 363 miles from Philadelphia.

WHEELOCK, a township of Vermont, Caledonia co. about 20 miles N. W. of Littleton—33 inhabitants.

WHIPPANY, a village of New-Jersey, nearly 5 miles N. E. of Morristown.

WHIRL, or *Suck*, in Tennessee river, lies in about lat. 35 N.

WHITE, a river of Vermont, which falls into Connecticut river about 5 miles below Dartmouth college, between Norwich and Hartford.

WHITEFIELD, a township of Pennsylvania, Westmoreland co.

WHITE GROUND, a place in the Creek country, Georgia, 10 miles from Little Tallassee, bears this name.

WHITEHALL, a township of Pennsylvania, Northampton co.

WHITEHALL, a township of N. York, Washington co. adjoining Skenborough—805 inhabitants.

WHITE MARSH, a township of Pennsylvania, Montgomery co.

WHITE Mountains, in New-Hampshire.

WHITEPAINE, a township of

Pennsylvania, Montgomery co.

WHITE PLAINS, a township of N. York, West-Chester co. It is remarkable for a battle fought here between the American and British forces, on the 28th of October, 1776—15 miles E. by N. of Kingsbridge, and 30 from N. York—505 inhabitants.

WHITESTOWN, in Herkemer co. N. York, on the S. side of Mohawk river, 4 miles W. of Old Fort Schuyler, and 100 W. of Albany. The compact part of this new and flourishing town lies on one beautiful street, about a mile in length, ornamented with trees. The houses are generally furnished with water, conducted by pipes laid under ground, from the neighbouring hills. At present the court-house, meeting-house, and school-house, are combined in one building; but it is contemplated shortly to erect separate and handsome edifices for these several purposes. The soil of this town is remarkably good. Nine acres of wheat in one field, yielded on an average, 41 bushels of wheat, of 60lb. each, an acre. This is no uncommon crop. This town and its neighbourhood has been settled with remarkable rapidity.—All that district comprehended between the Onondaga Reservation, and the German Flats, and which is now divided into the townships of Whitestown, Paris, and Westmoreland, was known, a few years since, by the name of *Whitestown*, and no longer ago than 1785, contained two families only, those of Hugh White, and Moses Foot, esquires. In 1796, there were within the same limits, 6 parishes, with as many settled ministers, 3 full regiments of militia, 1 corps of light-horse, all in uniform. In the whole,

7359 inhabitants, of whom 1190 were qualified electors.

WHITING, a township of Vermont, Addison county, on Otter Creek—250 inhabitants.

WHITTINGHAM, a township of Vermont, in the S. W. corner of Windham co.—442 inhabitants.

WIANDOTS, or *Wyandots*, an Indian tribe inhabiting near Fort St. Joseph.

WICKFORD, a small trading village in the township of North-Kingstown, R. Island, and on the W. side of Narraganset Bay; 24 miles S. of Providence, and 9 or 10 N. W. of Newport.

WILBRAHAM, a township of Massachusetts, Hampshire co. 10 miles E. of Springfield, 30 N. E. of Hartford, 89 S. W. of Boston—1555 inhabitants.

WILKES, a co. of the upper district of Georgia, on Savannah river—31,500 inhabitants: Chief town, Washington.

WILKES, a co. of Morgan district, in the N. W. corner of N. Carolina—8,143 inhabitants.

WILKES, a post-town and chief of the above co. 33 miles from Rockford, and 45 from Morgan-town.

WILKSBARRE, or *Wilksburg*, a post-town of Pennsylvania, and chief town of Luzerne co. on the E. branch of the Susquehannah. It contains a court-house, gaol, and about 45 houses. It is 67 miles N. E. of Bethlehem, about the same distance above Sunbury, and 118 N. by N. W. of Philadelphia.

WILLIAMS, a township in Northampton co. Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM'S Sound, *Prince*, on the N. W. coast of N. America. Its E. point is in lat. 60 19 N.

WILLIAMSBOROUGH, a post-

town of N. Carolina, and capital of Granville co. It carries on a brisk trade with the back counties, and contains between 30 and 40 houses, a court-house, gaol, and flourishing academy—17 miles from Warrenton, 48 N. E. of Hillsborough, and 56 W. N. W. of Halifax.

WILLIAMSBURG, a co. of Virginia, between York and James RIVERS:

WILLIAMSBURG, a post-town of Virginia, chief town in the above county, contains about 200 houses, and has about 1,400 inhabitants: It is regularly laid out in parallel streets, with a pleasant square in the centre of about ten acres, through which runs the principal street, east and west, about a mile in length, and more than 100 feet wide. At the ends of this street are two public buildings, the college and capitol. Besides these, there is an episcopal church, a prison, a court-house, a magazine, now occupied as a market, and a hospital for lunatics. The capitol is little better than in ruins. A late act of the assembly authorises the pulling down one half of this building, to defray the charge of keeping the other half in repair. The college of William and Mary fixed here, was founded in the time of king William and queen Mary, who granted to it 20,000 acres of land, and a penny a pound duty on certain tobaccos exported from Virginia and Maryland. The assembly also gave it, by temporary laws, a duty on liquors imported, and skins and furs exported. From these resources it received upwards of 3,000l. The buildings are of brick, sufficient for an indifferent accommodation of per-

haps 100 students. By its charter it was to be under the government of 20 visitors, who were to be its legislators, and to have a president and six professors, who were incorporated. It was allowed a representative in the general assembly. Under this charter, a professorship of the Greek and Latin languages, a professorship of mathematics, one of moral philosophy, and two of divinity, were established. To these, were annexed, for a sixth professorship, a considerable donation by a Mr. Boyle of England, for the instruction of the Indians, and their conversion to Christianity. This was called the professorship of Brafferton. A court of admiralty sits here whenever a controversy arises. It is 12 miles E. of York-Town, 60 E. of Richmond, 48 N. W. of Norfolk, and 338 S. S. W. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 37 16, W. long. 76 48.

WILLIAMSBURGH, a township of Massachusetts, Hampshire co. having Hatfield on the east—1,049 inhabitants—8 miles N. W. of Northampton, and 103 west of Boston.

WILLIAMSBURG, a post-town of N. York, Ontario co. on the E. side of Genessee river, 30 miles S. W. of Canandaigua, 40 N. W. of Bath, 98 N. W. of Athens or Tioga Point, and 288 north-westerly of Philadelphia.

WILLIAMSBURG, called also *Jonestown*, a town of Pennsylvania, Dauphin co. at the junction of Little Swatara with Swatara river. It has a German Lutheran and Calvinist church, and about 40 dwelling-houses—23 miles N. E. by E. of Harrisburg, and 89 N. W. of Philadelphia.—Also, the name of a township in Luzerne county.

WILLIAMSBURG, a village of Maryland, in Talbot county—5 miles N. E. of Easton, and 4 N. W. of King's-Town.

WILLIAMSPORT, a post-town of Maryland, Washington co. on the N. side of Patowmack river, at the mouth of Conegocheague Creek, 6 miles S. W. of Hagarstown, 37 N. by E. of Winchester, 28 S. by W. of Chambersburg, and 155 W. by S. of Philadelphia.

WILLIAMSON, a township of N. York, Ontario co.

WILLIAMSTOWN, in Vermont, Orange co. W. of Washington—146 inhabitants.

WILLIAMSTOWN, a township of Massachusetts, in the N. W. corner of the State, Berkshire co. containing 1769 inhabitants. It is a pleasant town on a plain, embosomed in mountains, containing a number of handsome houses of wood and brick, and well watered by Hoosack and Green rivers. The main country road passes through it. Col. Ephraim Williams laid the foundation of an academy several years since, and endowed it by a handsome donation of lands. In 1790, partly by lottery, and partly by the liberal donation of gentlemen in the town, a brick edifice was erected, 82 feet by 42, and four stories high, containing 24 rooms for students, a large school-room, a dining-hall, and a room for public speaking. In 1793, this academy was erected into a college, by an act of the legislature, by the name of *Williams' College*, in honour to its liberal founder. The languages and sciences usually taught in the American colleges are taught here. The first public commencement was held at this college in September, 1795. In

1796, the legislature granted two townships of land to Williams' College. There were, in 1796, 101 students in the four classes in this college, besides 30 pupils in the academy connected with the college. A new building is about to be erected, of brick, for the accommodation of the students, which are annually increasing in number. Funds are provided for this purpose. A new Congregational church is also about to be built. A company was incorporated the year above-mentioned, to bring water in pipes into the town street. It is 28 miles N. of Lenox, and 150 N. W. of Boston.

WILLIAMSTOWN, a post-town and the capital of Martin co. N. Carolina, on Roanoke river, and contains but few houses, besides the court-house and gaol, 25 miles from Blountsville, 24 from Plymouth, and 55 from Halifax.

WILLINBOROUGH, a township of N. Jersey, Burlington co. on Delaware river, about 14 miles from Philadelphia.

WILLINGTON, a township of Connecticut, in Tolland co. 6 miles east of Tolland, and 35 N. E. of Hartford. The earthquake on sabbath evening, Oct. 29, 1727, was severely felt in this town.

WILLIS, a township in Chester co. Pennsylvania.

WILLISTON, a township of Vermont, Chittenden co. joins Burlington on the N. W.—471 inhabitants.

WILLOUGHBY Lake, in Vermont, in the township of Westmore.

WILLSBOROUGH, a township in Clinton co. N. York; bounded on the south by Crown Point—375 inhabitants. It is a fine

champaign, fertile country, inhabited by a number of industrious, thriving farmers—214 miles N. of N. York city.

WILLS-TOWN, an Indian village on the N. E. bank of Musingum river, 45 miles from its mouth, and 117 southwesterly from Pittsburg.

WILMANTON, in the State of N. York, stands on Wallkill, between Newburg and N. Brunswick.

WILMINGTON, the southernmost of the eastern maritime districts of N. Carolina. It comprehends the counties of Brunswick, New-Hanover, Onslow, Duplin, and Bladen, and contains 26,935 inhabitants.

WILMINGTON, a port of entry and post-town, capital of the above district, is on the E. side of the eastern branch of Cape Fear river; 34 miles from the sea, and 100 southward of Newbern. The town is regularly built, and contains about 250 houses, a handsome Episcopal church, a court-house, and gaol. A considerable trade is carried on to the W. India Islands and the adjacent States. The exports for one year, ending the 30th of Sept. 1794, amounted to 133,534 dolls. Those of all the other ports of the State, amounted only to 177,598 dolls. It is 90 miles S. E. of Fayetteville, 192 S. S. W. of Edenton, 198 N. E. of Charleston, S. Carolina, and 600 S. S. W. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 34 11, W. long. 78 15.

WILMINGTON, a township of Vermont, in Windham co.—645 inhabitants, on the road from Bennington to Brattleborough, about 20 miles from each.

WILMINGTON, a township of Massachusetts, Middlesex co. 16

miles N. of Boston—710 inhabitants. Hops, in great quantities, are raised in this town.

WILMINGTON, a port of entry and post-town of Delaware, and the most considerable town in the State, in Newcastle co. between Christiana and Brandywine creeks, which at this place are about a mile distant from each other, but uniting below the town, they join the Delaware in one stream, 400 yards wide at the mouth. The site of the principal part of the town is on the S. W. side of a hill, 28 miles S. W. from Philadelphia. On the N. E. side of the same hill, on the Brandywine, there are 13 mills for grain, and about 40 neat dwelling-houses, which form a beautiful appendage to the town. The Christiana admits vessels of 14 feet draught of water to the town; and those of 6 feet draught, 8 miles further, where the navigation ends; and the Brandywine admits those of 7 feet draught to the mills. The town is regularly laid out in squares similar to Philadelphia, and contains upwards of 600 houses, mostly of brick, and 3,000 inhabitants. It has 6 places of public worship, viz. 2 for Presbyterians, 1 for Swedish Episcopalians, 1 for Friends, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Methodists. Here are two market-houses, a poor-house, which stands on the west side of the town, and is 120 feet by 40, built of stone, and 3 stories high, for the reception of the paupers of Newcastle co. There is another stone building, which was used as an academy, and was supported for some time with considerable reputation, but by a defect in the constitution of the seminary, or some oth-

er cause, it has, of late, been much neglected. The Latin classics are however still taught here; and there are nearly 300 children in the different schools in town. The town is incorporated, and its officers are two burgeses, 6 assistants, and two constables, all of whom are annually chosen. N. Lat. 39 43 18.

WILMOT, a township of Nova Scotia, Annapolis co.

WILSONVILLE, a town of Pennsylvania, newly laid out, 120 miles N. of Philadelphia. Here are already erected 14 houses, a saw and grist mill, and a large building for manufacturing sail-cloth.

WILTON, a village of S. Carolina, on the E. side of Edisto river, 27 miles S. W. of Charleston.

WILTON, a township of New-Hampshire, Hillsborough co. S. W. of Amherst, adjoining, about 70 miles W. of Portsmouth—1105 inhabitants.

WIMACOMACK, a village in Suffolk co. Long-Island; 6 miles W. by S. of Smithtown, and 44 E. by N. of New-York city.

WINCHENDON, a post-town of Massachusetts, Worcester co. 7 miles N. of Gardner, 35 N. W. of Worcester, 60 N. W. by W. of Boston—950 inhabitants. This place was visited by a dreadful tornado, on the 21st of Oct. 1795.

WINCHESTER, a township of Connecticut, Litchfield co. 12 or 15 miles N. of Litchfield.

WINCHESTER, a township of N. Hampshire, Cheshire co. E. of Hinsdale, adjoining—1209 inhabitants.

WINCHESTER, the chief town of Clarke co. Kentucky.

WINCHESTER, or *Fredericktown*, a post-town of Virginia, and the capital of Frederick co. It is

about 36 miles from the celebrated passage of the Patowmack through the Blue Ridge. It is a handsome flourishing town, standing upon low and broken ground, and has a number of respectable buildings; among which are a court-house, gaol, a Presbyterian, an Episcopalian, a Methodist, and a new Roman Catholic church. The dwelling-houses are about 350 in number, several of which are built of stone. It is a corporation, and contains nearly 2,000 inhabitants. It was formerly fortified; but the works are now in ruins. It is 50 miles E. by S. of Romney, 100 N. E. by N. of Staunton, 110 W. N. W. of Alexandria, 180 N. W. of Richmond, and 192 from Philadelphia. N. lat 39 17 30.

WIND GAP, a pass in the Blue Mountains in Pennsylvania; about 9 miles S. W. of Penn's Fort.

WINDHAM, a county in the S. E. corner of Vermont—contains 22 townships, and 17,693 inhabitants. Chief towns, Newfane and Putney.

WINDHAM, a county in the N. E. corner of Connecticut, contains 13 townships, and 28,921 inhabitants.

WINDHAM, the capital of the above county, and a post-town, is situated on Shetucket river, 12 or 15 miles N. of Norwich, and 31 E. of Hartford. It contains between 60 and 70 compact houses, a court-house, gaol, an academy, and a Congregational church.

WINDHAM, a township of N. Hampshire, Rockingham co. about 25 miles S. W. of Exeter, and 40 from Portsmouth—663 inhabitants.

WINDHAM, a township of

Maine, Cumberland co. 134 miles N. of Boston—938 inhabitants.

WINDSOR, a township of Nova-Scotia, in Hants co. near the river St. Croix.

WINDSOR, a county of Vermont, on Connecticut river, contains 22 townships, and 15,748 inhabitants.

WINDSOR, a post-town and capital of the above co. is situated on the west bank of Connecticut river, 18 miles N. by W. of Charlestown, in New-Hampshire, 45 E. by S. of Rutland and 80 miles N. E. of Bennington. The township contains 1452 inhabitants. This, with Rutland, is alternately the seat of the State legislature.

WINDSOR, a township of Massachusetts, Berkshire co. 20 miles N. N. W. of Lenox, and 136 from Boston—916 inhabitants.

WINDSOR, a town of Hartford co. Connecticut, on the W. side of Connecticut river, about 7 miles N. of Hartford.

WINDSOR, a township of N. Jersey, Middlesex co.—2,838 inhabitants.

WINDSOR, a township of Pennsylvania, in York co.

WINDSOR, a post-town and the capital of Bertie co. N. Carolina; on Cuthbert river, 23 miles W. by S. of Edenton, 18 from Plymouth, and 97 from Halifax.

WINHALL, a township of Vermont, in Bennington co. about 25 or 30 miles N. E. of Bennington—155 inhabitants.

WINNIPISOGEE, a lake in N. Hampshire, and the largest collection of water in the State. It is 22 miles in length from S. E. to N. W. and of very unequal breadth; but no where more than 8 miles.

WINLOCK, a township of Vermont, Essex co. W. of Minehead.

WINNABOROUGH, a post-town, and the capital of Fairfield co. S. Carolina, of about 25 houses; a handsome court-house, a gaol, and a college called Mount Zion college, which is supported by a respectable society of gentlemen, and has been long incorporated. The institution flourishes, and bids fair for usefulness. It is 30 miles N. N. W. of Columbia, 130 from Charleston, and 708 from Philadelphia.

WINSLOW, a post-town of Maine, Lincoln co. on Kennebeck river; 18 miles N. of Harrington. Fort Halifax was built at this place in 1754, on the point of land at the confluence of Sebasticook and Kennebeck rivers. This town is 88 miles N. by E. of Portland, and 211 in a like direction from Boston. It contained, in 1790, 779 inhabitants, and in 1797, about 1,500.

WINTERSHAM, a place in Amelia co. Virginia. Black lead is found here.

WINTHROP, a post-town of Maine, Lincoln co. west of Hallowell, adjoining, is 57 miles N. of Portland.—1,240 inhabitants.

WINTON, a co. of Orangeburg district, S. Carolina.

WINTON, a post-town of N. Carolina, and capital of Hartford county, on the S. E. side of Chowan river. It has a court-house and gaol, and a few compact houses—12 miles from Murfreesborough, and 130 S. S. E. of Petersburg, in Virginia.

WINYAW Bay, on the coast of S. Carolina, communicates with the ocean twelve miles below Georgetown.

WISCASSET, a port of entry and post-town of Maine, Lincoln

co. on the west side of Sheepcut river, 10 miles S. E. of New-Milford, on the E. side of Kennebeck river, 13 N. W. of Bath, 56 N. W. of Portland, and 178 N. E. by N. of Boston. It is a part of the township of Pownalborough, and is very flourishing. It contains a congregational church, and about 120 houses. Its navigation is greater, in proportion to its size and number of inhabitants, than any of Massachusetts. A gazette is published here, and the county courts are held in it. The exports for one year, ending the 30th of September, 1794, amounted to 23,329 dollars.

WOBURN, a township of Massachusetts, Middlesex co. 10 miles N. of Boston—1,727 inhabitants.

WOLCOTT, a township of Vermont, Orleans co. S. of Craftsbury—32 inhabitants. La Moille river runs through it.

WOLF, a small boatable river of Tennessee, which runs westerly into Mississippi river, in lat. 35.

WOLFBOROUGH, a township of N. Hampshire, Strafford co. on the E. side of Winnipisogee Lake—447 inhabitants. It contains some fine farms, and particularly that which formerly belonged to Gov. Wentworth.

WOMELDORF, a post-town of Pennsylvania, Berks co. contains about 40 houses, 68 miles N. W. of Philadelphia.

WOODBIDGE, a post-town of N. Jersey, Middlesex co. on the great road from N. York to Philadelphia, about 3 miles N. by W. of Amboy, and 10 S. W. of Elizabeth-Town—3,550 inhabitants.

WOODBIDGE, a township of Connecticut, N. Haven co. about 7 miles N. W. of N. Haven.

WOODBURY, a township of Vermont, Caledonia co. 15 or 20

field. The public buildings in this town are two Congregational churches, a court-house, and a strong stone gaol; inhabitants, upwards of 2000. The compact part of the town contains about 150 neat houses, situated in a healthy vale, principally on one street. Printing, in its various branches, is carried on very extensively in this town by Isaiah Thomas, Esq. who, in the year 1791, printed two editions of the Bible, the one the large royal quarto, the first of that kind published in America, the other a large folio, with 50 copper-plates, besides several other books of consequence. His printing apparatus consists of 10 printing-presses, with types in proportion; and he is now making preparations for the printing of Bibles of various smaller kinds. His printing apparatus is reckoned the largest in America. N. lat. 42 23, W. long. 71 44.

WORCESTER, a township of Pennsylvania, Montgomery co.

WORCESTER, the south-easternmost county of Maryland, having Somerset county and Chesapeake Bay on the west—11,640 inhabitants. Chief town, Snowhill.

WORCESTER, a township of Vermont, in the easternmost part of Chittenden co. about 25 miles E. of Burlington.

WORCESTER, a new township in Otsego co. N. York, taken from Cherry Valley and incorporated 1797; 15 miles S. of Cherry Valley, and 28 from Schoharie.

WORTHINGTON, a post-town of Massachusetts, Hampshire co. 19 miles west by north of Northampton, 25 E. by S. of New-Lebanon, 120 westerly of Boston 1116 inhabitants.

WRENTHAM, a considerable township of Norfolk co. Massachusetts, on the post-road from Boston to Providence, 27 miles south-south-west of Boston, and 18 N. E. of Providence—1767 inhabitants.

WRIGHTSBOROUGH, a small settlement or village on Little river, a branch of the Savannah, about 30 miles from Augusta.

WRIGHTSTOWN, in Buck's co. Pennsylvania, 4 miles N. of Newtown.

WYALUSING, a township of Pennsylvania, Luzerne co.

WYONDOTT'S, an Indian nation residing near Fort Detroit.

WYNTON, the chief town of Hertford co. Edenton district, N. Carolina.

WYOMING, a general name formerly given to a tract of country in Pennsylvania, situated on Susquehannah river, above Wilkesbarre. In the year 1778, the settlement which was known under this name, consisted of eight townships, each containing five miles square, settled from Connecticut, and originally under its jurisdiction, inhabited by about 1000 families, who had furnished the continental army with near 1000 soldiers, besides various supplies of provisions, &c. In the month of July, all these flourishing settlements were reduced by the Indians and Tories to a state of desolation and horror, almost beyond description. See *Westmoreland*.

WYTHE, a county of Virginia, bounded N. by Kanaway, and S. by the State of N. Carolina. There are lead mines in this co. on the Great Kanaway, 25 miles from the line of N. Carolina, which yield from 50 to 80lbs. pure lead from 100lbs. washed ore, but most

commonly 60 to 100. Twenty, 25, and sometimes 60 tons of lead have been extracted from these mines in a year. Chief town, Evanham. The court-house is on the post-road from Richmond to Danville, in Kentucky, 301 miles from the former, and 323 from the latter. It is 46 miles from Montgomery court-house, 57 from Abingdon, and 454 from Philadelphia. A post-office is kept here.

X

XALISCO, a province of New-Spain, and the most southerly on the coast of Guadalupe audience. It is not above 150 miles in extent either way. It has silver mines, and abounds with Indian wheat, but has few cattle. The oil of the *Infernal Fig-tree*, as the Spaniards call it, is brought from this province. It is said to be efficacious in dissolving tumors, expelling of wind, and all cold humours, by anointing the belly, and taking a few drops of it in a glass of wine, as also by clysters. It is also said to cure ulcers in the head, and deafness. Xalisco, an ancient city, is the capital, yet the most considerable place in it is Compostella.

XERES de la Frontera, a town in the southernmost part of Zaccatecas, a province of Guadalupe audience in New-Spain, in N. America. It is garrisoned for defending the mines against the hostile Indians.

Y

YADKIN, a considerable river of N. Carolina, which directs its course through Mont-

gomery and Anson counties, and enters S. Carolina. It is about 400 yards broad where it passes Salisbury. From the mouth of Roanoke river to the ocean, the stream assumes the name of *Great Pedee*.

YAGO, St. or St. James, an ancient town on the north side of St. Domingo. The town is open, and regularly laid out, and contains above 600 houses. It is 52 leagues N. N. W. of St. Domingo city, and 22 N. W. of Cotuy.—The territory of St. Yago or Jago, contains 28,000 souls, and is very fertile in mines.

YALE College. See *New-Haven*.

YAMACRAW, the ancient Indian name of the spot where Savannah, in Georgia, is erected.

YARMOUTH, a post-town of Massachusetts, Barnstable co. on the peninsula of Cape-Cod, four miles E. of Barnstable, 12 E. by S. of Sandwich, 77 S. E. of Boston—2,678 inhabitants. Within the memory of some, the Indians in this town were nearly as numerous as the white people. As late as 1779 there was a small cluster of wigwams at Indian-town, belonging to the *Pawkanawutt* Indians, but at present (1797,) there is but a single wigwam, inhabited by an Indian and a squaw. The following curious anecdote is related, as authentic, of an Indian deacon, a worthy character, by the name of *Joseph Nauhaught*, of this place. On a certain time, at a distance from any inhabitants, Nauhaught was attacked by a number of large black snakes. He was without a knife or even a stick to defend himself. To out-run them, or to keep them off without any weapon, he knew was impracticable. In this hazardous situation he resolved to stand firm on his feet, and meet his fate. The snakes soon

began to wind themselves about him. In a little time one of them had reached his neck, and stretched out his head towards *Nauhaught's* mouth. He opened it, and the black serpent immediately thrust in his head, which in an instant was bitten off by the Indian. As soon as the other serpents saw the blood of their wounded companion they precipitately left their prey, and *Nauhaught* thus escaped an awful death.

YARMOUTH, a township of Nova-Scotia, Queen's co. at the head of a short bay, 8 miles S. E. of Cape St. Mary.

YAZOO River, in Georgia West-ern Territory, consists of 3 large branches which run a southern course, and near its mouth these unite and pursue a S. W. course a few miles, and the confluent stream enters the eastern bank of the Mississippi, by a mouth upwards of 100 yards wide; according to Mr. Gauld, in lat. 32 37 N. and by Mr. Purcel, in 32 28.

YAZOO Cliffs, or *Aux Cotes*, lie $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the river Yazoo, and $39\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Loufa Chitto, or Big Black river.

YOHOGANY, the principal branch of Monongahela river, pursues a north-westerly course, and passes through the Laurel Mountain, about 30 miles from its mouth; is, so far, from 300 to 150 yards wide, and the navigation much obstructed in dry weather by rapids and shoals. In its passage through the mountain it makes very great falls, admitting no navigation for 10 miles, to the Turkey-foot. Thence to the Great Crossing, about 20 miles, it is again navigable, except in dry seasons, and at this

place is 200 yards wide. The country on this river is uneven, but in the vallies the soil is extremely rich. Near Pittsburg the country is well peopled, and there, as well as in Redstone, all the comforts of life are in the greatest abundance. This whole country abounds with coal, which lies almost on the surface of the ground.

YONKERS, a township of New-York, West-Chester co. on Hudson's river—1125 inhabitants.

YONKERS, a post-town of New-York, 114 miles from Philadelphia.

YORK, a river of Virginia, which empties into the Chesapeake, a little to the S. of Mobjack Bay. At York-Town it affords the best harbour in the State, which will admit vessels of the largest size. The river there narrows to the width of a mile, and is contained within very high banks, close under which the vessels may ride. It has 4 fathoms water at high tide, for 20 miles above York.

YORK, a river of York co. in Maine, which runs up 7 or 8 miles, and affords a tolerable harbour for vessels under 200 tons. About a mile from the sea is a bridge over this river, 270 feet long, erected in 1761.

YORK, a maritime co. of Maine, bounded W. by N. Hampshire. It is divided into 27 townships, and contains 28,821 inhabitants.

YORK, a post-town and port of entry, and chief town of the above co. 4 miles N. E. of Portsmouth, in New-Hampshire, 48 S. by W. of Portland, and 75 from Boston. This township was settled in 1630, and called *Agamenticus*, from the hill of that name, which is a noted land-mark for

mariners. It contained, in 1790, 2,900 persons.

YORK, a co. of Pennsylvania, on Susquehanna river, which separates it from Lancaster and Dauphine counties, bounded S. by the State of Maryland. It contains 29 townships, and 37,747 inhabitants.

YORK, a post-town, and capital of the above co. contains about 500 houses. The town is regularly laid out; the public buildings are a court-house, a stone gaol, a record-office handsomely built, an academy, a German Lutheran, a German Calvinist, a Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Moravian church, and a Quaker meeting-house. It is 22 miles W. S. W. of Lancaster, 51 N. W. by N. of Hartford, in Maryland, 199 N. E. of Staunton, in Virginia, and 88 W. of Philadelphia.

YORK, a county of S. Carolina, Pinckney district, on Catawba river, contains 6604 inhabitants. Here are extensive iron works.

YORK, a co. of Virginia, on York river—5,233 inhabitants.

YORK, or *Yorktown*, a port of entry and post-town of Virginia, and capital of York co. It is on the S. side of York river, where the river is suddenly contracted to a narrow compass, opposite to Gloucester, and a mile distant, where there is a fort fronting that on the York side, about 11 miles W. by S. of the mouth of the river. It contains about 60 or 70 houses, a gaol, an Episcopal church, and a tobacco warehouse. It will ever be famous in the American annals for the capture of Lord Cornwallis and his army, by the combined force of the United States and France, which took place on the 19th of

October, 1781. It is 12 miles E. by S. of Williamsburg, 21 N. W. of Hampton, 72 E. S. E. of Richmond, and 250 S. S. W. of Philadelphia. N. lat. 37 22 30, W. long. 76 52.

YORK, formerly called *Toronto*, is situated on the north side of York Bay, a water of Lake Ontario, in Upper Canada, 80 miles W. by N. of Oswego, and about 35 N. N. W. of Niagara. A town was laid out here in 1791, and contained, in 1797, between 2 and 300 families. A government house has been erected, and it is established as the seat of government for this Province. The legislature held their first session here in June, 1797. The latitude of this town, as accurately taken in 1796, is 43 45 N. Its longitude four degrees W. of the meridian of Philadelphia, or about 79 W. of Greenwich. The French had a small fort called *Fort Toronto*, about 3 miles west of the site of this town, the vestiges of which only are now to be seen. *Toronto*, is supposed to have been a corruption, either of *Taronto*, a town in Italy, or rather, of *Tarantau*, the Indian word for *bull-frog*. A small garrison is kept, on York bay, two miles W. of the town.

YORK Bay, on which the above town is situated, is a water of Lake Ontario, from which it is separated by a sandy beach 8 miles long. On the W. end of this beach, at the mouth of the bay, is a block-house. Its north shore is rocky, with high banks. A road, running N. 74° E. is laid out along the north shore of this bay, from York to the bay of Quinti. The country, between these two places, is laid out in townships of 9 miles by 12, and

on some of them were a few settlers in 1797. The whole of this country is well timbered, and watered by innumerable creeks and rivulets, which have a variety of fish, such as salmon, salmon trout, bass, eel, &c. It is remarkable that no rattlesnakes have been found here, though, at the head of the lake, 36 miles distant, they are found in great numbers.

YORK Bay, in the State of New-York, is 9 miles long, and 4 broad, and spreads to the southward before the city of N. York. It is formed by the confluence of East and Hudson's rivers, and embosoms several small islands, of which Governor's Island is the principal. It communicates with the *Narrows*, below Staten and Long Islands, which are scarcely 2 miles wide. The passage up to N. York, from Sandy Hook, the point of land that extends furthest into the sea, is safe, and not above 20 miles in length. The common navigation is between the east and west banks, in about 22 feet water.

YORKTOWN, a township of N. York, W. Chester co.—1609 inhabitants.

YOUGHIOGENY. See *Yobogany*.

YUCATAN, one of the 7 provinces of the audience of Mexico, N. Spain.

Z

ZACATECAS, a province of N. Spain S. of N. Biscay, well inhabited. The mines here are reckoned the richest in America.

ZACATECAS, the capital of the above province, situated under the tropic of Cancer, 40 leagues N. of Guadalajara, and 80 N. W. of Mexico. Its garrison consists of about 1000 men, and there are about 800 families of slaves, who work in the mines and other laborious work. N. lat. 23 29, W. long. 103 20.

ZACATULA, a small seaport-town of the province of Mechoacan, on the coast of the Pacific Ocean. N. lat. 17 22.

ZAMORA, a city of Peru, in S. America, 200 miles S. of Quito, which is pretty large, and the houses well built of timber and stone. The church and convent of Dominicans, are both elegant structures. There are several gold mines in the neighbourhood of the city, but few of them are worked. S. lat. 4 10, W. long. 77 5.

ZOAR, a plantation in Berkshire co. Massachusetts—78 inhabitants.

ZONESHIO, the chief town of the Seneca Indians, 2 miles N. of Seneca Lake.

380] TABLE OF POST-OFFICES, &c.

	Miles.		Miles.
Baltown Springs, N. Y.	293	Cambridge, S. C.	762
BALTIMORE, Md.	102	Camden, Me.	572
Bairdstown, K.	775	Camden, S. C.	643
Barnstable, Ms.	423	Canaan, Me.	577
Bafonharbour, Vt.	389	Canaan, C.	257
Bath, Me.	512	Canandaigua, N. Y.	473
Bath, c. h. Va.	337	Cannonburg, P.	319
Beaufort, N. C.	519	Cantwell's Bridge, D.	52
Beaufort, S. C.	836	Carlisle, P.	125
Bedford, N. Y.	141	Carthage or Moore c. h. N. C.	547
Bedford, P.	204	Carterville, Va.	323
Bel Air, Md.	86	Castine, Me.	610
Belchertown, Ms.	286	Cafwell c. h. N. C.	474
Belfast, Me.	590	Centreville, Md.	98
Belle Font, P.	238	Centreharbour, N. H.	486
Benedict, Md.	191	Catkill, N. Y.	233
Bennington, Vt.	278	Chambersburg, P.	157
Bermuda Hundred, Va.	302	Champlaintown, N. Y.	460
Berwick, Me.	432	Chandler's River, Me.	697
Bethania, N. C.	538	Chapel Hill, N. C.	472
Bethlehem, P.	58	Chaptico, Md.	207
Beverly, Ms.	367	Charlestown, N. H.	341
Biddeford, Me.	451	Charlestown, Md.	59
Billerica, Ms.	366	CHARLESTON, S. C.	763
Blackhorse, Md.	101	Charlotte c. h. Va.	379
Bladensburg, Md.	140	Charlotte, N. C.	617
Bluehill, Me.	623	Charlottehall, Md.	209
Booneton, N. J.	116	Charlottesville, Va.	274
Boston, Ms.	347	Chatham, Ms.	446
Bourbon, K.	749	Chatham c. h. N. C.	584
Bowling Green, Va.	230	Chelmsford, Ms.	372
Brattleborough, Vt.	311	Cheraw c. h. S. C.	591
Bridgchampton, N. Y.	196	Cherryvalley, N. Y.	336
Bridgetown (West) N. J.	57	Chester, Me.	568
Bristol, R. I.	306	Chester, N. H.	396
Bristol, P.	20	Chester, N. Y.	152
Brookfield, Ms.	278	Chester, P.	15
Brookhaven, N. Y.	161	Chester c. h. S. C.	736
Brownville, P.	291	Chestertown, Md.	81
Brunswick, Me.	500	Christiana, D.	37
Brunswick c. h. N. C.	605	Cincinnati, N. T.	779
Burlington, Vt.	405	Cincinnatus, N. Y.	416
Burlington, N. J.	21	Clarkburg, Va.	343
Butternuts, N. Y.	375	Clermont, N. Y.	212
Buxton, Me.	486	Clowes, D.	108
		Colchester, Va.	172
Cabbin Point, Va.	329	Columbia, Me.	688
Cabellsburg, Va.	332	Columbia, P.	77
Cambridge, N. Y.	298	Columbia, Va.	323

TABLE OF POST-OFFICES, &c. [38]

	Miles.		Miles.
Columbia, S. C.	678	Fairfield, Me.	563
Conajohary, N. Y.	318	Fairfield or Miller's, P.	127
Concord, N. H.	420	Fairfield, C.	161
Concord, Ms.	368	Fairhaven, Vt.	343
Connellsville, P.	265	Falmouth, Ms.	429
Conway, N. H.	530	Falmouth, Va.	207
Cooperstown, N. Y.	348	Farmington, Me.	578
Coofahatchy, S. C.	833	Fayetteville, N. C.	507
Craig Font, T.	801	Fauquier c. h. Va.	199
Culpepper, Va.	224	Fincaſtle, Va.	358
Cumberland, Md.	227	Fifhkill, N. Y.	165
Cumberland, c. h. Va.	330	Flemington, N. J.	53
Dagſborough, D.	127	Fort Ann, N. Y.	301
Danbury, C.	171	Fort Edward, N. Y.	315
Danville, K.	730	FRANKFORT, K.	750
Danville, Va.	454	Franklin c. h. G.	814
Dedham, Ms.	321	Frederica, D.	88
Derby, C.	195	Fredericksburg, Va.	208
Dighton, Ms.	314	Fredericktown, N. Y.	156
Dover, N. H.	426	Fredericktown, Md.	142
Dover, N. Y.	187	Freeport, Me.	493
Dover, D.	76	Fryberg, Me.	525
Doutysfalls, Me.	439	Galliopolis, N. T.	559
Downington, P.	33	Geneva, N. Y.	457
Dreſden, Me.	340	Georgetown, Cr. R. Md.	65
Duck Creek, D.	64	Georgetown, Ptk. Md.	148
Duck Trap, Me.	378	Georgetown, S. C.	681
Dumfries, Va.	182	Georgetown, G.	850
Durham, N. H.	426	German Flats, N. Y.	348
East Greenwich, R. I.	306	Germanton, N. C.	528
Eastham, Ms.	456	Gettſburg, P.	119
Easton, P.	70	Gillets, S. C.	828
Easton, Md.	118	Glouceſter, Ms.	384
Edenton, N. C.	372	Glouceſter, c. h. Va.	321
Edgartown, Ms.	446	Goldſon's, Va.	355
Edgefield c. h. S. C.	738	Gogehland c. h. Va.	308
Edmund's, Va.	370	Gorham, Me.	479
Elberton, G.	844	Gouldſborough, Me.	657
Elizabeth-City, N. C.	341	Gorham, N. Y.	146
Elizabethtown, N. J.	80	Granville, N. Y.	323
Elizabethtown, or } Md.	149	Grayſon c. h. Va.	491
Hagerſtown, }		Gray, Me.	489
Elizabethtown, N. C.	547	Great-Barrington, Ms.	284
Elkton, Md.	49	Greene, Me.	514
Ellicot's L. Mills, Md.	111	Great Bridge, Va.	296
eter, N. H.	402	Greenfield, Ms.	291
		Greenbriar c. h. Va.	410
		Greencastle, P.	168

382] TABLE OF POST-OFFICES, &c.

	Miles:		Miles:
Greenborough, G.	841	Jericho, Vt.	416
Greenburg, P.	272	Johnsonburg, N. J.	98
Greenville, T.	577	Johnston, N. Y.	307
Greenville, N. C.	445	Jonesborough, T.	551
Greenville c. h. S. C.	761	Jonesburg, N. C.	345
Guilford, C.	201	Keen, N. H.	344
Hacketstown, N. J.	130	Kempville, Va.	288
Hackinack, N. J.	109	Killingworth, C.	210
Halifax, N. C.	384	Kinderhook, N. Y.	244
Halifax c. h. Va.	414	Kingston, N. H.	394
Hallowell, Me.	542	Kingston (Efopus) N. Y.	192
Hamburg, N. J.	121	King and Queen, Va.	303
Hampton, Va.	371	Kingsale, Va.	305
Hancock, Md.	179	Kingston, N. C.	522
Hanover, N. H.	377	KNOXVILLE, T.	644
Hanover, Ms.	375	Lancaster, Ms.	385
Hanover, P.	106	Lancaster, P.	66
Hanover c. h. Va.	255	Lancaster c. h. S. C.	664
Hanovertown, Va.	300	Lancaster c. h. Va.	335
Harford, Md.	77	Lanesborough, Ms.	249
Harrisburg, P.	107	Lansingburg, N. Y.	274
Harris's, Va.	336	Laurens c. h. S. C.	755
Harrodsburg, K.	740	Laytons, Va.	245
HARTFORD, C.	222	Lebanon, P.	82
Hartford, N. Y.	503	Lebanon, Me.	445
Harwich, Ms.	436	Leesburg, Va.	163
Haverhill, N. H.	412	Leesburg, N. C.	510
Haverhill, Ms.	382	Leominster, Ms.	390
Havre-de-Grace, Md.	65	Leonardtown, Md.	227
Hertford, N. C.	358	Lewisburg, Pa.	132
Hicks's Ford, Va.	356	Lewistown, Pa.	162
Hillsborough, N. C.	456	Lexington, Va.	322
Hingham, Ms.	367	Lexington, K.	769
Hiram, Me.	511	Liberty, Va.	382
Horton, N. C.	419	Limerick, Me.	484
Holme's-Hole, Ms.	438	Lincolnton, N. C.	652
Horntown, Va.	174	Itchfield, C.	207
Hudson, N. Y.	227	Londonderry, N. H.	403
Huntingdon, P.	197	Louisburg, N. C.	415
Huntington, Md.	171	Louisville, K.	813
Huntsville, N. C.	553	LOUISVILLE, G.	825
Indiantown, N. C.	356	Lower Three Runs, S. C.	818
Ipswich, Ms.	377	Lower Marlborough, Md.	162
Iredell c. h. N. C.	592	Lumberton, N. C.	539
Jacksonborough, S. C.	798	Lunenburg, Va.	395
Jamaica, N. Y.	107	Lynchburg, Va.	355
		Lyme, C.	22
		Lynn, Ms.	

TABLE OF POST-OFFICES, &c. [383

	Miles.		Miles.
Machias, Me.	705	Newbury-Port, Ms.	389
Manchester, Vt.	300	Newcastle, Me.	535
Marblehead, Ms.	372	Newcastle, D.	33
Marcellus, N. Y.	433	New-Germantown, N. J.	73
MARIETTA, N. T.	456	New-Gloucester, Me.	499
Marlborough, N. H.	350	New-Hartford, C.	242
Martinsburg, Va.	168	NEW-HAVEN, C.	183
Martinville, Va.	478	New-Kent c. h. Va.	308
Martinville, N. C.	504	New-Lebanon, N. Y.	250
Mecklenburg, Va.	395	New-Lebanon, N. C.	323
Medford, Ms.	352	New-London, C.	237
Mendon, Ms.	295	New-London, Va.	367
Mifflintown, Pa.	150	New-Market, Va.	242
Mifflinburg, Pa.	152	New-Milford, C.	187
Middlebury, Vt.	368	Newport, R. I.	292
Middleburg, Va.	179	Newport, D.	32
Middletown, C.	208	Newport, Md.	205
Middletown, D.	49	Newport-Bridge, G.	959
Middletown-Point, N. J.	93	Newtown, N. J.	108
Milesburg, Pa.	241	NEW-YORK city, N. Y.	95
Milford, C.	173	Niagara, N. Y.	573
Milford, D.	95	Nixonton, N. C.	343
Millers-Town, Mifflin co. Pa.	136	Norfolk, Va.	289
Moffats, T.	594	Norridgewock, Me.	587
Monmouth, Me.	524	Northampton c. h. Va.	239
Monmouth c. h. N. J.	64	Northampton, Ms.	270
Montgomery c. h. Md.	136	Northfield, Ms.	454
Montgomery c. h. Va.	408	Northumberland, P.	124
Montgomery c. h. N. C.	607	Northumberland c. h. Va.	317
Montpelier, Vt.	423	N. W. River-Bridge, Va.	309
Moorefields, Va.	267	North-Yarmouth, Me.	483
Morganown, Va.	303	Norwalk, C.	149
Morganton, N. C.	661	Norwich, C.	251
Morristown, N. J.	108	Nottingham, N. H.	437
Mount Tirzah, N. C.	480	Nottingham, Md.	265
Murfreesborough, N. C.	358		
		Old Fort Schuyler, N. Y.	364
Nantucket, Ms.	382	Oldtown, Md.	213
Narraguagus, Me.	673	Onondauga, N. Y.	422
Nash c. h. N. C.	443	Orangeburg, S. C.	721
Nashville, T.	834	Orford, N. H.	395
New-Antrim, N. Y.	129	Orwell, Vt.	359
Newark, N. J.	86	Oxford Ac. N. Y.	395
New-Bedford, Ms.	322		
Newbern, N. C.	474	Paramus, N. Y.	119
Newburg, N. Y.	170	Passamaquoddy, Me.	728
Newbury, Vt.	477	Peekskill, N. Y.	145
New-Brunswick, N. J.	60	Pendleton c. h. S. C.	781
Newbury c. h. S. C.	723		

384] TABLE OF POST-OFFICES, &c.

	Miles.		Miles.
Peterborough, N. H.	366	Rhinebeck, N. Y.	198
Petersburg, P.	113	Richland, N. C.	551
Petersburg, Va.	303	RICHMOND, Va.	278
Petersburg, G.	836	Richmond c. h. Va.	273
Peterstham, Ms.	329	Richmond c. h. N. C.	563
PHILADELPHIA, P.	—	Ridgefield, C.	161
Pickenfville, S. C.	771	Rockaway, N. J.	123
Pierfonfield, Me.	470	Rockford, N. C.	573
Pinkneyville, S. C.	716	Rockingham c. h. Va.	262
Piscataway, Md.	178	Rockingham c. h. N. C.	536
Pittsburg, P.	303	Rocky Mount, Va.	433
Pittsfield, Ms.	244	Roeky Landing, G.	880
Pittsylvania c. h. Va.	448	Rome, N. Y.	376
Pittston, Me.	547	Romney, Va.	242
Pittston, N. J.	58	Rotterdam, N. Y.	418
Plainfield, C.	267	Royalton, Vt.	390
Plumstead, P.	36	RUTLAND, Vt.	335
Plattsburg, N. Y.	435	Rutherfordton, N. C.	691
Plymouth, N. H.	445		
Plymouth, Ms.	393	Saccarappe, Me.	475
Plymouth, N. C.	395	Saggharbour, N. Y.	202
Pomfret, C.	264	St. Leonards, Md.	186
Port-Conway, Va.	230	St. Mary's, G.	1054
PORTLAND, Me.	469	St. Tammanys, Va.	389
Portroyal, Va.	230	Salem, Ms.	365
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.	411	Salem, N. Y.	311
Portsmouth, Va.	390	Salem, N. J.	37
Port-Tobacco, Md.	194	Salem, N. C.	531
Pottsgrove, P.	37	Salisbury, Md.	163
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	180	Salisbury, N. C.	567
Poultney, Vt.	333	Sampson c. h. N. C.	543
Powhatan c. h. Va.	310	Sandwich, N. H.	553
Prince Edward c. h. Va.	358	Sandwich, Ms.	411
Princess-Ann, Md.	178	Sandyhill, N. Y.	319
Princeton, N. J.	42	Sanford, Me.	447
Princeton, N. C.	419	Saratoga, N. Y.	302
Prospect, Me.	602	Savannah, G.	925
PROVIDENCE, R. I.	291	Saybrook, C.	219
Putney, Vt.	321	Scarborough, Me.	461
		Scotland Neck, N. C.	396
Queen-Anns, Md.	341	Schenectady, N. Y.	281
Quincy, Ms.	360	Seodic or Brewers, Me.	745
		Scipio, N. Y.	461
RALEIGH, N. C.	448	Shapleigh, Me.	454
Randolph c. h. N. C.	585	Sharpsburg, Md.	181
Raway, N. J.	74	Sharon, C.	200
Reading, P.	54	Sheffield, Ms.	218
Rehoboth, Me.	556	Shepherdstown, Va.	178
Rensselaer, N. Y.	206	Shippensburg, P.	146

TABLE OF POST-OFFICES, &c.

[385

	Miles.		Miles.
Shrewsbury, N. J.	79	Troy, N. Y.	271
Smithfield, Va.	364	Tuckerton, N. J.	55
Smithfield, N. C.	473		
Smithtown, N. Y.	147	Union, P.	277
Snowhill, Md.	158	Union, N. Y.	340
Somerfet, Ms.	311	Upper Marlborough, Md.	162
Somerfet, P.	234	Urbañna, Va.	291
Southampton, N. Y.	189		
South-East, N. Y.	120	Vassalborough, Me.	551
South-Kingston, R. I.	282	Vergennes, Vt.	383
South-Quay, Va.	340	Vienna, Md.	150
Sparta, N. J.	117		
Spartan c. h. S. C.	726	Waldoborough, Me.	545
Springfield, Ms.	250	Wallingford, C.	195
Springfield, K.	729	Walpole, N. H.	330
Stamford, K.	719	Wardbridge, N. Y.	156
Stamford, C.	139	Warminster, Va.	305
Standish, Me.	493	Warren, Me.	557
Statesburg, S. C.	663	Warren, R. I.	302
Staunton, Va.	287	Warren, Va.	295
Stevensburg, Va.	200	Warrenton, N. C.	390
Stillwater, N. Y.	286	Warwick, Md.	57
Stockbridge, Ms.	232	WASHINGTON City,	144
Stonington, C.	251	Washington, P.	328
Straßburg, Va.	210	Washington, K.	709
Straßburg, Pa.	156	Washington, N. C.	433
Stratford, C.	169	Washington, G.	813
Suffield, C.	232	Waterbury, Me.	456
Suffolk, Va.	318	Waterford, N. Y.	276
Sullivan, Me.	645	Waynesborough, N. C.	498
Sumner, S. C.		Waynesborough, G.	802
Sunbury, P.	122	Wellfleet, Ms.	468
Sunbury, G.	974	Wells, Me.	441
Surry c. h. Va.	331	Westerly, R. I.	256
Swanborough, N. C.	509	Westfield, Ms.	258
Sweedborough, N. J.	20	West-Liberty, Va.	348
Sweet-Springs, Va.	380	Westminster, Vt.	329
		Westmoreland c. h. Va.	289
Tamworth, N. H.	546	Weathersfield, C.	218
Taneyton, Md.	121	Wheeling, Va.	360
Tappahannock, Va.	265	Whitehall, N. Y.	339
Tarborough, N. C.	440	White Ponds, S. C.	798
Taunton, Ms.	312	Whitestown, N. Y.	368
Thomaston, Me.	564	Wilkes, N. C.	611
Todds, Va.	283	Wilkesbarre, P.	118
Trap, Md.	146	Williamsboro', N. C.	407
Trenton, Me.	633	Williamsburg, Va.	338
TRENTON, N. J.	30	Williamsport, Md.	155
Truro, Ms.	477	Williamston, Vt.	412

386] TABLE OF POST-OFFICES, &c.

Williamston, N. C.	444
Williamston, Ms.	264
Willboro', N. Y.	398
WILMINGTON, D.	28
Wilmington, N. C.	575
Winchendon, Ms.	370
Winchester, Va.	192
Windham, C.	253
Windfor, Vt.	359
Windfor, N. C.	396
Winnborough, S. C.	708
Winflow, Me.	559
Winthrop, Me.	529
Wilton, N. C.	370
Wiscasset, Me.	525
Woburn, Ms.	357
Woodbridge, N. J.	70
Woodbury, N. J.	9
Woodbury, C.	194
Woodstock, Va.	222
Woodstock, Vt.	373
Woodstown, N. J.	26
Worcester, Ms.	299
Worthington, Ms.	263
Wythe c. h. Va.	454
Yarmouth, Ms.	427
Yonkers, N. Y.	114
York, Me.	421
Yorktown, Va.	350
York, P.	88

Miles.	S. C.	South-Carolina
	G.	Georgia
	Ptk.	Potowmack
	C. R.	Cross Roads
	c. h.	Courthouse.

RATES of POSTAGE for Single Letters.

		Miles.	Cts.
Any distance not ex-	}	30	6
ceeding			
Over 30 and not ex-	}	60	8
ceeding			
Over 60	do.	100	10
Over 100	do.	150	12½
Over 150	do.	200	15
Over 200	do.	250	17
Over 250	do.	350	20
Over 350	do.	450	22
Over 450			25

SHIP LETTERS received from private ships, are rated at 4 cents each, and if they are forwarded by post, with the addition of the ordinary rates of land postage.

Ship Letters passing in packet-boats or vessels provided by the United States, are rated as follows :

Single Letters at	Cts.
Double at	16
Triple, or Packets, at	24

But at present there are no such public packet-boats.

EXPLANATION.

Me. for Maine	
N. H.	New-Hampshire
Vt.	Vermont
Ms.	Massachusetts
R. I.	Rhode-Island
C.	Connecticut
N. Y.	New-York
N. J.	New-Jersey
P.	Pennsylvania
N. T.	North Western Territory
D.	Delaware
Md.	Maryland
Va.	Virginia
K.	Kentucky
N. C.	North-Carolina
T.	Tennessee

RATES of POSTAGE of News-Papers.

Each paper carried not	}	1
over 100 miles,		
Over 100 miles,		1½
But if carried to any post-	}	1
office in the State in		
which it is printed,		
whatever be the distance, the rate is		

TABLE OF POST-OFFICES, &c. [387

MAGAZINES and PAMPHLETS are rated by the sheet.

Carried not over 50 miles, } per sheet, }	Cts.
Over 50 and not over 100	1
Any greater distance	1½ 2

tered to be conveyed by post, or they may be sent unpaid at the writer's choice.

12. Every single piece of paper, large or small, sealed or unsealed, is to be rated as a single letter; and if a paper (a bank note for instance) be enclosed, the letter is double; if two papers are enclosed, the letter is triple; if more than two enclosures, and weighing one ounce or more avoirdupois, each ounce is estimated equal to four single letters.

INSTRUCTIONS ABRIDGED.

2. No person may inspect or handle any letters or newspapers constituting a part of the mail, who is not employed by a Post-Master, and under oath.

3. No Post-Master may open a mail not addressed to his office.

6. All letters discovered to be missent must be forwarded to the proper office.

8. Mail-Carriers must deliver all letters which they receive on the way to the next Post-Office; the Post-Master there will pay them one cent for each. Post-Masters are to read letters by the mail carriers or persons living on the route, at more than two miles from a Post-Office; the mail carrier is to collect the postage and pay it to the Post-Master; he has a right to receive two cents for his trouble from the person to whom he delivers the letter. This is not required where the mail is carried with great expedition.

9. No person is to be trusted for postage.

10. Letters and packets are to be marked with the name of the office where entered, to be conveyed by post, with the time of such entry and the rate of postage.

11. Pages of letters and packets to be paid in advance at the place where they are en-

SHIP LETTERS.

Masters of vessels are bound immediately after arrival to deliver all letters and packets (excepting such as are for the owner or principal consignee) into the Post-Office, for which they are entitled to receive of the Post-Master, two cents for every letter and packet. These letters are to be rated with four cents each, and if conveyed by post, with the addition of usual postage.

13. Each Post-Master is to calculate the rates of postage from his office to each other office; and a table of such rates is to be put up in the office, for the government of the Post-Master, and information of others.

14. Post-Masters may not detain the mail longer than the time fixed by contract. Information should be immediately communicated to the General Post-Office of failure and accidents happening to the mail.

15. Letters entered in a Post-Office, may be returned to the writer if required; he producing the superscription in the same hand-writing, and giving a receipt therefor.

16. When a letter is mislent by a wrong direction of the writer, fresh postage must be added when the letter is forwarded; but no postage is to be added when properly directed and mislent by a Post-Master.

17. Letters on hand at the close of a quarter, must be advertised; and such as have lain in the office three months, are called Dead Letters, and are to be forwarded with the Quarterly Accounts to the General Post-Office.

18. Accounts must be rendered quarterly, on the last days of March, June, September, and

December. The papers to be rendered, are,

A transcript of the account of Letters and Newspapers *received* from other offices.

A transcript of the account of Letters *sent* to other offices.

A transcript of the account of Ship Letters *received*.

A transcript of the account of Ship Letters *sent*.

The Post-Bills received from other offices during the quarter.

Accounts and receipts of contingent expenses.

The bill of Dead Letters.

The account current.

F I N I S.